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PREFACE.

The first Labour Report issued by this Bureau was published in 1912. This Report is the twenty-third of the series and deals chiefly with the year 1932. The tabulations, however, include particulars relating to the first half of 1933 as well as for earlier years, in most cases back to 1928.

The subject-matter in the Report has been divided into four main Chapters, covering information in regard to Prices ; (Wholesale, Retail and International Comparisons) ; Wages ; Employment (Unemployment and Industrial Disputes) ; and Associations (Trade Unions and Employers' Associations).

The present Report follows the lines of its immediate predecessors in scope and arrangement, but, owing to reasons of economy, has been considerably curtailed, and a large amount of the descriptive matter and commentary embodied in previous issues has of necessity been omitted.

In the section relating to retail prices information is given concerning the " new " regimen of food and groceries adopted as from the third Quarter of 1932.

The retail price index-numbers (Food, Groceries and Rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Arbitration Court, which are not given in the body of the Report, will be found in Appendix VII., and Appendix VIII. contains the new " D " Series of index-numbers introduced by this Court in May, 1933, for the adjustment of wages subject to the full 10 per cent. " cut ". A set of comparative index-numbers for the six capital cities with the common base 1911 is published for the first time in Appendix IX.

In the Chapter, " Employment ", a brief review has been included of the special legislation for the relief of unemployment enacted during 1931 to 1933.

For the purpose of tabulating the results of the investigations which have been made in regard to rates of wage, labour organizations, employers' associations, unemployment, industrial disputes, &c., the following classification of trades and occupations has been adopted :—

Classification of Industries and Occupations.

I.	Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber-works, &c.	VIII.	Mining, Quarries, &c.
II.	Engineering, Metal Works, &c.	IX.	Railway and Tramway Services.
III.	Food, Drink, and Tobacco—Manufacture and Distribution.	X.	Other Land Transport.
IV.	Clothing, Hats, Boots, Textiles, &c.	XI.	Shipping, Wharf Labour, &c.
V.	Books, Printing, Bookbinding, &c.	XII.	Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, Horticultural, &c.
VI.	Other Manufacturing.	XIII.	Domestic, Hotels, &c.
VII.	Building.	XIV.	Miscellaneous.

It is gratifying to record that secretaries of trade unions and of employers' associations, officials of Commonwealth and State Departments, private employers, retail dealers, house agents, and others have readily responded to the somewhat heavy demands made upon them.

Without the help so rendered, the investigations contained herein would have been impossible, and I take this opportunity of expressing my cordial thanks to all who have thus assisted.

The valuable assistance rendered to the Bureau by the Statistical Offices in the various States, especially in regard to the collection of retail prices, is acknowledged, and to the officers concerned I desire to express my sincere thanks.

I am specially indebted to Mr. H. G. Downing, the officer in charge of Labour Statistics in this Bureau, for the care and attention which he has bestowed on the compilation of this Report and in seeing the matter through the press, also to the staff under his control for their cordial co-operation and valuable services.

E. T. McPHEE,
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Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics,
Canberra, F.C.T., January, 1934.

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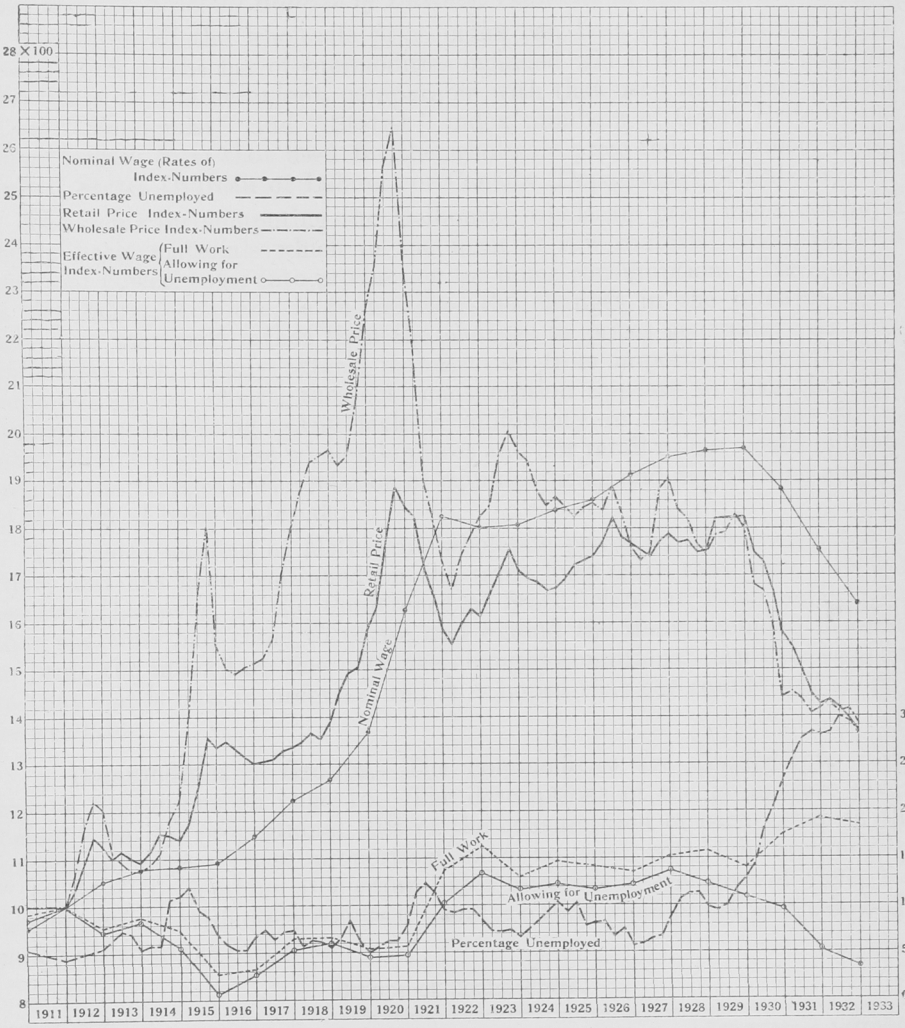
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RETAIL AND WHOLESALE PRICES, NOMINAL AND EFFECTIVE OR REAL WAGE INDEX NUMBERS, AND PERCENTAGE OF UNEMPLOYED.—AUSTRALIA 1911 TO 1932.



NOTE.—The figures on the right represent the scale for the percentage unemployed according to trade-union returns. The figures on the left represent the scale for the several index-numbers, the year 1911 being taken in each case as base (=1000) Since the end of the year 1911, the Retail Price Index-numbers (weighted average cost of food, groceries, and house rent (all houses) for the six capital cities), and the Wholesale Price Index-number (Melbourne) are shown in each quarter, while unemployment percentages are shown quarterly since the end of the year 1912 only. The other index-numbers since 1913 refer to the average for the whole year, but for purposes of convenience are plotted on the graph as at the end, not the middle, of the year. Retail Price and Wholesale Price Index-numbers show the average level during the whole of each quarter, and they also for convenience are plotted at the end, and not the middle, of each quarter. Average nominal wage for adult males, and real wage (full work) and (allowing for unemployment) for adult males.

CHAPTER I.—PRICES.

Section 1.—Wholesale Prices.

1. **General.**—The information given in this chapter refers to Melbourne wholesale prices. An index of Sydney wholesale prices is compiled by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, and published in the *Year Book* and the *Monthly Bulletin of Business Statistics* of that State.

The scope of the wholesale price index can best be understood by an examination of the list of commodities included which is given on page 10. This list is, to a large extent, comparable with that used in the compilation of the "Economist" and "Statist" index numbers of Great Britain, but differs largely from that used for the wholesale price index numbers of the United States (Bureau of Labour) or Canada (Department of Labour).

The items for computing the Melbourne wholesale price index comprise chiefly basic materials which in the form of raw material, food, or as a source of power, enter into production for home consumption. The purpose of the index, therefore, is to measure the changes in the price of these particular materials rather than the changes in prices generally. As Australia does not, to any extent, manufacture from imported raw materials commodities for export, the local consumption appears to give the most appropriate weighting. Any lack of uniformity in the variations of the index-numbers for these wholesale prices and for retail prices would indicate broadly the changes in the relation of manufacturing and distributing charges to the cost of basic materials.

The index-number of Melbourne wholesale prices was first computed in 1912, and has been continued on the same lines since that year. It was resolved, however, at the Conference of Statisticians at Brisbane in 1930 that the time had come to revise and extend the items included in order to bring the index into line with the changed conditions. An investigation to that end is now in progress, and it is hoped that the results will shortly be available.

2. **Commodities in Groups.**—The commodities are divided into eight groups, as set out on page 10. The descriptions of the groups are given below with the proportional cost of the consumption of each group in the middle of 1932. These proportions may be used with fair accuracy as "weights" to combine any group index-numbers at the present time, but would give unsatisfactory results if used for a time when prices were relatively much different, as in 1929.

Groups of Commodities.

Group.	Description.	Percentage of Aggregate Cost (1932).
I.	"Metals and Coal"	17
II.	"Cotton, Wool", also jute, leather, &c. ..	10
III.	"Agricultural Produce"	25
IV.	"Dairy Produce"	9
V.	"Groceries"	20
VI.	"Meat"	10
VII.	"Building materials" (mostly timber) ..	8
VIII.	"Chemicals" (excluding fertilizers) ..	1

It will be noticed that the group "Chemicals" is practically negligible.

The index relates chiefly to basic materials, but a certain proportion of Australian manufacturing costs enters into all groups. The amount is small in Meat (VI.), Agricultural Produce (III.), and Cotton, Wool (II.), and greater in others, but the difference is not sufficient to justify any inference

as to different changes of the price-level for manufactured goods and farm products. The number and weight of manufactured commodities included are too small to warrant deductions of this nature from any possible grouping.

Many of the commodities included are affected by the tariff. Cotton, Wool (II.), Agricultural Produce (III.) and Meat (VI.), are little affected, and Dairy Produce (IV.) not greatly, but in the other groups the tariff is a dominating influence.

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Commodities included, Units of Measurement, and "Mass-Units."

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP I.			
Iron—			
Pig ..	Mxd. Nos.	ton	6½
Rod and Bar	Stafford	,,	3½
Angles ..	,,	,,	3½
Plate ..	,,	,,	3
Hoop ..	,,	,,	½
Galvanized ..	26 gauge	,,	5
Tinned Plates ..	I.C. Coke	box	60
Fencing Wire ..	No. 8 ..	ton	6
Zinc, sheet ..	..	,,	1
Lead, sheet ..	..	,,	¾
,, pipes ..	..	,,	½
Copper, sheet ..	..	lb.	2,000
Quicksilver ..	..	,,	12
Coal	Newcastle, on wharf	ton	600
GROUP II.			
Branbags ..	..	doz.	110
Cornsacks ..	..	,,	250
Woolpacks ..	..	each	200
Leather—			
Chrome Box Hide	..	ft.	1,200
Rough Tanned —Split	..	lb.	600
Sole Leather— Factory Sides	..	,,	600
Cotton ..	Raw ..	,,	24,000
Wool ..	Greasy..	,,	12,200
Twine ..	Reaper and Binder	,,	150
Tallow ..	Mutton Prime	ton	1¾
GROUP III.			
Wheat ..	..	bushel	500
Flour ..	..	ton	48
Bran	..	,,	14
Pollard ..	..	,,	14
Oats	Milling..	bushel	1,200
Oatmeal ..	Colonial	ton	1½
Barley ..	English	bushel	150
,, ..	Cape ..	,,	100
Maize ..	..	,,	1,000
Hay	Best Mngr.	ton	135
Chaff ..	Prime ..	,,	135
Straw ..	Victorian	,,	25
Peas.. ..	..	bushel	55
Potatoes ..	..	ton	40
Malt	Victorian	bushel	140
Onions ..	..	ton	3
GROUP IV.			
Ham	..	lb.	800
Bacon ..	..	,,	3,200
Cheese ..	..	,,	1,500
Butter ..	Best Fresh	,,	9,500
Lard	Bulk ..	,,	200
Eggs	Ordinary	doz.	1,800
Honey ..	..	lb.	600
Beeswax ..	..	,,	40
Condensed Milk	Bacchus Marsh	doz. lb.	160

Commodity.	Brand.	Unit.	Mass Unit.
GROUP V.			
Currants ..	..	lb.	1,400
Raisins ..	Sultanas	,,	1,400
Herrings ..	1-lb. fresh	doz. 1-lb. tins	50
Salmon ..	1 lb. tall Alaska	,,	50
Sardines ..	Halves	doz. halves	100
Coffee ..	Plantation	lb.	200
Cocoa ..	McKenzie's	,,	100
Sugar ..	No. 1A	ton	22
Macaroni ..	..	lb.	200
Tapioca ..	..	cwt.	7
Rice ..	..	ton	2
Salt	Australian fine	,,	7
Salt	Rock ..	,,	1
Mustard ..	Coleman's	doz. 1-lb. tins	6
Starch ..	Coleman's White	lb.	100
Blue.. ..	Keen's	,,	50
Matches ..	Australian Safety	gross	90
Candles ..	Rangoon	lb.	1,600
Tobacco ..	..	,,	1,300
Tea ..	..	,,	3,000
Kerosene ..	..	gallon	1,700
GROUP VI.			
Beef ..	Average quality	100 lb.	390
Mutton ..	,,	lb.	33,000
Veal ..	,,	,,	2,000
Lamb ..	,,	,,	5,600
Pork ..	,,	,,	3,700
GROUP VII.			
Timber—	Flooring— 6 x 1⅛	100 ft. lin.	30
	6 x ⅞	,,	30
	6 x ¾	,,	30
	6 x ½	,,	30
	Weather-boards	,,	200
	Oregon	1,000 ft. sup.	20
	Shelving	,,	10
Cement ..	Portland	cask	30
White Lead ..	..	ton	¾
Slates ..	Welsh 20 x 10	1,000	½
GROUP VIII.			
Cream of Tartar	In kegs	lb.	400
Carbonate of Soda	..	ton	½
Saltpetre ..	Refined	,,	1-20
Sulphur ..	..	,,	¼
Caustic Soda ..	..	cwt.	⅛
Alum ..	Lump	ton	¼
Cyanide of Potassium	..	lb.	570

3. **Index-Numbers.**—Index-numbers for each group of commodities, as well as for all groups combined, are shown in the following table :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices—Index-Numbers 1861 to May, 1933, Computed with Year 1911 as Base (= 1,000).

YEAR.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricultural Produce, &c.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials.	VIII. Chemicals.	All Commodities combined.
1861 ..	1,438	1,381	1,583	1,008	1,963	..	1,070	2,030	1,538
1871 ..	1,096	1,257	1,236	864	1,586	..	1,044	1,409	1,220
1881 ..	1,178	1,115	1,012	935	1,421	..	1,091	1,587	1,121
1891 ..	895	847	1,024	995	1,032	888	780	1,194	945
1901 ..	1,061	774	928	1,029	1,048	1,345	841	917	974
1911 ..	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**	**1,000**
1912 ..	1,021	991	1,370	1,206	1,052	1,357	1,057	978	1,170
1913 ..	1,046	1,070	1,097	1,054	1,024	1,252	1,128	995	1,088
1914 ..	1,099	1,032	1,207	1,137	1,021	1,507	1,081	1,253	1,149
1915 ..	1,284	1,017	2,162	1,530	1,133	2,435	1,275	1,528	1,604
1916 ..	1,695	1,423	1,208	1,485	1,322	2,515	1,491	1,760	1,504
1917 ..	2,129	2,008	1,157	1,423	1,343	2,403	1,884	2,171	1,662
1918 ..	2,416	2,360	1,444	1,454	1,422	2,385	2,686	3,225	1,934
1919 ..	2,125	2,363	1,985	1,651	1,516	2,348	2,851	2,898	2,055
1920 ..	2,298	2,624	2,439	2,209	1,918	3,279	3,226	2,825	2,480
1921 ..	2,173	1,362	1,767	2,000	1,976	2,158	2,733	2,303	1,903
1922 ..	1,942	1,681	1,628	1,648	1,869	1,787	2,005	1,965	1,758
1923 ..	1,826	2,148	1,778	1,837	1,746	2,579	2,025	1,933	1,944
1924 ..	1,835	2,418	1,647	1,655	1,721	2,223	1,815	1,806	1,885
1925 ..	1,852	1,967	1,797	1,636	1,723	2,212	1,711	1,790	1,844
1926 ..	1,938	1,582	2,001	1,784	1,731	1,931	1,665	1,816	1,832
1927 ..	1,962	1,650	1,826	1,823	1,724	2,111	1,624	1,866	1,817
1928 ..	1,912	1,781	1,726	1,751	1,707	2,015	1,744	1,923	1,792
1929 ..	1,912	1,556	1,792	1,853	1,690	2,246	1,754	1,942	1,803
1930 ..	1,866	1,127	1,484	1,627	1,666	2,025	1,875	1,982	1,596
1931 ..	1,826	1,039	1,121	1,399	1,794	1,508	2,025	2,166	1,428
1932 ..	1,736	1,000	1,230	1,303	1,767	1,348	2,043	2,127	1,411
1931—									
Oct. ..	1,770	942	1,132	1,388	1,791	1,469	2,028	2,180	1,402
Nov. ..	1,770	1,040	1,199	1,334	1,795	1,431	2,008	2,180	1,428
Dec. ..	1,770	1,056	1,197	1,275	1,792	1,432	2,026	2,180	1,425
1932—									
Jan. ..	1,757	1,051	1,206	1,247	1,783	1,385	1,984	2,183	1,414
Feb. ..	1,743	1,079	1,280	1,317	1,788	1,413	1,998	2,183	1,449
March ..	1,742	1,038	1,245	1,344	1,767	1,477	2,009	2,185	1,438
April ..	1,742	963	1,233	1,414	1,762	1,504	2,019	2,120	1,431
May ..	1,734	893	1,228	1,370	1,765	1,429	2,076	2,120	1,408
June ..	1,737	842	1,231	1,297	1,764	1,387	2,083	2,120	1,390
July ..	1,734	885	1,252	1,331	1,760	1,329	2,049	2,120	1,397
Aug. ..	1,731	999	1,269	1,311	1,754	1,301	2,060	2,030	1,415
Sept. ..	1,727	1,120	1,270	1,319	1,764	1,314	2,067	2,117	1,441
Oct. ..	1,725	1,052	1,223	1,286	1,761	1,247	2,039	2,117	1,404
Nov. ..	1,729	1,038	1,183	1,221	1,766	1,199	2,066	2,117	1,382
Dec. ..	1,731	1,018	1,145	1,194	1,764	1,222	2,069	2,117	1,367
1933—									
Jan. ..	1,733	1,022	1,107	1,179	1,688	1,211	2,083	2,124	1,344
Feb. ..	1,736	1,006	1,084	1,153	1,692	1,179	2,078	2,124	1,330
March ..	1,732	997	1,101	1,143	1,694	1,190	2,064	2,121	1,333
April ..	1,731	1,010	1,152	1,187	1,692	1,248	2,056	2,119	1,358
May ..	1,703	1,085	1,230	1,247	1,700	1,344	2,068	2,118	1,406

NOTE.—The figures given in this table are comparable in the vertical columns, but are not directly comparable horizontally. The index-numbers are reversible.

4. **Variations since Outbreak of War.**—The variations in the index-numbers of the separate commodity groups for the years 1915 to 1932, and for each month from October, 1931, to May, 1933, are shown in the

following table, taking July, 1914, the last month before the outbreak of war, as base (= 1,000) for each group :—

Melbourne Wholesale Prices Index-Numbers.

(Base—July, 1914 = 1,000).

Period.	I. Metals and Coal.	II. Cotton, Wool, Leather.	III. Agricultural Produce.	IV. Dairy Produce.	V. Groceries.	VI. Meat.	VII. Building Materials	VIII. Chemicals.	All Groups.
July, 1914 ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Year 1915 ..	1,166	934	2,024	1,272	1,098	1,502	1,164	1,490	1,406
,, 1916 ..	1,539	1,307	1,130	1,235	1,266	1,551	1,361	1,716	1,318
,, 1917 ..	1,919	1,841	1,084	1,181	1,302	1,480	1,722	2,141	1,456
,, 1918 ..	2,197	2,324	1,351	1,210	1,378	1,469	2,448	3,085	1,695
,, 1919 ..	1,930	2,169	1,858	1,373	1,469	1,448	2,602	2,827	1,801
,, 1920 ..	2,091	2,430	2,288	1,840	1,860	2,022	2,944	2,764	2,178
,, 1921 ..	1,974	1,250	1,653	1,663	1,916	1,331	2,495	2,246	1,668
,, 1922 ..	1,763	1,543	1,523	1,370	1,811	1,102	1,830	1,917	1,541
,, 1923 ..	1,658	1,972	1,664	1,527	1,693	1,590	1,848	1,885	1,704
,, 1924 ..	1,667	2,220	1,541	1,376	1,668	1,371	1,656	1,761	1,653
,, 1925 ..	1,682	1,806	1,681	1,360	1,670	1,364	1,562	1,746	1,617
,, 1926 ..	1,760	1,453	1,873	1,483	1,677	1,191	1,519	1,771	1,606
,, 1927 ..	1,782	1,515	1,709	1,516	1,671	1,302	1,482	1,820	1,593
,, 1928 ..	1,737	1,635	1,661	1,456	1,654	1,242	1,590	1,876	1,571
,, 1929 ..	1,737	1,428	1,677	1,540	1,638	1,385	1,601	1,895	1,581
,, 1930 ..	1,695	1,035	1,389	1,353	1,614	1,249	1,712	1,933	1,399
,, 1931 ..	1,659	954	1,049	1,163	1,738	930	1,849	2,112	1,252
,, 1932 ..	1,577	918	1,152	1,083	1,712	831	1,865	2,074	1,237
1931—									
October ..	1,608	865	1,059	1,154	1,736	906	1,851	2,126	1,229
November ..	1,608	955	1,122	1,109	1,739	882	1,833	2,126	1,252
December ..	1,608	970	1,120	1,060	1,736	883	1,850	2,126	1,249
1932—									
January ..	1,595	965	1,128	1,037	1,728	854	1,811	2,129	1,239
February ..	1,583	991	1,198	1,095	1,733	871	1,823	2,129	1,270
March ..	1,583	953	1,165	1,118	1,712	911	1,834	2,131	1,261
April ..	1,583	884	1,154	1,176	1,708	927	1,843	2,068	1,254
May ..	1,575	820	1,149	1,139	1,710	882	1,895	2,068	1,234
June ..	1,578	773	1,152	1,078	1,710	855	1,901	2,068	1,218
July ..	1,575	812	1,172	1,107	1,706	820	1,870	2,068	1,225
August ..	1,572	917	1,188	1,090	1,699	802	1,880	1,980	1,241
September ..	1,568	1,028	1,189	1,097	1,710	810	1,887	2,064	1,263
October ..	1,567	966	1,145	1,069	1,707	769	1,861	2,064	1,231
November ..	1,571	953	1,107	1,015	1,712	740	1,886	2,064	1,211
December ..	1,572	935	1,071	993	1,710	754	1,889	2,064	1,199
1933—									
January ..	1,574	939	1,036	981	1,636	747	1,901	2,072	1,179
February ..	1,577	924	1,015	959	1,639	727	1,897	2,072	1,166
March ..	1,573	915	1,031	951	1,642	734	1,884	2,069	1,168
April ..	1,573	927	1,078	987	1,639	769	1,877	2,067	1,191
May ..	1,547	996	1,151	1,036	1,648	829	1,888	2,065	1,233

5. **Seasonal Fluctuations.**—To show seasonal fluctuations in wholesale prices, index-numbers have been computed for each quarter of the year 1932. These are given in the following table, with the year 1911 as base, also with the average prices for the year 1932 as base. Corresponding figures for purchasing-power of money (retail prices of food, groceries and cost of housing) have been included for comparative purposes.

Melbourne Wholesale and Retail Prices—Quarterly Index-Numbers, 1932.

Particulars.	Jan. to March.	April to June.	July to Sept.	Oct. to Dec.	Whole Year.
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,434	1,410	1,418	1,384	1,411
Wholesale Price Index-Numbers with average for 1932 as base (= 1,000)	1,016	999	1,005	981	1,000
Retail Price (Food, Groceries and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1911 as base (= 1,000)	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332	1,378
Retail Price (Food, Groceries, and Cost of Housing) Index-Numbers with average for 1932 as base (= 1,000)	1,028	1,010	993	967	1,000

The results evidence a greater variation in retail prices than in wholesale prices, but in both instances the index-numbers show that the prices moved uniformly in an upward direction during the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter prices moved uniformly downwards. In the third quarter wholesale prices rose slightly, while retail prices steadied with a further small downward movement. In the fourth quarter prices again moved uniformly downwards.

6. **Prices, 1931 and 1932.**—In Section 1. of the Appendix, details are given of the average wholesale prices of the particular grades of commodities used in computing the index-numbers in the years 1931 and 1932. Corresponding information for previous years was given in the Appendices to previous Reports. In Report No. 1 (1912), prices are given for each year from 1871 to 1911.

§ 2. Retail Prices.

1. **General.**—The methods adopted for the computation of retail price index-numbers have been described in earlier issues of this Report. For the principles involved, the reader is recommended to consult the Appendix to Labour Report No. 9. A simple discussion of the retail price index for food and rent, and of its accuracy and adequacy, particularly in connexion with wage adjustment, was given in Labour Report, No. 21, Appendix VIII., which is printed also as a separate pamphlet entitled "Wages and Prices."

2. **The "Old" Composite Unit.**—The constitution of the "composite unit" used till the end of June, 1932, is shown hereunder. The "mass-units" represent the proportionate consumption by the Australian community of the articles included.

Retail Prices.—Composite Unit.

Commodity or Service.	Unit of Quantity.	"Mass Unit."
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD.)		
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	468
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bag	11
3. Tea	lb.	30
4. Coffee	"	2
5. Sugar	"	460
6. Rice	"	50
7. Sago	"	8
8. Jam	"	73
9. Oatmeal	"	35
10. Raisins	"	14
11. Currants	"	14
12. Starch	"	1
13. Blue	doz. sqs.	½
14. Candles	lb.	16
15. Soap	"	64
16. Potatoes	14 lb.	64
17. Onions	lb.	68
18. Kerosene	gallon	17
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCTS.		
19. Milk	quart	300
20. Butter	lb.	95
21. Cheese	"	15
22. Eggs	dozen	18
23. Bacon, middle	lb.	16
24. Bacon, shoulder	"	16
25. Ham	"	8
GROUP III.—MEAT.		
26. Beef, sirloin	lb.	67
27. Beef, rib	"	82
28. Beef, flank	"	12
29. Beef, shin	"	14
30. Beef, steak, rump	"	24
31. Beef, steak, shoulder	"	53
32. Beef, steak, stewing	"	53
33. Beef, corned round	"	39
34. Beef, brisket, with bone	"	11
35. Beef, brisket, without bone	"	32
36. Mutton, leg	"	92
37. Mutton, shoulder	"	62
38. Mutton, loin	"	30
39. Mutton, neck	"	40
40. Mutton, chops, loin	"	62
41. Mutton, chops, leg	"	15
42. Mutton, chops, neck	"	31
43. Pork, leg	"	9½
44. Pork, loin	"	8½
45. Pork, belly	"	10½
46. Pork, chops	"	8½
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.		
47. House Accommodation	week	46½

These " mass-units," which are the weights given to the commodities in the index, represent the estimated total consumption in millions of the unit of quantity for the whole of Australia in the years 1906–1910. In later years, however, the relative consumption of the various commodities changed considerably but the change makes very little difference to the index-number, which measures merely the variation in price-level. If prices had moved very differently for different commodities—some risen, some fallen—a marked change in weight might make an appreciable change in the index-number. But the prices of all the principal foods have increased substantially since 1910, so that a considerable change in weight would have little effect.

A uniform movement of the principal food prices, nevertheless, cannot be relied on in the future, particularly with the possibilities of control of individual prices by Governments or by trade combinations. The regimen has, therefore, been revised in order to bring it into harmony with the best available estimates of current consumption. The opportunity was also taken of adding certain items of moderate importance, and of deleting others of which the consumption was so small that the effect of including them was negligible. The new regimen, details of which are given below, was tried for the first six months of 1932, compared with the old regimen, and then brought into operation from July, 1932.

The effect of the change in weighting was tried by computing the change in the price level from 1911 to May, 1932, with both sets of weights. For the six capital cities, the new weights gave an index of 1,442, and the old weights an index of 1,445. It was expected that the difference would be small, but it proved quite negligible for Australia as a whole. The differences in the case of some individual towns were a little larger but they were still unimportant.

In accordance with the general principles of procedure in changing the regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 9, Appendix I., Part II., paras. 14, 18) the index was taken as determined by the old regimen for the June quarter of 1932, and the new regimen is used to measure variations in the price-level after that date. The breach of continuity is very slight, and the index-number may be regarded as recording as accurately as possible the changes in retail prices through the whole period since 1911.

3. **The New Composite Unit.**—In the old regimen, the weights represent in millions the annual total consumption for Australia in the years 1906 to 1910. In the new regimen, the weights are, approximately, the annual average consumption per head for household purposes during the years 1927 to 1929. Small adjustments in the crude average consumption have been made in two ways. Consumption by factories, when the product did not go into household use in Australia, was deducted. On the other hand, the weights given to some foods, such as dried apricots and canned peaches, cover also the consumption of other similar foods. The following table gives the new regimen, and the weights of corresponding items of the old regimen, reduced for comparison to the same basis of annual consumption per head. In the last column, the approximate relative importance of the items making up the new regimen is shown for the third quarter of 1932. The relative importance will, of course, change slightly with variation of prices, and revised figures will be published from time to time as may be necessary.

Retail Prices—"New Composite Unit."

(COMPARISON OF "NEW" AND "OLD" MASS UNITS AND PERCENTAGE COST OF EACH ITEM.)

Commodity.	Unit of Quantity.	"New" Regimen Mass Units.		(a)"Old" Regimen Mass Units.	(b) Cost of Items in "New" Regimen as percentage of Aggregate—Melbourne, 3rd Quarter, 1932.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES (INCLUDING BREAD).					
1. Bread	2 lb. loaf	100		109.86	5.8
2. Flour, ordinary	25 lb. bag	2		2.58	1.0
3. Flour, self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	12		..	1.0
4. Tea	lb.	8		7.04	2.9
5. Sugar	,,	100		107.98	6.5
6. Rice	,,	8		11.74	0.4
7. Sago	,,	1		1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot	1½ lb. tin	8		17.14	1.2
9. Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	1		..	0.1
10. Oatmeal	lb.	8		8.22	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded	,,	5		3.29	0.7
12. Currants	,,	2		3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried	,,	1		..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned	2 lb. tin	3		..	0.5
15. Pears, canned	,,	1		..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins	lb. tin	3		..	0.7
17. Potatoes	14 lb.	9		15.02	1.1
18. Onions	lb.	14		15.96	0.9
19. Soap, household, ordinary	,,	16		15.02	1.2
20. Candles	,,	1		3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene	gallon	1		3.99	0.3
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.					
22. Milk, fresh	quart	72		70.42	6.3
23. Butter, factory	lb.	30		22.30	7.6
24. Cheese, mild	,,	4		3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened	tin	5		..	0.7
26. Eggs, fresh	dozen	6		4.23	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers	lb.	10		7.51	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked	,,	2		1.88	0.4
GROUP III.—MEAT.					
29. Beef, sirloin	lb.	18			
30. Beef, ribs	,,	22			
31. Beef, steak, rump	,,	11			
32. Beef, steak, stewing	,,	20	107	90.85	10.2
33. Beef, sausages	,,	7			
34. Beef, corned round	,,	14			
35. Beef, brisket with bone	,,	15			
36. Mutton, leg	,,	20			
37. Mutton, shoulder	,,	15			
38. Mutton, loin	,,	18	79	77.93	5.9
39. Mutton, chops, loin	,,	16			
40. Mutton, chops, leg	,,	10			
41. Pork, leg	,,	2			
42. Pork, loin	,,	2	9	8.69	1.2
43. Pork, chops	,,	2			
44. Pork, sausages	,,	3			
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.					
45. House Accommodation	week	10		10.92	38.1

(a) The mass units given for the "Old" regimen are obtained from those given in the previous table by dividing by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910. (b) Relative importance of Items, "New" regimen.

These " mass-units," which are the weights given to the commodities in the index, represent the estimated total consumption in millions of the unit of quantity for the whole of Australia in the years 1906–1910. In later years, however, the relative consumption of the various commodities changed considerably but the change makes very little difference to the index-number, which measures merely the variation in price-level. If prices had moved very differently for different commodities—some risen, some fallen—a marked change in weight might make an appreciable change in the index-number. But the prices of all the principal foods have increased substantially since 1910, so that a considerable change in weight would have little effect.

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3. Flour, self-raising	2 lb. pkt.	12	..	1.0
4. Tea	lb.	8	7.04	2.9
5. Sugar	,,	100	107.98	6.5
6. Rice	,,	8	11.74	0.4
7. Sago	,,	1	1.88	0.1
8. Jam, apricot	1½ lb. tin	8	17.14	1.2
9. Golden Syrup	2 lb. tin	1	..	0.1
10. Oatmeal	lb.	8	8.22	0.3
11. Raisins, seeded	,,	5	3.29	0.7
12. Currants	,,	2	3.29	0.2
13. Apricots, dried	,,	1	..	0.2
14. Peaches, canned	2 lb. tin	3	..	0.5
15. Pears, canned	,,	1	..	0.2
16. Salmon, in tins	lb. tin	3	..	0.7
17. Potatoes	14 lb.	9	15.02	1.1
18. Onions	lb.	14	15.96	0.9
19. Soap, household, ordinary	,,	16	15.02	1.2
20. Candles	,,	1	3.76	0.2
21. Kerosene	gallon	1	3.99	0.3
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.				
22. Milk, fresh	quart	72	70.42	6.3
23. Butter, factory	lb.	30	22.30	7.6
24. Cheese, mild	,,	4	3.52	0.7
25. Milk, condensed, sweetened	tin	5	..	0.7
26. Eggs, fresh	dozen	6	4.23	1.3
27. Bacon, rashers	lb.	10	7.51	2.1
28. Ham, rashers, uncooked	,,	2	1.88	0.4
GROUP III.—MEAT.				
29. Beef, sirloin	lb.	18		
30. Beef, ribs	,,	22		
31. Beef, steak, rump	,,	11		
32. Beef, steak, stewing	,,	20 } 107	90.85	10.2
33. Beef, sausages	,,	7		
34. Beef, corned round	,,	14		
35. Beef, brisket with bone	,,	15		
36. Mutton, leg	,,	20		
37. Mutton, shoulder	,,	15		
38. Mutton, loin	,,	18 } 79	77.93	5.9
39. Mutton, chops, loin	,,	16		
40. Mutton, chops, leg	,,	10		
41. Pork, leg	,,	2		
42. Pork, loin	,,	2		
43. Pork, chops	,,	2 } 9	8.69	1.2
44. Pork, sausages	,,	3		
GROUP IV.—HOUSING.				
45. House Accommodation	week	10	10.92	38.1

(a) The mass units given for the "Old" regimen are obtained from those given in the previous table by dividing by the mean population of Australia for the years 1906 to 1910. (b) Relative importance of Items, "New" regimen.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, are only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

4. **Collection of Data.**—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five principal towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in real wages and real incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers have therefore been requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding, except in the case of clothing and of miscellaneous items referred to later. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

5. **Change of Base Period.**—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923–1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

The computation of the series of retail price index-numbers (food, groceries, and rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the determination and adjustment of rates of wages has been continued on the original base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. These index-numbers are published in Appendix VII. to this Report.

A further series of Index Numbers used by this Court and designated the "Harvester—All Items" Index ("D" Series) is included in Appendix VIII., and a full explanation of the method by which the figures were derived will be found on page 46.

6. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1932.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923–27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	510	574	627	1,115	986	1,106	952	912	923
Melbourne	461	521	562	1,070	893	989	858	775	791
Brisbane	547	614	607	1,105	953	1,021	877	854	831
Adelaide	510	541	598	1,076	894	972	846	753	754
Perth	572	720	628	1,103	961	1 014	908	844	825
Hobart	501	566	604	1,087	927	1,025	917	828	853
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	499	564	599	1,093	939	1,037	899	838	845
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	551	574	656	1,080	1,067	1,086	984	841	810
Melbourne	571	567	635	1,087	982	1,003	922	804	743
Brisbane	495	581	588	983	959	971	896	793	732
Adelaide	548	651	705	1,018	982	1,007	908	758	695
Perth	709	733	735	1,152	1,033	1,057	983	857	785
Hobart	564	587	695	1,091	963	993	921	768	695
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	563	591	654	1,072	1,016	1,036	946	815	764

(*a* For all capital cities.

Foods of some importance, such as fresh fish, and fruit and vegetables other than potatoes and onions have not been included in the new regimen, owing to the fact that comparable prices for a standard grade for these items cannot be obtained, while a further difficulty arises from the seasonal character of the production and consumption thereof. The inclusion of such items, therefore, would impair the accuracy and stability of the index, and even if accurate information could be obtained, the index would probably not be materially affected by their inclusion. In the old regimen certain omissions were made partly on account of the difficulty of securing comparable prices. Some of the joints of meat, for example, are only insufficiently standardized, but anomalies in price were not uncommon. On this account, they have been deleted, and the total weight given to meat is distributed amongst the more standardized joints.

4. **Collection of Data.**—Retail prices of the commodities included in the "composite unit" are collected from representative retail establishments in each of the five principal towns in each State (30 towns in all). The addresses of traders are forwarded to the Bureau by the Government Statisticians of each State, and prices of foods included in the regimen are obtained monthly from about ten tradespeople in each town. A careful selection is made from the lists of tradespeople and agents to ensure the supply of representative figures for the district as a whole, and returns are sent back for verification if there is any doubt in regard to the accuracy of the information supplied. The movement in wholesale prices of commodities is used as a check when the indicated movement of retail prices appears to be abnormal.

Misunderstanding has occurred in connexion with the use of the word "predominant" in describing the grade of goods for which prices were quoted. When retailers first made a return of prices, they were asked to quote for the grade most in demand—the "predominant" price—and the prices have been usually so described. But there was no intention that the grade for which a price was quoted should be changed on account of a change in the demand. To change the grade in this way would be contrary to the first principles of making an index of prices, as was laid down very emphatically by Sir George Knibbs in the Appendix to the Labour Report, No. 9, 1918.

The grades and qualities quoted for by the individual retailers have in fact been kept practically constant. Any appreciable change would be detected in the tabulated prices, and the return would be sent back for explanation or amendment. In 1931, with the very sudden fall in real wages and real incomes of all kinds, there was a possibility of considerable changes in the predominant grade for some commodities. Retailers have therefore been requested to take special care not to change the grade or quality quoted for, and the word "predominant" has been abandoned, as liable to give rise to misunderstanding, except in the case of clothing and of miscellaneous items referred to later. A careful scrutiny of returns has made it certain that there has been no appreciable change of grade in the foods for which prices are recorded.

A return of rents is made at the middle of each quarter by ten or more house-agents in each capital city for brick and wooden houses respectively classified according to the number of rooms. The return shows the average rent paid for all occupied houses of an average standard. Houses with special advantages or disadvantages, are, therefore, not taken into account. Information on similar lines is collected quarterly in each of the country towns included in the investigation.

5. **Change of Base Period.**—In the issues of the Labour Report up to the year 1929, the retail prices of food and groceries and cost of housing (four and five rooms) were compared with the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000, while the total household expenditure tabulations, (i.e., food and groceries, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous items) were computed to the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in November, 1914 = 1,000. The desirability of computing retail price indexes to a post-war base was considered by a Conference of Statisticians, and it was resolved that from 1st January, 1930, the average of the five-yearly period—1923-1927—be adopted as base for retail price indexes. Consequently, the index-numbers in the following tables, with the exception of those given in the table showing relative cost in the 200 towns of Australia, have been re-computed to the base specified.

The computation of the series of retail price index-numbers (food, groceries, and rent—all houses) used by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration in the determination and adjustment of rates of wages has been continued on the original base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities in 1911 = 1,000. These index-numbers are published in Appendix VII. to this Report.

A further series of Index Numbers used by this Court and designated the "Harvester—All Items" Index ("D" Series) is included in Appendix VIII., and a full explanation of the method by which the figures were derived will be found on page 46.

6. **Retail Prices—Capital Cities, 1907 to 1932.**—Index-numbers, computed separately for each group of commodities and services included in the investigation, also the weighted average for all groups together, for the capital city of each State are shown in the next table. The index-numbers in the following tables, which have the period 1923–27 as base, can be converted to the old base 1911 by multiplying by 1,000 and dividing by the index-number for 1911.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities.

The index-numbers given in the separate groups of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since each group or combination has its own base, viz., the weighted average cost for the six cities taken together during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 for that group or combination.

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
GROUP I.—GROCERIES.									
Sydney	510	574	627	1,115	986	1,106	952	912	923
Melbourne	461	521	562	1,070	893	989	858	775	791
Brisbane	547	614	607	1,105	953	1,021	877	854	831
Adelaide	510	541	598	1,076	894	972	846	753	754
Perth	572	720	628	1,103	961	1 014	908	844	825
Hobart	501	566	604	1,087	927	1,025	917	828	853
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	499	564	599	1,093	939	1,037	899	838	845
GROUP II.—DAIRY PRODUCE.									
Sydney	551	574	656	1,080	1,067	1,086	984	841	810
Melbourne	571	567	635	1,987	982	1,003	922	804	743
Brisbane	495	581	588	983	959	971	896	793	732
Adelaide	548	651	705	1,018	982	1,007	908	758	695
Perth	709	733	735	1,152	1,033	1,057	983	857	785
Hobart	564	587	695	1,091	963	993	921	768	695
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	563	591	654	1,072	1,016	1,036	946	815	764

(*a* For all capital cities.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—*continued.*

TOWN.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1921.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
GROUP III—MEAT									
Sydney	519	501	668	960	1,035	1,068	1,034	853	781
Melbourne	557	485	663	1,030	981	1,029	991	804	722
Brisbane	535	488	610	897	882	823	741	644	599
Adelaide	553	541	784	1,095	1,162	1,232	1,107	876	839
Perth	789	824	881	1,103	1,218	1,220	1,025	802	794
Hobart	668	638	780	1,244	1,032	1,056	1,036	842	809
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	558	**522**	691	1,010	1,029	1,061	1,001	817	753
GROUPS I., II., AND III. COMBINED.—FOOD AND GROCERIES.									
Sydney	523	553	646	1,062	1,021	1,090	984	876	852
Melbourne	517	523	610	1,063	942	1,004	913	791	758
Brisbane	530	569	603	1,014	935	951	844	778	738
Adelaide	532	570	679	1,066	993	1,055	937	789	761
Perth	670	753	728	1,116	1,053	1,084	961	836	804
Hobart	565	592	678	1,133	966	1,025	952	816	797
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	533	**559**	640	1,064	985	1,044	941	826	796
GROUP IV.—HOUSING (WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).									
Sydney	593	701	760	989	1,143	1,162	1,197	1,026	894
Melbourne	455	569	628	820	1,087	1,094	1,011	867	816
Brisbane	283	373	466	630	839	841	775	680	641
Adelaide	510	706	655	809	1,022	986	916	755	691
Perth	458	524	589	739	941	955	979	881	810
Hobart	405	452	518	881	939	932	914	901	868
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	497	**612**	662	862	1,066	1,073	1,047	901	817
ALL GROUPS COMBINED.—FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.									
Sydney	548	606	687	1,036	1,064	1,115	1,059	929	867
Melbourne	495	539	616	977	993	1,036	948	818	778
Brisbane	442	500	554	877	901	912	819	743	704
Adelaide	524	618	671	975	1,003	1,030	929	777	736
Perth	594	672	679	982	1,013	1,038	968	852	805
Hobart	508	542	621	1,044	956	992	939	846	822
Weighted Average (*a*) ..	520	**578**	648	992	1,014	1,054	978	852	803

(*a*) For all capital cities.

7. **Change of Basis for Rent Constituent.**—The preceding table takes into account in respect of rent, houses of four and five rooms only. Up till the end of 1924, the rent of " all houses " was the basis of the index. The " all-houses " index is still continued for the use of the Arbitration Court (Appendix VII.). There is no appreciable difference in the *movement* of the rent index for any town, either as regards " all houses " or only four and five-roomed houses. There is, however, a substantial difference in the index-numbers of the various cities owing to their considerable variation from one another in the proportion of four and five-roomed houses to total houses.

8. **Retail Prices, Thirty Towns, 1928 to 1933.**—The following tables give index-numbers representing the variations in the cost of food and groceries (46 commodities), in 30 of the more important towns in Australia at yearly, quarterly, and monthly periods for the years specified. In addition, index-numbers are inserted showing for the years specified the quarterly and yearly variations in house rents and in the combined cost of food, groceries, and housing.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as Base (*a*) (= 1,000).

	N.S.W.—INDEX-NUMBERS.						VICTORIA.—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—46 COMMODITIES.												
1928 ..	1,021	1,017	1,206	1,035	989	1,026	942	965	966	953	928	944
1929 ..	1,090	1,061	1,286	1,094	1,046	1,092	1,004	1,029	1,041	1,010	990	1,006
1930 ..	984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916
1931 ..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793
1932 ..	**852**	**836**	**953**	**829**	**818**	**853**	**758**	**767**	**779**	**778**	**801**	**760**
1932 1st Qtr.	870	849	976	820	834	870	786	801	798	795	818	787
2nd ,,	861	843	961	841	834	862	770	775	790	789	812	772
3rd ,,	850	841	967	839	818	852	752	757	777	779	800	755
4th ,,	828	812	909	816	786	828	722	734	749	747	775	725
1933 1st Qtr.	796	786	879	784	762	797	688	713	720	720	728	692
2nd ,,	799	791	884	788	771	800	703	724	724	731	740	706
1932.												
January ..	860	835	970	813	834	860	778	790	796	790	804	780
February ..	874	859	984	821	829	874	795	814	803	798	829	797
March ..	875	854	974	826	840	875	784	799	796	797	820	786
April ..	872	851	975	846	848	873	782	794	802	803	830	784
May ..	859	843	949	842	832	860	769	777	788	786	806	771
June ..	852	835	960	836	823	853	761	755	781	779	800	762
July ..	853	839	969	842	828	855	758	747	776	781	804	760
August ..	851	838	967	840	814	852	751	762	777	782	795	754
September ..	845	845	964	836	811	848	747	761	779	774	800	750
October ..	847	827	942	828	795	847	739	746	762	759	787	741
November ..	822	809	891	813	784	822	716	730	746	743	772	719
December ..	815	799	892	806	779	815	712	727	739	739	766	715
1933.												
January ..	802	790	882	796	766	803	700	722	731	728	736	703
February ..	799	788	881	791	764	799	689	712	722	720	728	692
March ..	787	781	873	765	757	788	675	705	708	714	719	679
April ..	800	791	885	782	762	801	688	719	719	728	738	693
May ..	797	789	885	790	772	799	700	725	720	728	738	703
June ..	799	794	881	790	780	800	720	728	731	737	744	721
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1928 ..	1,143	1,089	702	1,183	885	1,125	1,087	675	793	980	831	1,053
1929 ..	1,162	1,082	701	1,240	880	1,142	1,094	704	817	941	849	1,060
1930 ..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	883	865	982
1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847
1932 ..	**894**	**799**	**622**	**841**	**781**	**877**	**816**	**627**	**643**	**738**	**804**	**799**
1932 1st Qtr.	913	810	615	850	778	895	830	629	643	755	811	812
2nd ,,	902	798	621	845	783	884	819	629	643	743	805	802
3rd ,,	883	798	626	842	778	868	813	625	645	731	805	796
4th ,,	876	788	625	828	784	860	802	624	640	722	796	786
1933 1st Qtr.	873	780	627	817	783	857	806	635	636	721	794	790
2nd ,,	863	778	627	810	783	849	799	633	637	721	788	783
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING.												
1928 ..	1,064	1,043	1,027	1,087	952	1,061	993	862	904	962	894	983
1929 ..	1,115	1,068	1,078	1,146	987	1,110	1,036	914	962	985	940	1,026
1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	940
1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
1932 ..	**867**	**823**	**835**	**834**	**805**	**862**	**778**	**717**	**730**	**763**	**802**	**773**
1932 1st Qtr.	885	835	848	831	814	879	801	740	743	781	815	796
2nd ,,	876	827	841	843	816	870	788	723	738	773	810	783
3rd ,,	862	826	845	840	804	858	773	710	730	762	801	769
4th ,,	844	803	806	820	784	839	749	694	709	737	781	745
1933 1st Qtr.	822	783	787	795	767	817	727	683	688	719	748	723
2nd ,,	821	786	790	795	774	817	735	690	691	726	755	731

(*a*) See explanatory note at centre of page 17.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-27, as Base (*a*) (= 1,000)—*continued.*

	QUEENSLAND—INDEX-NUMBERS.						SOUTH AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
FOOD AND GROCERIES—(46 COMMODITIES).												
1928 ..	935	891	970	1,087	930	940	993	1,059	1,048	997	1,110	999
1929 ..	951	929	1,011	1,102	971	961	1,055	1,137	1,111	1,034	1,166	1,061
1930 ..	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
1932 ..	**738**	**729**	**808**	**876**	**770**	**749**	**761**	**848**	**818**	**772**	**816**	**767**
1932 1st Qtr.	761	744	844	898	777	772	787	873	854	788	851	793
2nd ,,	747	742	815	885	781	758	781	860	836	783	829	787
3rd ,,	729	726	795	866	768	741	755	849	812	766	807	762
4th ,,	716	701	779	856	753	726	721	809	768	750	776	727
1933 1st Qtr.	692	674	748	822	718	701	711	794	746	739	765	716
2nd ,,	697	673	758	807	724	705	731	803	753	739	770	735
1932.												
January ..	765	739	847	900	787	775	769	854	845	781	841	776
February ..	764	742	843	894	767	774	798	889	866	790	864	805
March ..	754	751	841	900	778	767	793	876	852	792	849	799
April ..	752	750	826	893	785	764	795	872	855	786	847	801
May ..	748	743	818	884	784	760	780	856	833	789	826	786
June ..	739	733	802	879	772	750	769	853	820	775	814	775
July ..	731	731	801	869	774	743	766	852	817	768	817	772
August ..	728	724	791	861	763	739	755	851	812	766	810	761
September ..	729	722	793	867	767	740	746	846	808	764	795	753
October ..	728	715	791	867	767	739	733	829	789	759	788	740
November ..	710	697	775	855	748	721	716	798	762	743	768	722
December ..	708	692	771	848	744	718	714	801	754	747	773	720
1933.												
January ..	696	672	750	831	717	704	707	796	745	742	764	713
February ..	694	680	748	838	720	703	712	795	749	739	767	717
March ..	687	669	747	798	715	696	713	790	745	737	764	718
April ..	694	676	751	804	719	702	726	801	755	735	770	731
May ..	698	671	763	806	726	706	727	802	752	742	769	732
June ..	698	671	759	811	728	706	740	806	751	738	772	743
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).												
1928 ..	839	727	653	677	679	805	1,022	481	699	549	770	979
1929 ..	841	719	633	745	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945
1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	882
1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734
1932 ..	**641**	**649**	**582**	**542**	**617**	**633**	**691**	**378**	**624**	**610**	**700**	**675**
1932 1st Qtr.	649	591	590	557	647	636	696	382	628	610	702	679
2nd ,,	644	662	590	550	622	637	697	377	629	609	695	680
3rd ,,	636	668	574	531	600	629	689	377	623	609	697	673
4th ,,	636	674	575	531	600	629	683	377	617	610	706	667
1933 1st Qtr.	660	714	566	518	617	650	692	378	604	610	712	674
2nd ,,	694	695	548	518	623	674	693	378	601	610	708	676
FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING.												
1928 ..	901	833	858	942	841	892	1,003	854	925	838	990	992
1929 ..	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	891	963	866	1,042	1,020
1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
1932 ..	**704**	**699**	**728**	**758**	**716**	**708**	**736**	**681**	**749**	**714**	**774**	**734**
1932 1st Qtr.	721	690	754	777	731	724	754	699	774	725	798	753
2nd ,,	710	713	735	767	724	715	752	689	763	721	781	749
3rd ,,	696	704	717	747	708	701	731	682	744	710	767	730
4th ,,	687	690	707	741	699	691	706	655	713	699	749	705
1933 1st Qtr.	678	683	683	714	680	681	702	645	694	692	743	700
2nd ,,	692	677	684	704	686	691	716	651	697	692	746	713

(*a*) See note at centre of page 17.

Retail Prices Index-Numbers 30 Towns : Weighted Average of Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period, 1923-1927, as Base (*b*) (=1,000)—*continued.*

	WESTERN AUSTRALIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						TASMANIA—INDEX-NUMBERS.						Weighted Average 6 Capital Towns.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.(*a*)	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Average, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.(*a*)	Devonport. (*a*)	Queenstown.	Weighted Average, Tasmania.		
FOOD AND GROCERIES—(46 COMMODITIES).														
1928 ..	1,053	1,173	1,104	1,130	1,096	1,069	966	949	1,006	973	1,080	967	985	989
1929 ..	1,084	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,108	1,025	995	1,078	1,038	1,140	1,024	1,044	1,047
1930 ..	961	1,138	1,041	1,070	1,055	986	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
1931 ..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	821	826	830
1932 ..	**804**	**974**	**854**	**831**	**862**	**824**	**797**	**779**	**830**	**822**	**904**	**798**	**796**	**801**
1932 1st Qtr.	826	990	868	828	900	845	814	800	859	854	914	817	819	823
2nd ,,	835	988	879	853	900	853	811	791	839	839	908	811	810	813
3rd ,,	796	970	852	833	856	817	789	769	820	800	898	789	791	796
4th ,,	760	949	815	811	790	782	774	754	800	796	895	775	765	770
1933 1st Qtr.	738	930	791	768	746	759	737	727	766	763	868	742	736	741
2nd ,,	776	943	824	801	761	794	750	735	773	769	877	752	748	752
1932.														
January ..	820	982	870	810	889	839	804	796	852	852	910	810	811	814
February ..	822	990	858	822	897	842	818	803	859	859	912	821	825	829
March ..	836	998	877	852	914	855	821	799	864	852	920	822	822	825
April ..	844	1,006	882	858	910	863	831	807	855	853	917	830	820	824
May ..	834	988	885	857	902	853	812	786	835	835	908	810	808	812
June ..	826	971	870	843	888	844	790	779	827	829	900	794	800	803
July ..	803	970	861	835	864	823	788	772	825	806	900	790	796	800
August ..	797	970	853	829	858	818	786	769	814	795	902	787	791	796
September ..	788	970	842	835	847	810	791	767	820	799	893	790	787	792
October ..	774	962	834	825	822	797	793	763	812	808	901	790	782	786
November ..	759	947	809	809	796	781	768	749	800	791	894	770	760	764
December ..	746	937	803	798	753	767	763	749	788	790	888	766	755	759
1933.														
January ..	732	928	783	773	751	754	746	732	769	769	880	749	742	747
February ..	733	929	789	762	743	755	739	726	768	765	865	742	738	742
March ..	748	932	801	769	743	768	727	722	762	756	860	733	729	734
April ..	763	938	815	793	756	783	741	730	771	772	872	746	742	746
May ..	773	941	822	798	761	791	749	735	775	769	876	752	746	750
June ..	791	949	835	813	765	808	759	740	772	765	884	759	756	759
HOUSING—(WEIGHTED AVERAGE 4 AND 5 ROOMS).														
1928 ..	941	541	917	671	957	893	939	845	778	711	460	878	1,066	1,032
1929 ..	955	543	917	675	985	906	932	831	781	733	520	873	1,073	1,037
1930 ..	979	582	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	774	567	858	1,047	1,013
1931 ..	881	657	851	771	1,035	858	901	778	712	726	598	840	901	878
1932 ..	**810**	**743**	**805**	**756**	**979**	**805**	**868**	**760**	**702**	**694**	**673**	**816**	**817**	**800**
1932 1st Qtr.	818	669	823	743	987	805	862	766	715	699	662	814	831	811
2nd ,,	811	765	810	740	981	808	878	757	702	698	676	821	822	805
3rd ,,	808	768	794	772	975	807	869	757	701	693	682	816	811	795
4th ,,	801	768	791	767	974	801	863	760	689	687	671	812	804	788
1933 1st Qtr.	795	779	782	768	950	796	853	763	682	676	679	806	806	790
2nd ,,	794	798	790	771	943	797	859	772	677	673	706	813	804	788
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSING														
1928 ..	1,013	949	1,038	967	1,047	1,007	956	912	926	880	860	935	1,014	1,004
1929 ..	1,038	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
1930 ..	968	941	992	968	1,058	967	939	891	904	880	890	919	978	970
1931 ..	852	874	872	846	960	857	846	800	797	791	815	828	852	847
1932 ..	**805**	**892**	**836**	**804**	**902**	**817**	**822**	**772**	**784**	**777**	**822**	**804**	**803**	**800**
1932 1st Qtr.	823	876	852	798	931	831	831	788	808	799	824	816	823	819
2nd ,,	826	909	854	813	929	837	835	779	790	789	826	815	814	810
3rd ,,	799	898	831	810	897	812	816	764	777	761	821	798	798	796
4th ,,	772	884	805	793	852	786	805	755	760	757	815	787	778	776
1933 1st Qtr.	755	874	785	765	814	769	776	737	735	731	800	762	759	757
2nd ,,	781	889	810	788	822	793	787	746	738	733	815	772	766	763

(*a*) The towns of Midland Junction (W.A.), Zeehan (Tas.), and Beaconsfield (Tas.), were replaced in 1923 by Northam (W.A.), Burnie (Tas.), and Devonport (Tas.). (*b*) See note at centre of page 17.

In so far as they relate to the capital cities the index-numbers in these tables are comparable in every respect with those given on page 17 for the respective groups, and where they relate to the same period the numbers are identical in both tables.

The index-numbers in the separate parts of the table cannot be directly compared with one another in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost during the five-yearly period, 1923–1927, is in each part made equal to 1,000.

The last two columns in each division of the table on the preceding page refer to the weighted average for the six capital cities and for the 30 towns. The population weights used in the computations of these weighted averages for 1923 and subsequent years are as follows :—

Population Weights Used for Different Towns.

New South Wales.		Victoria.		Queensland.		South Australia.		Western Australia.		Tasmania.	
Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.	Town.	Weight.
Sydney ..	899	Melbourne	766	Brisbane	210	Adelaide	255	Perth, etc.	155	Hobart	52
Newcastle	84	Ballarat ..	36	T'woomba	21	Kadina,etc.	13	Kalg'lie,etc	19	Launceston	24
Broken Hill	26	Bendigo ..	30	Rockham'n	24	Pt. Pirie	10	Northam	4	Burnie ..	3
Goulburn	13	Geelong ..	32	Chrts. Twrs.	9	Mt. Gamb'r	4	Bunbury	4	Devonport	5
Bathurst	9	W'nambool	8	Warwick	6	Peterbor'gh	2	Geraldton	4	Queenst'wn	3
Total ..	1031	Total ..	872	Total ..	270	Total ..	284	Total ..	186	Total ..	87

The weights used are based on the 1921 Census populations, and represent to the nearest 1,000 the actual populations at that date.

9. **Retail Prices Index-Numbers in Terms of Currency.**—In each section of the next table the average cost for the six capital cities during the five-yearly period 1923–1927 has been taken as base = 20s. The figures measure the variations in the cost of—(*a*) food and groceries ; (*b*) house rent ; and (*c*) food, groceries, and house rent combined, from year to year in each city separately (in the vertical lines), and the relative cost in the several cities in each year (in the horizontal lines). Thus, by referring to the section of the table relating to food, groceries, and house rent combined, it will be seen that 12s. 1d. in Sydney in 1911 was equivalent to 10s. in Brisbane, or 10s. 10d. in Hobart, while 15s. 9d. in Melbourne for the last quarter of 1932 was equivalent to 8s. 10d. in Brisbane in 1907, or 13s. 5d. in Perth in 1911.

Retail Prices—Amounts necessary on the Average in each Year specified from 1907 to 1933 to purchase in each Capital City what would have cost on the average £1 during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 in the Capitals regarded as a whole.

Year.	Sydney.	Melb'ne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.	Weighted Average of 6 Capital Cities.
FOOD AND GROCERIES (46 COMMODITIES).							
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
1907 ..	10 6	10 4	10 7	10 8	13 5	11 4	10 8
1911 ..	11 1	10 6	11 5	11 5	15 1	11 10	11 2
1921 ..	21 3	21 3	20 3	21 4	22 4	22 8	21 3
1927 ..	20 8	19 5	18 10	20 7	20 1	20 0	20 0
1928 ..	20 5	18 10	18 8	19 10	21 1	19 4	19 8
1929 ..	21 10	20 1	19 0	21 1	21 8	20 6	20 11
1930 ..	19 8	18 3	16 11	18 9	19 3	19 1	18 10
1931 ..	17 6	15 10	15 7	15 9	16 9	16 4	16 6
1932 ..	17 1	15 2	14 9	15 3	16 1	15 11	15 11
1932 1st Qtr.	17 5	15 9	15 3	15 9	16 6	16 3	16 5
,, 2nd ,,	17 3	15 5	14 11	15 7	16 8	16 3	16 2
,, 3rd ,,	17 0	15 1	14 7	15 1	15 11	15 9	15 10
,, 4th ,,	16 7	14 5	14 4	14 5	15 2	15 6	15 4
1933 1st ,,	15 11	13 9	13 10	14 3	14 9	14 9	14 9
,, 2nd ,,	16 0	14 1	13 11	14 7	15 6	15 0	15 0
HOUSE RENT (WEIGHTED AVERAGE, 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED).							
1907 ..	11 10	9 1	5 8	10 2	9 2	8 1	9 11
1911 ..	14 0	11 5	7 6	14 1	10 6	9 0	12 3
1921 ..	19 9	16 5	12 7	16 2	14 9	17 7	17 3
1927 ..	22 2	20 11	16 8	18 10	18 5	19 4	20 7
1928 ..	22 10	21 9	16 9	20 5	18 10	18 9	21 4
1929 ..	23 3	21 11	16 10	19 9	19 1	18 8	21 6
1930 ..	23 11	20 3	15 6	18 4	19 7	18 3	20 11
1931 ..	20 6	17 4	13 7	15 1	17 7	18 0	18 0
1932 ..	17 11	16 4	12 10	13 10	16 2	17 4	16 4
1932 1st Qtr.	18 3	16 7	13 0	13 11	16 4	17 3	16 7
,, 2nd ,,	18 1	16 5	12 11	13 11	16 3	17 7	16 5
,, 3rd ,,	17 8	16 3	12 9	13 9	16 2	17 5	16 3
,, 4th ,,	17 6	16 1	12 9	13 8	16 0	17 3	16 1
1933 1st ,,	17 6	16 1	13 2	13 10	15 11	17 1	16 1
,, 2nd ,,	17 3	16 0	13 11	13 10	15 11	17 2	16 1
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND HOUSE RENT COMBINED.							
1907 ..	11 0	9 11	8 10	10 6	11 11	10 2	10 5
1911 ..	12 1	10 9	10 0	12 4	13 5	10 10	11 7
1921 ..	20 9	19 6	17 6	19 6	19 8	20 11	19 10
1927 ..	21 2	19 11	18 0	20 0	19 6	19 9	20 3
1928 ..	21 3	19 10	18 0	20 1	20 3	19 1	20 3
1929 ..	22 4	20 9	18 3	20 7	20 9	19 10	21 1
1930 ..	21 2	18 11	16 5	18 7	19 4	18 9	19 7
1931 ..	18 7	16 4	14 10	15 7	17 1	16 11	17 1
1932 ..	17 4	15 7	14 1	14 9	16 1	16 5	16 1
1932 1st Qtr.	17 8	16 0	14 5	15 1	16 6	16 7	16 6
,, 2nd ,,	17 6	15 9	14 2	15 1	16 6	16 8	16 3
,, 3rd ,,	17 3	15 6	13 11	14 7	16 0	16 4	16 0
,, 4th ,,	16 11	15 0	13 9	14 1	15 5	16 1	15 7
1933 1st ,,	16 5	14 7	13 7	14 1	15 1	15 6	15 2
,, 2nd ,,	16 5	14 8	13 10	14 4	15 7	15 9	15 4

10. **Price Details, 1932.**—The summarized results of price-movements are published quarterly, and the average retail prices of food and groceries for each month are published in the Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics. In Section II. of the Appendix to this Report, the average retail price of each item of the food and groceries group during 1932 is given for the 30 towns included in the investigation. Information with regard to house rents is published quarterly in the Summary, and annually in the Labour Reports. In appendixes to Labour Report No. 1, particulars were given of retail prices and house rents in the capital cities for the years 1901 to 1911. In Report No. 2 and subsequent issues detailed information will be found regarding retail prices and rents during each year.

§ 3. Food, &c., Clothing and Miscellaneous.

1. **General.**—In the following Section, the results are included of investigations into retail price variations of all items ordinarily entering into household expenditure classified into four main groups :—Food and Groceries ; Rent ; Clothing ; and Miscellaneous.

The tabulation by the Bureau was undertaken following the recommendation of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage which was appointed in 1919 to inquire into and report upon the following matters :—

(i) The actual cost of living at the present time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man with a wife and three children under fourteen years of age, and the several items and amounts which make up that cost.

(ii) The actual corresponding cost of living during each of the last five years.

(iii) How the basic wage may be automatically adjusted to the rise and fall from time to time of the purchasing-power of money.

The Commission issued two reports—the first in November, 1920, and the second in April, 1921. These reports show that, according to the standard assumed by the Commission, the cost of living as at the 1st November, 1920, for a family consisting of man, wife, and three children under fourteen years of age, was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Living, 1st November, 1920.

Particulars.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Rent ..	1 0 6	1 2 0	0 17 0	0 19 6	0 19 0	0 19 0
Food ..	2 6 2	2 6 9	2 3 1	2 7 2	2 4 11	2 8 11
Clothing ..	1 9 0	1 7 0	1 6 0	1 8 3	1 7 9	1 9 2
Miscellaneous	1 0 10	1 1 4	1 0 1	1 1 2	1 2 3	0 19 10
Total ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

The corresponding cost of the commodities and services included (which are fully set out in the first Report) for the years 1914 to 1920 was as follows :—

Royal Commission on Basic Wage—Cost of Commodities, etc., 1914 to 1920.

Years.	Melbourne.	Sydney.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914 ..	3 7 9	3 12 11	3 4 0	3 11 2	3 12 9	3 6 9
1915 ..	3 16 9	4 1 6	3 11 3	3 19 0	3 17 1	3 15 1
1916 ..	3 17 5	4 4 6	3 13 10	3 19 7	4 1 2	3 15 6
1917 ..	4 2 2	4 9 8	3 19 3	4 3 2	4 4 2	4 4 10
1918 ..	4 8 10	4 14 8	4 6 0	4 10 11	4 9 2	4 8 6
1919 ..	4 18 5	5 5 3	4 15 10	5 2 6	5 0 9	5 0 4
1920 ..	5 16 6	5 17 1	5 6 2	5 16 1	5 13 11	5 16 11

In answer to the third clause of the inquiry, the Commission recommended that "a Bureau of Labour should be organized from existing members of the Public Service, which should ascertain from time to time the rise and fall in the purchasing-power of money in relation to the reasonable standard of comfort for the typical family (i.e., such a family as is described in Clause 1)." After consulting the Commonwealth Statistician as to methods of collection and tabulation, the Government decided that the recommendation would be met by widening the scope of inquiries of this nature already made by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics.

The results of the investigations by the Bureau into the variations in the cost of living since 1920 according to this standard are given hereafter.

2. **Methods Adopted.**—The Commission was concerned principally with ascertaining variations in the cost of the adopted regimen, which is described in the "Indicator List" contained in the Report. It appeared, however, that the usefulness of the investigations by this Bureau would have been somewhat impaired if limited in the manner suggested by the Commission, and it was decided, therefore, to apply to a more detailed inquiry the method of index-numbers already used in the investigations into variations in the cost of food, groceries and housing.

The ordinary expenditure of a household has been grouped under four heads—(i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Clothing; (iv) Other Requirements (Miscellaneous).

It was decided to adopt for food, groceries and house rent,* the commodities, method, and weighting already in use, and the commodities and quantities conform very closely with those given in the "Indicator Lists" of the Commission. With regard to housing, the Commission adopted a certain type of 5-roomed house as its standard in determining the amount allowed for house rent, but the figures quoted by this Bureau covering 4 and 5-roomed houses, and not confined to any particular type, fairly represent variations in the rent for the type of house described by the Commission.

Inquiries by this Bureau had been confined to food, groceries and housing. It became necessary, therefore, to investigate the cost of clothing and miscellaneous items. With regard to clothing, the Basic Wage Commission collected a large amount of information as to duration of articles, and this has been used in computing the index-numbers given in the following tables.

* The basis of housing accommodation has been altered in this section to conform with the basis adopted in § 2.

With regard to miscellaneous expenditure, inquiries were made regarding cost of fuel and light, household utensils, drapery, crockery, and other items in the " Indicator Lists ", and the aggregate expenditure thereon has been computed in the same manner as that for clothing.

The item " groceries (not food) " has been omitted from miscellaneous expenditure, though it was so described by the Commission, as the index-numbers already published by this Bureau cover the articles allowed for under this heading, such as soap, starch, blue, &c.

In respect to clothing and a considerable amount of miscellaneous expenditure, it is impossible to ensure continuity of grade or quality, as is the case with food and groceries. It is therefore necessary in regard to many items to revert to the " predominant " price—the price of the grade or quality most in demand. The index-numbers for clothing and " miscellaneous expenditure " are therefore affected by changing standards and are not such exact measures of prices as the index-numbers for food and groceries. The complete " all-items " index is consequently less reliable than the food-and-rent index.

The change in the food regimen, beginning with the 3rd Quarter of 1932, had equal application to this series of index-numbers.

3. **Base.**—For comparative purposes, it was necessary to fix some period as base. The new series of index-numbers, covering all items of household expenditure, were computed in the first instance from price data relating to the month of November, 1914. This period was adopted owing to the difficulty of securing information regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous items for earlier periods. While the index-numbers for 1914 in the following tables relate to the month of November, they may be accepted as typical of conditions immediately preceding the war. For base, the weighted average cost for the six capital cities was taken, and the aggregate expenditure in November 1914 made equal to 1,000. The index-numbers were computed to this base up to and including the 4th Quarter 1929. In accordance with the decision of a Conference of Statisticians that a post-war period should be adopted as base, an alteration was made as from 1st January 1930, and the index-numbers in the following tables have been computed to a post-war base, viz., the weighted average cost in the six capital cities during the five-yearly period—1923–1927—the average annual aggregate expenditure in this period being made equal to 1,000.

4. **Variations—Thirty Towns.**—The investigations were extended to the five principal towns in each State for the months of November 1921, and May, August and November 1922, and quarterly for the year 1923 and subsequently. It was considered unnecessary to obtain information for previous years regarding prices of clothing and miscellaneous requirements in towns other than the capitals. While so far as the capitals were concerned, details were already available in the Report of the Royal Commission on the Basic Wage. Information of this nature is at present collected quarterly for all the towns, and quarterly index-numbers are available.

5. **Retail Prices—Thirty Towns—Nov. 1914 to 2nd Quarter 1933.**—The following tables give index-numbers for (i) Food and Groceries; (ii) Housing; (iii) Food, Groceries and Housing Combined; (iv) Clothing; (v) Miscellaneous Requirements; (vi) Food and Groceries, Housing, Clothing, and Miscellaneous Requirements combined.

Food and Groceries (46 Commodities) Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	638	..	..	..	..	..	616	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	964	977	972	950	935	964	923	928	919	941	948	924
Year 1927 ..	1,032	1,025	1,205	1,030	996	1,036	969	989	990	965	949	970
„ 1928 ..	1,021	1,017	1,206	1,035	989	1,026	942	965	966	953	928	941
„ 1929 ..	1,090	1,061	1,286	1,094	1,046	1,092	1,004	1,029	1,041	1,010	990	1,006
„ 1930 ..	984	974	1,182	977	964	988	913	952	958	909	932	916
„ 1931 ..	876	868	1,011	843	857	879	791	815	825	781	810	793
„ 1932 ..	852	836	953	829	818	853	758	767	779	778	801	760
1932 1st Qtr.	870	849	976	820	834	870	786	801	798	795	818	787
„ 2nd „	861	843	961	841	834	862	770	775	790	789	812	772
„ 3rd „	850	841	967	839	818	852	752	757	777	779	800	755
„ 4th „	828	812	909	816	786	828	722	734	749	747	775	725
1933 1st Qtr.	796	786	879	784	762	797	688	713	720	720	728	692
„ 2nd „	799	791	884	788	771	800	703	724	724	731	740	706

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	614	..	..	..	..	..	683	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	955	895	949	981	936	950	941	945	968	923	997	943
Year 1927 ..	940	912	1,005	1,139	969	951	1,030	1,071	1,071	1,015	1,102	1,033
„ 1928 ..	935	891	970	1,087	930	940	993	1,059	1,048	997	1,110	999
„ 1929 ..	951	929	1,011	1,102	971	961	1,055	1,137	1,111	1,034	1,166	1,061
„ 1930 ..	844	846	912	966	877	855	937	1,036	1,019	924	1,044	944
„ 1931 ..	778	764	843	902	798	788	789	869	853	774	864	795
„ 1932 ..	738	729	808	876	770	749	761	848	818	772	816	767
1932 1st Qtr.	761	744	844	898	777	772	787	873	854	788	851	793
„ 2nd „	747	742	815	885	781	758	781	860	836	783	829	787
„ 3rd „	729	726	795	866	768	741	755	849	812	766	807	762
„ 4th „	716	701	779	856	753	726	721	809	768	750	776	727
1933 1st „	692	674	748	822	718	701	711	794	746	739	765	716
„ 2nd „	697	673	758	807	724	705	731	803	753	739	770	735

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Avge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	746	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	..	..	641	..
„ 1921 ..	1,005	1,120	1,054	1,049	1,031	1,033	1,027	958	1,108	996	1,077	1,011	950	954
Year 1927 ..	1,004	1,148	1,098	1,109	1,101	1,026	1,000	987	1,017	1,006	1,105	1,001	1,000	1,004
„ 1928 ..	1,053	1,173	1,104	1,130	1,096	1,069	966	949	1,006	973	1,080	967	985	989
„ 1929 ..	1,084	1,267	1,157	1,173	1,149	1,108	1,025	995	1,078	1,038	1,140	1,024	1,044	1,047
„ 1930 ..	961	1,138	1,041	1,070	1,055	986	952	937	1,002	938	1,068	953	941	946
„ 1931 ..	836	994	883	886	918	856	816	812	844	827	934	821	826	830
„ 1932 ..	804	974	854	831	862	824	797	779	830	822	904	798	796	801
1932 1st Qtr.	826	990	868	828	900	845	814	800	859	854	914	817	819	823
„ 2nd „	835	988	879	853	900	853	811	791	839	839	908	811	810	813
„ 3rd Qtr.	796	970	852	833	856	817	789	769	820	800	898	789	791	796
„ 4th „	760	949	815	811	790	782	774	754	800	796	895	775	765	779
1933 1st „	738	930	791	768	746	759	737	727	766	763	868	742	736	741
„ 2nd „	776	943	824	801	761	794	750	735	773	769	877	752	748	752

Housing (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	758	..	..	..	..	..	608	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,000	885	559	881	596	966	845	479	527	668	685	789
Year 1927 ..	1,109	1,062	693	1,138	866	1,093	1,046	631	788	997	793	1,015
„ 1928 ..	1,143	1,089	702	1,183	885	1,125	1,087	675	793	980	831	1,053
„ 1929 ..	1,162	1,082	701	1,240	880	1,142	1,094	704	817	941	849	1,060
„ 1930 ..	1,197	1,044	727	1,181	978	1,170	1,011	696	750	883	865	982
„ 1931 ..	1,026	895	700	953	892	1,005	867	620	653	815	823	847
„ 1932 ..	894	799	622	841	781	877	816	627	643	738	804	799
1932 1st Qtr.	913	810	615	850	778	895	830	629	643	755	811	812
„ 2nd „	902	798	621	845	783	884	819	629	643	743	805	802
„ 3rd „	883	798	626	842	778	868	813	625	645	731	805	796
„ 4th „	876	788	625	828	784	860	802	624	640	722	796	786
1933 1st Qtr.	873	780	627	817	783	857	806	635	636	721	794	790
„ 2nd „	863	778	627	810	783	849	799	633	637	721	788	783

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	463	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	629	547	470	528	535	594	819	566	603	492	566	781
Year 1927 ..	832	743	698	564	745	802	942	508	701	511	801	908
„ 1928 ..	839	727	653	677	679	805	1,022	481	699	549	770	979
„ 1929 ..	841	719	633	745	678	806	986	443	695	561	816	945
„ 1930 ..	775	727	685	720	668	759	916	398	715	586	810	882
„ 1931 ..	680	628	624	628	648	668	755	402	675	586	715	734
„ 1932 ..	641	649	582	542	617	633	691	378	624	610	700	675
1932 1st Qtr.	649	591	590	557	647	636	696	382	628	610	702	679
„ 2nd „	644	662	590	550	622	637	697	377	629	609	695	680
„ 3rd „	636	668	574	531	600	629	689	377	623	609	697	673
„ 4th „	636	674	575	531	600	629	683	377	617	610	706	667
1933 1st Qtr.	660	714	566	518	617	650	692	378	604	610	712	674
„ 2nd „	694	695	548	518	623	674	693	378	601	610	708	676

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	586	..	..	..	..	..	525	..	..	..	..	..	649	..
„ 1921 ..	754	578	616	649	779	709	870	676	294	150	495	729	877	823
Year 1927 ..	922	541	894	713	870	876	966	787	770	743	424	878	1,030	998
„ 1928 ..	941	541	917	671	957	893	939	845	778	711	460	878	1,066	1,032
„ 1929 ..	955	543	917	675	985	906	932	831	781	733	520	873	1,073	1,037
„ 1930 ..	979	582	903	783	1,063	934	914	806	726	774	567	858	1,047	1,013
„ 1931 ..	881	657	851	771	1,035	858	901	778	712	726	598	840	901	878
„ 1932 ..	810	743	805	756	979	805	868	760	702	694	673	816	817	800
1932 1st Qtr.	818	669	823	743	987	805	862	766	715	699	662	814	831	811
„ 2nd „	811	765	810	740	981	808	878	757	702	698	676	821	822	805
„ 3rd „	808	768	794	772	975	807	869	757	701	693	682	816	811	795
„ 4th „	801	768	791	767	974	801	863	760	689	687	671	812	804	788
1933 1st Qtr.	795	779	782	768	950	796	853	763	682	676	679	806	806	790
„ 2nd „	794	798	790	771	943	797	859	772	677	673	706	813	804	788

Food, Groceries and Housing Combined (4 and 5 rooms).—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927, as base (= 1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	680	..	..	..	..	..	613	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	977	944	825	926	815	965	895	769	780	844	855	876
Year 1927 ..	1,060	1,038	1,023	1,068	950	1,056	996	862	918	976	894	986
„ 1928 ..	1,064	1,043	1,027	1,087	952	1,061	993	862	904	962	894	983
„ 1929 ..	1,115	1,068	1,078	1,146	987	1,110	1,036	914	962	985	940	1,026
„ 1930 ..	1,059	998	1,021	1,050	969	1,052	948	861	884	900	909	940
„ 1931 ..	929	877	901	882	869	923	818	746	764	793	815	812
„ 1932 ..	867	823	835	834	805	862	778	717	730	763	802	773
1932 1st Qtr.	885	835	848	831	814	879	801	740	743	781	815	796
„ 2nd „	876	827	841	843	816	870	788	723	738	773	810	783
„ 3rd „	862	826	845	840	804	858	773	710	730	762	801	769
„ 4th „	844	803	806	820	784	839	749	694	709	737	781	745
1933 1st Qtr.	822	783	787	795	767	817	727	683	688	719	748	723
„ 2nd „	821	786	790	795	774	817	735	690	691	726	755	731

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	560	..	..	..	..	..	658	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	840	771	779	820	794	824	898	811	839	770	844	885
Year 1927 ..	902	852	896	935	890	898	999	871	940	836	995	989
„ 1928 ..	901	833	858	942	841	892	1,003	854	925	838	990	992
„ 1929 ..	912	855	877	975	867	906	1,030	891	963	866	1,042	1,020
„ 1930 ..	819	804	832	879	803	821	929	810	911	804	961	922
„ 1931 ..	743	716	765	805	745	745	777	703	790	707	811	774
„ 1932 ..	704	699	728	758	716	708	736	681	749	714	774	734
1932 1st Qtr.	721	690	754	777	731	724	754	699	774	725	798	753
„ 2nd „	710	713	735	767	724	715	752	689	763	721	781	749
„ 3rd „	696	704	717	747	708	701	731	682	744	710	767	730
„ 4th „	687	690	707	741	699	691	706	655	713	699	749	705
1933 1st Qtr.	678	683	683	714	680	681	702	645	694	692	743	700
„ 2nd „	692	677	684	704	686	691	716	651	697	692	746	713

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	689	..	..	..	..	..	630	..	..	..	..	..	644	..
„ 1921 ..	916	928	898	907	942	918	971	858	819	696	871	911	924	907
Year 1927 ..	975	933	1,026	968	1,019	973	988	916	929	913	864	957	1,011	1,002
„ 1928 ..	1,013	949	1,038	967	1,047	1,007	956	912	926	880	860	935	1,014	1,004
„ 1929 ..	1,038	1,010	1,072	996	1,090	1,036	992	937	972	930	920	970	1,054	1,044
„ 1930 ..	968	941	992	968	1,058	967	939	891	904	880	890	919	978	970
„ 1931 ..	852	874	872	846	960	857	846	800	797	791	815	828	852	847
„ 1932 ..	805	892	836	804	902	817	822	772	784	777	822	804	803	800
1932 1st Qtr.	823	876	852	798	931	831	831	788	808	799	824	816	823	819
„ 2nd „	826	909	854	813	929	837	835	779	790	789	826	815	814	810
„ 3rd „	799	898	831	810	897	812	816	764	777	761	821	798	798	796
„ 4th „	772	884	805	793	852	786	805	755	760	757	815	787	778	776
1933 1st Qtr.	755	874	785	765	814	769	776	737	735	731	800	762	759	757
„ 2nd „	781	889	810	788	822	793	787	746	738	733	815	772	766	763

Clothing.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulbur	Bathurst.	Weighted Average N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	755	..	..	..	..	..	780	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,255	1,327	1,269	1,374	1,261	1,264	1,271	1,599	1,573	1,463	1,612	1,326
Year 1927 ..	936	1,002	889	1,162	978	944	975	1,069	992	1,037	1,139	984
„ 1928 ..	978	984	878	1,167	1,022	979	991	1,099	1,013	1,022	1,121	998
„ 1929 ..	983	982	837	1,162	1,000	981	992	1,093	1,009	993	1,086	998
„ 1930 ..	931	1,012	801	1,106	957	937	964	1,023	1,027	949	1,080	970
„ 1931 ..	835	903	727	1,042	829	840	848	906	952	841	990	855
„ 1932 ..	769	841	722	983	798	777	819	851	931	804	935	825
1932 1st Qtr.	786	857	737	998	819	794	830	865	934	814	954	835
„ 2nd „	777	863	720	986	819	785	818	853	934	808	939	824
„ 3rd „	770	829	713	975	782	776	815	843	926	794	917	821
„ 4th „	744	814	717	974	773	752	812	842	930	799	928	818
1933 1st Qtr.	745	825	711	967	791	754	809	843	934	795	926	815
„ 2nd „	745	820	712	942	798	753	817	841	935	797	930	822

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	657	..	..	..	..	..	756	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,125	1,408	1,452	1,568	1,519	1,235	1,195	1,435	1,480	1,697	1,180	1,238
Year 1927 ..	965	1,049	1,024	831	1,105	975	1,067	1,043	1,016	1,207	1,102	1,066
„ 1928 ..	945	1,066	1,011	847	1,096	960	1,089	1,065	1,012	1,201	1,096	1,086
„ 1929 ..	944	1,050	972	822	1,102	954	1,062	1,044	1,000	1,199	1,084	1,061
„ 1930 ..	910	1,052	934	826	1,066	923	960	1,094	923	1,174	1,037	965
„ 1931 ..	847	990	849	774	935	858	876	931	861	1,054	1,015	882
„ 1932 ..	813	921	835	759	850	822	834	877	792	969	956	838
1932 1st Qtr.	824	944	824	757	874	832	849	888	804	988	963	852
„ 2nd „	810	932	836	755	850	820	832	882	793	974	957	836
„ 3rd „	810	904	842	764	838	819	827	873	785	955	953	830
„ 4th „	809	903	836	760	836	817	829	864	786	960	951	832
1933 1st Qtr.	805	906	828	766	844	814	830	854	800	961	953	833
„ 2nd „	790	916	835	763	844	804	829	850	796	960	951	832

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	698	..	..	..	..	..	825	..	..	..	..	..	754	..
„ 1921 ..	1,232	1,376	1,382	1,454	1,320	1,277	1,427	1,670	1,525	1,405	1,504	1,513	1,246	1,290
Year 1927 ..	1,013	1,127	934	967	1 008	1,022	1,098	1,077	1,027	1,006	1,188	1,088	975	982
„ 1928 ..	1,027	1,130	969	974	1,019	1,035	1,095	1,109	1,058	1,025	1,208	1,098	997	1,002
„ 1929 ..	1,023	1,135	961	966	977	1,031	1,093	1,090	1,045	1,066	1,212	1,093	996	999
„ 1930 ..	1,002	1,117	938	988	972	1,012	1,044	1,138	1,020	1,072	1,206	1,076	951	958
„ 1931 ..	911	1,079	875	944	909	928	950	1,015	937	924	1,108	972	853	861
„ 1932 ..	843	1,045	825	901	858	866	886	964	867	840	1,067	911	804	813
1932 1st Qtr.	853	1,043	828	912	875	874	897	974	881	850	1,072	921	818	826
„ 2nd „	853	1,050	828	905	869	875	890	967	867	845	1,063	914	807	817
„ 3rd „	841	1,042	824	896	847	863	880	961	858	831	1,064	905	802	810
„ 4th „	826	1,043	820	892	839	850	878	954	863	833	1,070	903	790	799
1933 1st Qtr.	825	1,038	826	888	848	849	883	962	861	831	1,064	907	789	799
„ 2nd „	818	1,036	789	873	833	842	880	966	857	833	1,067	907	790	799

Miscellaneous.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns ; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	766	..	..	..	..	..	728	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	1,009	995	1,102	951	989	1,011	1,021	956	1,012	1,033	880	1,015
Year 1927 ..	1,048	954	1,069	906	925	1,038	989	933	945	944	865	983
„ 1928 ..	1,048	953	1,055	900	928	1,037	991	932	945	942	861	984
„ 1929 ..	1,046	947	1,050	901	925	1,035	986	927	944	942	859	980
„ 1930 ..	1,040	935	1,041	909	924	1,029	973	922	935	938	853	967
„ 1931 ..	1,013	908	1,025	902	910	1,003	939	893	915	898	845	934
„ 1932 ..	996	901	984	883	898	986	925	882	910	886	832	921
1932 1st Qtr.	1,005	908	1,019	886	906	995	928	884	914	887	834	923
„ 2nd „	999	900	980	885	905	988	926	882	911	886	833	921
„ 3rd „	992	896	968	882	897	981	924	884	908	885	832	919
„ 4th „	988	899	969	879	884	978	923	879	907	886	828	919
1933 1st Qtr.	987	913	966	879	878	978	918	875	901	886	828	913
„ 2nd „	990	913	994	878	882	981	915	874	906	885	827	911

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average, Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average, S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	728	..	..	..	..	..	770	..	..	..	..	..
„ 1921 ..	944	953	1,002	1,009	988	958	1,033	1,065	1,065	1,032	1,000	1,036
Year 1927 ..	936	951	919	977	927	937	1,022	996	1,017	977	1,013	1,020
„ 1928 ..	936	949	917	972	927	936	1,027	996	1,016	990	1,005	1,024
„ 1929 ..	935	949	911	971	922	935	1,028	993	1,009	983	995	1,025
„ 1930 ..	931	943	906	972	912	931	1,019	991	989	973	970	1,016
„ 1931 ..	923	933	892	974	898	922	997	969	953	962	964	993
„ 1932 ..	907	917	884	969	898	908	987	948	939	966	957	983
1932 1st Qtr.	911	922	890	972	897	912	987	955	940	968	958	984
„ 2nd „	907	921	883	969	898	908	988	947	939	969	957	984
„ 3rd „	905	914	881	967	899	906	987	946	939	965	956	983
„ 4th „	904	911	881	967	898	905	984	944	939	963	956	980
1933 1st Qtr.	901	909	878	966	898	902	984	943	944	962	956	981
„ 2nd „	899	910	885	976	897	901	983	942	944	961	956	979

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Avge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	780	..	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..	749	..
„ 1921 ..	1,029	1,030	1,016	977	1,102	1,029	932	985	941	960	959	952	1,010	1,009
Year 1927 ..	978	972	927	937	981	976	899	918	837	857	828	897	1,008	1,000
„ 1928 ..	987	978	929	933	981	983	904	910	835	856	826	898	1,010	1,001
„ 1929 ..	987	969	930	931	1,011	984	904	908	834	855	829	898	1,007	998
„ 1930 ..	979	970	929	930	1,002	976	900	899	830	855	808	891	999	990
„ 1931 ..	966	967	905	896	976	963	873	893	842	848	805	874	973	965
„ 1932 ..	954	967	899	895	970	953	866	863	829	829	804	860	958	950
1932 1st Qtr.	955	968	896	894	972	954	865	863	825	828	802	859	963	955
„ 2nd „	955	968	897	894	971	953	869	865	828	829	803	862	957	859
„ 3rd „	954	967	898	896	969	953	866	864	831	828	804	860	956	948
„ 4th „	951	966	904	895	969	951	862	861	830	831	805	857	954	946
1933 1st Qtr.	945	963	899	894	966	945	862	863	826	830	802	857	951	944
„ 2nd „	948	964	895	894	966	948	862	863	826	825	801	857	951	945

Total Household Expenditure.—Index-Numbers—30 Towns; Weighted Average Six Capital Cities during the five-yearly period 1923-1927 as base (=1,000).

Period.	N.S.W.—Index-Numbers.						Victoria.—Index-Numbers.					
	Sydney.	Newcastle.	Broken Hill.	Goulburn.	Bathurst.	Weighted Average, N.S.W.	Melbourne.	Ballarat.	Bendigo.	Geelong.	Warrnambool.	Weighted Average, Victoria.
Nov. 1914 ..	712	..	..	..	..	..	671	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	1,046	1,041	975	1,033	947	1,042	1,003	992	1,002	1,019	1,034	1,003
Year 1927 ..	1,029	1,015	1,000	1,062	952	1,027	990	922	940	985	945	985
,, 1928 ..	1,042	1,014	997	1,074	964	1,038	992	929	936	973	941	987
,, 1929 ..	1,073	1,028	1,018	1,108	979	1,067	1,017	957	969	980	960	1,011
,, 1930 ..	1,026	991	973	1,039	959	1,022	956	909	926	917	939	951
,, 1931 ..	922	888	882	922	867	918	846	808	833	822	860	843
,, 1932 ..	867	840	834	877	820	863	813	776	808	794	838	811
1932 1st Qtr.	883	853	851	879	831	879	829	793	816	807	851	827
,, 2nd ,,	874	848	836	883	832	870	818	780	813	800	843	816
,, 3rd ,,	863	838	836	878	815	860	809	770	806	791	833	807
,, 4th ,,	846	822	814	866	800	843	794	761	795	777	824	792
1933 1st Qtr.	833	816	801	849	793	831	780	754	782	766	805	779
,, 2nd ,,	833	816	808	843	799	830	786	757	785	770	809	784

Period.	Queensland.—Index-Numbers.						South Australia.—Index-Numbers.					
	Brisbane.	Toowoomba.	Rockhampton.	Charters Towers.	Warwick.	Weighted Average Queensland.	Adelaide.	Kadina, Moonta, and Wallaroo.	Port Pirie.	Mt. Gambier.	Peterborough.	Weighted Average S.A.
Nov. 1914 ..	611	..	..	..	..	..	699	..	..	..	..	..
,, 1921 ..	923	949	972	1,025	994	941	989	998	1,025	1,029	948	992
Year 1927 ..	922	914	929	918	946	923	1,018	932	970	945	1,023	1,012
,, 1928 ..	917	906	903	925	914	915	1,027	927	960	948	1,017	1,019
,, 1929 ..	923	916	904	939	931	922	1,037	943	980	963	1,043	1,030
,, 1930 ..	859	885	868	883	882	863	952	885	927	918	980	948
,, 1931 ..	798	816	806	827	815	801	837	801	834	831	884	836
,, 1932 ..	764	788	779	794	777	768	802	772	791	816	848	801
1932 1st Qtr.	777	788	793	805	792	781	816	786	809	827	864	815
,, 2nd ,,	767	799	784	798	783	772	810	777	800	822	852	809
,, 3rd ,,	758	787	773	788	770	763	797	771	787	810	843	796
,, 4th ,,	752	778	766	784	764	757	783	753	769	805	832	782
1933 1st Qtr.	747	776	750	769	756	750	781	745	762	801	830	779
,, 2nd ,,	752	774	753	764	760	754	789	747	763	800	830	786

Period.	Western Australia.—Index-Numbers.						Tasmania.—Index-Numbers.						Weighted Average, Six Capital Cities.	Weighted Average, 30 Towns, Australia.
	Perth.	Kalgoorlie.	Northam.	Bunbury.	Geraldton.	Weighted Av'ge, W.A.	Hobart.	Launceston.	Burnie.	Devonport.	Queenstown.	Weighted Av'ge, Tas.		
Nov. 1914 ..	707	..	..	..	..	..	687	..	..	..	.	..	687	..
,, 1921 ..	1,008	1,048	1,030	1,045	1,056	1,020	1,070	1,067	1,003	904	1,031	1,05	1,013	1,013
Year 1927 ..	984	984	988	963	1,010	985	998	953	936	925	932	977	1,002	997
,, 1928 ..	1,012	995	1,003	963	1,029	1,009	980	957	941	909	934	966	1,009	1,003
,, 1929 ..	1,026	1,032	1,022	978	1,051	1,026	1,000	967	966	948	972	986	1,033	1,026
,, 1930 ..	977	986	969	966	1,029	979	956	949	918	920	949	951	975	971
,, 1931 ..	885	937	878	877	951	891	875	865	837	831	881	869	873	870
,, 1932 ..	840	940	844	842	904	852	844	832	811	800	875	838	830	829
1932 1st Qtr.	853	930	854	840	925	862	852	843	827	816	878	848	846	844
,, 2nd ,,	854	952	856	848	922	866	853	837	815	809	876	846	837	835
,, 3rd ,,	836	943	841	845	899	849	840	827	805	789	874	833	826	825
,, 4th ,,	816	935	826	835	871	830	832	820	796	787	872	826	811	811
1933 1st Qtr.	805	928	815	817	850	819	817	812	780	772	862	813	800	799
,, 2nd ,,	819	937	821	827	851	832	822	818	781	773	871	818	804	803

§ 4. Retail Price Index-Numbers, 200 Towns.

1. **General.**—To supplement the information collected monthly for the 30 towns specified in the preceding chapter, a special investigation into prices in 70 additional towns was undertaken in November, 1913. This investigation was repeated in November, 1914, and again in November, 1915, when the number of additional towns was increased to 120. In November, 1923, the number was further increased to 170. Information in regard to prices obtained in November each year relates, therefore, to 200 towns. The results of the first investigation were published in Labour Bulletin No. 5 (Section IV., pages 26 to 33), and details respecting succeeding investigations are incorporated in the Labour Bulletins and Reports issued by this Bureau.

2. **Results—1930 to 1932.**—The base of the following table is the cost of food and housing (All Houses) in the six capitals in 1911, and is to some extent arbitrary, inasmuch as the element of rent in the base itself differs from that contained in this table, but the Index Numbers are comparable throughout.

Column A shows the relative cost of food in the various towns ; Column B the relative cost of food and rent of 4-roomed houses ; and Column C the relative cost of food and rent of 5-roomed houses. The difference between Columns B and A, and C and A, represents in each case the relative costs of 4-roomed and 5-roomed houses for each town. In comparing rents for various towns therefore, these differences must first be ascertained in order to make the necessary allowance for the differences due to food as between towns. The last mentioned factor may be ascertained from Column A.

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns for November, 1930, 1931, and 1932, compared with the Weighted Average Cost of Food, Groceries, and Rent for all houses in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 as base (=1,000).

State and Town.	1930. November.			1931. November.			1932. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Albury	930	1,536	1,653	873	1,343	1,461	811	1,290	1,340
Armidale	937	1,375	1,463	885	1,290	1,363	854	1,212	1,295
Ballina	1,000	1,395	1,527	880	1,226	1,364	870	1,227	1,339
Bathurst	930	1,339	1,446	879	1,213	1,300	826	1,174	1,234
Bega	957	1,313	1,431	954	1,322	1,427	890	1,241	1,311
Berry	973	1,302	1,394	899	1,215	1,288	893	1,209	1,282
Blackheath	1,036	1,463	1,582	943	1,321	1,425	869	1,238	1,340
Bourke	1,089	1,418	1,484	1,018	1,380	1,478	878	1,230	1,338
Bowral	991	1,478	1,636	938	1,320	1,431	872	1,247	1,333
Broken Hill	1,169	1,551	1,671	1,031	1,339	1,459	938	1,257	1,385
Casino	916	1,443	1,574	888	1,327	1,414	832	1,240	1,358
Cessnock	935	1,307	1,420	874	1,179	1,254	817	1,120	1,202
Cobar	1,119	1,333	1,386	1,008	1,224	1,293	944	1,160	1,229
Cooma	1,053	1,382	1,571	1,026	1,335	1,473	957	1,230	1,401
Coonamble	1,033	1,388	1,523	984	1,302	1,408	895	1,175	1,269

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1930. November.			1931. November.			1932. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
New South Wales—*contd.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Cootamundra ..	942	1,446	1,615	900	1,383	1,510	846	1,289	1,369
Corrimal	974	1,459	1,510	929	1,350	1,447	863	1,262	1,324
Cowra	899	1,347	1,504	889	1,262	1,362	851	1,191	1,306
Cronulla	1,060	1,601	1,740	934	1,390	1,480	896	1,327	1,422
Deniliquin	1,053	1,516	1,667	893	1,274	1,380	846	1,181	1,278
Dubbo	913	1,604	1,673	868	1,441	1,549	752	1,258	1,380
Forbes	918	1,512	1,632	879	1,391	1,459	851	1,309	1,393
Gilgandra	979	1,321	1,436	912	1,223	1,295	838	1,134	1,200
Glen Innes	881	1,302	1,427	877	1,243	1,366	814	1,176	1,274
Goulburn	944	1,491	1,582	852	1,288	1,355	856	1,297	1,344
Grafton	876	1,404	1,574	873	1,294	1,461	806	1,234	1,378
Grenfell	961	1,395	1,553	918	1,326	1,428	848	1,234	1,336
Griffith	1,083	2,021	2,251	1,011	1,807	1,998	896	1,692	1,883
Gulgong	982	1,344	1,434	893	1,169	1,241	836	1,134	1,225
Gunnedah	897	1,349	1,401	861	1,246	1,336	799	1,159	1,283
Hay	1,026	1,420	1,618	966	1,297	1,489	938	1,270	1,416
Inverell	930	1,445	1,522	943	1,351	1,463	871	1,309	1,410
Junee	963	1,587	1,687	943	1,495	1,584	832	1,316	1,441
Katoomba	1,048	1,691	1,778	984	1,537	1,641	873	1,429	1,512
Kempsey	837	1,226	1,403	866	1,227	1,361	829	1,182	1,306
Kiama	1,027	1,373	1,601	983	1,279	1,509	892	1,182	1,353
Kurri Kurri	978	1,372	1,442	884	1,176	1,273	811	1,102	1,177
Leeton	1,018	1,724	1,788	965	1,571	1,656	909	1,496	1,593
Lismore	959	1,485	1,691	877	1,282	1,483	831	1,247	1,393
Lithgow	981	1,412	1,506	898	1,237	1,289	858	1,186	1,225
Maitland	919	1,331	1,441	870	1,201	1,315	808	1,141	1,240
Moree	1,004	1,596	1,793	977	1,515	1,573	941	1,467	1,521
Moss Vale	959	1,439	1,584	894	1,250	1,399	844	1,187	1,323
Mudgee	898	1,424	1,490	888	1,305	1,415	803	1,197	1,329
Narrabri	1,009	1,486	1,607	920	1,309	1,395	866	1,238	1,324
Narrandera	1,053	1,580	1,744	1,010	1,486	1,598	916	1,376	1,486
Newcastle	956	1,453	1,602	889	1,277	1,388	852	1,230	1,348
Nowra	1,019	1,446	1,571	972	1,323	1,410	917	1,246	1,391
Orange	960	1,503	1,656	892	1,303	1,407	792	1,192	1,297
Parkes	916	1,436	1,549	903	1,284	1,386	855	1,239	1,323
Penrith	926	1,334	1,456	851	1,179	1,269	820	1,119	1,251
Port Kembla ..	1,023	1,549	1,689	952	1,355	1,478	850	1,267	1,340
Portland	1,024	1,418	1,484	941	1,204	1,270	850	1,114	1,179
Queanbeyan ..	986	1,432	1,525	950	1,363	1,476	883	1,155	1,242
Quirindi	1,046	1,352	1,596	984	1,258	1,450	883	1,157	1,283
Richmond	944	1,372	1,519	847	1,238	1,329	844	1,239	1,305
Scone	941	1,415	1,533	843	1,371	1,466	846	1,274	1,350
Singleton	976	1,419	1,508	913	1,282	1,370	871	1,196	1,302
Sydney	980	1,537	1,682	913	1,375	1,471	865	1,307	1,385
Tamworth	889	1,336	1,474	848	1,231	1,337	809	1,169	1,258
Taree	960	1,509	1,625	924	1,393	1,475	841	1,283	1,393
Temora	1,005	1,565	1,663	932	1,458	1,590	850	1,343	1,444
Tenterfield	954	1,408	1,494	858	1,222	1,313	825	1,160	1,251
Tumut	938	1,465	1,629	926	1,420	1,552	846	1,307	1,439
Ulmarra	973	1,427	1,565	939	1,378	1,465	894	1,355	1,421
Wagga Wagga ..	937	1,627	1,792	898	1,424	1,560	825	1,315	1,403
Walcha	962	1,302	1,488	921	1,250	1,379	867	1,198	1,295
Wellington	945	1,274	1,379	900	1,229	1,308	815	1,114	1,223
Weston	957	1,333	1,425	868	1,159	1,257	811	1,103	1,155
Windsor	941	1,501	1,583	881	1,341	1,440	855	1,282	1,381

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1930. November.			1931. November.			1932. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed House
New South Wales—*contd.*	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Wollongong	985	1,508	1,640	928	1,376	1,457	799	1,241	1,326
Wyalong	997	1,359	1,425	892	1,205	1,260	849	1,156	1,217
Yass	1,032	1,503	1,602	912	1,306	1,394	826	1,187	1,262
Young	1,008	1,556	1,666	908	1,350	1,457	852	1,313	1,376
Weighted Average for State (74 Towns) ..	978	1,513	1,652	912	1,354	1,453	861	1,286	1,370
Victoria—									
Ararat	969	1,360	1,535	871	1,216	1,378	813	1,142	1,302
Bacchus Marsh ..	980	1,421	1,559	887	1,316	1,423	773	1,108	1,260
Bairnsdale	984	1,350	1,544	912	1,209	1,401	860	1,135	1,289
Ballarat	923	1,213	1,407	834	1,095	1,279	769	1,064	1,213
Beechworth	990	1,287	1,352	923	1,219	1,285	867	1,163	1,229
Benalla	935	1,305	1,385	859	1,242	1,306	836	1,189	1,290
Bendigo	908	1,241	1,383	853	1,149	1,268	786	1,097	1,206
Camperdown ..	1,017	1,435	1,593	891	1,286	1,424	806	1,217	1,319
Casterton	936	1,265	1,462	880	1,235	1,340	847	1,209	1,288
Castlemaine	941	1,170	1,342	867	1,120	1,228	801	1,073	1,157
Colac	912	1,481	1,576	851	1,318	1,453	803	1,237	1,367
Creswick	930	1,128	1,141	842	974	1,000	827	958	985
Daylesford	938	1,218	1,279	831	1,087	1,175	811	1,021	1,119
Dunolly	920	1,081	1,150	854	1,002	1,058	812	973	1,013
Echuca	934	1,294	1,460	843	1,189	1,294	779	1,079	1,199
Euroa	1,023	1,354	1,508	850	1,146	1,238	828	1,161	1,237
Geelong	903	1,305	1,448	813	1,181	1,368	783	1,140	1,307
Hamilton	1,038	1,511	1,596	864	1,287	1,410	840	1,255	1,376
Healesville	942	1,245	1,327	822	1,105	1,194	799	1,089	1,141
Horsham	948	1,395	1,611	875	1,265	1,401	849	1,176	1,308
Kerang	969	1,495	1,627	842	1,306	1,434	807	1,201	1,267
Koroit	937	1,213	1,279	880	1,143	1,209	851	1,114	1,180
Korumburra ..	899	1,376	1,508	855	1,223	1,364	778	1,099	1,242
Kyneton	947	1,341	1,447	847	1,163	1,294	780	1,069	1,194
Lilydale	970	1,383	1,484	874	1,240	1,361	833	1,183	1,280
Maffra	959	1,520	1,670	851	1,240	1,323	812	1,185	1,259
Maldon	961	1,093	1,145	888	1,019	1,072	833	945	998
Maryborough ..	921	1,264	1,359	847	1,123	1,222	775	1,006	1,101
Melbourne	895	1,380	1,518	812	1,246	1,360	754	1,160	1,282
Mildura	1,000	1,584	1,804	915	1,458	1,652	879	1,398	1,526
Morwell	964	1,455	1,567	858	1,279	1,371	802	1,237	1,296
Nhill	971	1,366	1,557	884	1,213	1,345	866	1,166	1,307
Orbost	989	1,371	1,575	917	1,272	1,373	874	1,229	1,331
Portland	967	1,305	1,434	886	1,217	1,325	833	1,169	1,241
Port Fairy	948	1,211	1,333	895	1,154	1,270	849	1,108	1,224
St. Arnaud	1,038	1,357	1,538	896	1,225	1,357	869	1,212	1,290
Sale	960	1,266	1,507	867	1,217	1,355	802	1,121	1,256
Seymour	969	1,371	1,479	915	1,247	1,375	873	1,202	1,301
Shepparton	960	1,502	1,659	856	1,266	1,432	792	1,186	1,313
Stawell	993	1,305	1,414	900	1,199	1,314	865	1,142	1,244
Swan Hill	937	1,521	1,792	845	1,371	1,592	812	1,338	1,536
Terang	984	1,340	1,537	937	1,304	1,459	876	1,200	1,338
Traralgon	931	1,322	1,483	842	1,197	1,367	780	1,153	1,277
Wangaratta	967	1,461	1,592	854	1,316	1,418	814	1,268	1,380
Warracknabeal ..	947	1,332	1,495	875	1,220	1,362	827	1,130	1,251
Warragul	922	1,428	1,633	830	1,344	1,513	760	1,286	1,454
Warrnambool ..	928	1,363	1,526	850	1,259	1,429	812	1,207	1,369
Wonthaggi	922	1,323	1,442	842	1,232	1,359	773	1,155	1,227
Weighted Average for State (48 Towns) ..	905	1,366	1,507	822	1,235	1,356	765	1,156	1,279

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1930. November.			1931. November.			1932. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
Queensland—									
Ayr	996	1,404	1,522	967	1,423	1,481	873	1,317	1,439
Barcaldine	1,062	1,447	1,569	1,078	1,447	1,543	911	1,283	1,346
Bowen	1,002	1,355	1,490	982	1,344	1,432	932	1,283	1,384
Brisbane	818	1,164	1,281	815	1,125	1,235	748	1,050	1,151
Bundaberg	877	1,203	1,298	875	1,167	1,212	817	1,105	1,160
Cairns	947	1,483	1,698	937	1,421	1,574	888	1,360	1,575
Charleville	1,005	1,487	1,742	968	1,435	1,626	904	1,326	1,474
Charters Towers ..	945	1,311	1,360	937	1,222	1,286	900	1,137	1,232
Chillagoe	1,168	1,379	1,431	1,194	1,392	1,451	1,126	1,330	1,383
Cloncurry	1,141	1,540	1,658	1,059	1,469	1,591	1,045	1,462	1,624
Cooktown	1,169	1,367	1,452	1,050	1,247	1,313	972	1,170	1,236
Cunnamulla	1,054	1,501	1,580	982	1,399	1,464	911	1,306	1,393
Dalby	872	1,227	1,464	872	1,240	1,370	799	1,161	1,263
Gayndah	960	1,262	1,361	971	1,287	1,373	859	1,135	1,241
Gladstone	948	1,245	1,369	878	1,192	1,289	837	1,151	1,247
Goondiwindi ..	990	1,385	1,425	938	1,333	1,373	863	1,258	1,324
Gympie	886	1,234	1,362	878	1,185	1,269	790	1,117	1,212
Hughenden	1,082	1,516	1,595	1,069	1,494	1,595	979	1,374	1,486
Innisfail	1,017	1,544	1,708	990	1,576	1,681	969	1,525	1,680
Ipswich	855	1,159	1,246	838	1,094	1,183	769	980	1,110
Longreach	1,066	1,371	1,607	1,092	1,408	1,566	962	1,282	1,405
Mackay	956	1,412	1,547	951	1,368	1,478	850	1,222	1,331
Maryborough ..	876	1,238	1,428	887	1,216	1,347	815	1,144	1,254
Mount Morgan ..	970	1,102	1,168	963	1,128	1,161	877	1,044	1,092
Nambour	923	1,289	1,406	911	1,240	1,319	794	1,092	1,200
Rockhampton ..	886	1,195	1,310	892	1,178	1,261	816	1,120	1,162
Roma	941	1,321	1,461	922	1,253	1,373	850	1,179	1,298
Stanthorpe	935	1,369	1,461	901	1,335	1,454	879	1,281	1,359
Toowoomba ..	835	1,112	1,297	791	1,102	1,173	734	1,103	1,133
Townsville	917	1,372	1,456	984	1,399	1,460	868	1,283	1,358
Warwick	856	1,185	1,262	827	1,156	1,222	788	1,095	1,153
Winton	1,064	1,380	1,498	1,063	1,374	1,503	1,010	1,306	1,438
Weighted Average for State (32 Towns) ..	863	1,211	1,330	859	1,178	1,276	790	1,102	1,196
South Australia—									
Adelaide	894	1,323	1,443	793	1,152	1,274	754	1,079	1,227
Freeling	892	1,207	1,319	832	1,095	1,161	773	1,036	1,102
Gawler	882	1,177	1,264	831	1,114	1,182	782	1,053	1,134
Kadina, etc. ..	998	1,186	1,226	879	1,068	1,112	840	1,024	1,091
Kapunda	937	1,147	1,182	813	1,008	1,080	803	1,031	1,092
Kooringa	959	1,275	1,354	891	1,194	1,251	851	1,084	1,180
Millicent	875	1,279	1,358	842	1,207	1,280	801	1,087	1,200
Mount Gambier ..	902	1,160	1,281	802	1,047	1,192	783	1,045	1,174
Murray Bridge ..	899	1,250	1,340	791	1,054	1,153	723	976	1,055
Peterborough ..	977	1,389	1,461	872	1,188	1,329	808	1,155	1,256
Port Augusta ..	1,086	1,503	1,583	941	1,278	1,298	883	1,185	1,311
Port Pirie	986	1,361	1,490	862	1,207	1,310	802	1,122	1,231
Quorn	1,005	1,294	1,378	871	1,156	1,210	828	1,111	1,173
Renmark	1,116	1,577	1,752	951	1,345	1,477	946	1,341	1,472
Victor Harbour ..	925	1,479	1,626	869	1,329	1,467	825	1,273	1,418
Weighted Average for State (15 Towns) ..	907	1,317	1,431	805	1,150	1,266	765	1,081	1,219
Western Australia—									
Albany	983	1,337	1,409	961	1,289	1,349	858	1,179	1,213
Beverley	987	1,307	1,382	921	1,256	1,342	910	1,239	1,348
Bridgetown	1,072	1,427	1,516	1,042	1,359	1,437	905	1,234	1,332
Broome	1,325	1,801	1,983	1,276	1,752	1,934	1,243	1,704	1,901
Bunbury	995	1,416	1,502	881	1,300	1,341	852	1,267	1,330

Index-Numbers—Cost of Food, Groceries, and Housing in 200 Towns, etc.—*continued.*

State and Town.	1930. November.			1931. November.			1932. November.		
	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.	Food and Groceries only.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 4-Roomed Houses.	Food, Groceries, and Rent of 5-Roomed Houses.
Western Australia—*contd.*	A	B	B	A	B	C	A	B	C
Carnarvon	1,188	1,683	1,774	1,117	1,606	1,670	1,062	1,511	1,605
Collie	999	1,462	1,568	906	1,277	1,375	825	1,189	1,285
Geraldton	969	1,541	1,700	951	1,462	1,629	838	1,347	1,480
Greenbushes	1,046	1,250	1,342	1,020	1,197	1,243	958	1,123	1,156
Kalgoorlie and Boulder	1,080	1,398	1,493	1,038	1,475	1,509	997	1,453	1,554
Katanning	929	1,323	1,494	891	1,252	1,391	846	1,200	1,324
Leonora and Gwalia	1,247	1,444	1,510	1,135	1,398	1,464	1,079	1,343	1,395
Meekatharra	1,229	1,466	1,624	1,098	1,467	1,592	1,102	1,562	1,760
Narrogin	943	1,491	1,601	884	1,315	1,421	862	1,326	1,401
Northam	987	1,434	1,571	907	1,341	1,453	852	1,251	1,379
Perth and Fremantle	902	1,363	1,502	839	1,259	1,358	800	1,202	1,296
Wagin	1,007	1,434	1,464	970	1,282	1,367	914	1,169	1,243
York	940	1,275	1,377	864	1,193	1,272	817	1,146	1,225
Weighted Average for State (18 Towns)	937	1,378	1,508	875	1,292	1,384	832	1,235	1,330
Tasmania—									
Beaconsfield	919	997	1,050	871	977	1,003	795	914	953
Burnie	994	1,355	1,489	881	1,267	1,348	843	1,212	1,299
Campbelltown	971	1,183	1,238	884	1,116	1,151	855	1,091	1,151
Deloraine	881	1,213	1,276	823	1,113	1,218	820	1,143	1,222
Devonport	935	1,379	1,402	844	1,265	1,329	833	1,251	1,307
Franklin	950	1,187	1,239	952	1,162	1,215	900	1,137	1,229
Hobart	932	1,390	1,557	834	1,281	1,419	809	1,251	1,379
Launceston	911	1,308	1,474	826	1,212	1,359	789	1,181	1,290
New Norfolk	923	1,292	1,318	832	1,148	1,214	856	1,171	1,224
Queenstown	1,068	1,387	1,444	961	1,288	1,369	942	1,304	1,393
Scottsdale	913	1,209	1,286	787	1,090	1,151	808	1,071	1,163
Ulverstone	883	1,217	1,348	841	1,050	1,269	866	1,142	1,228
Zeehan	1,103	1,301	1,334	1,002	1,200	1,233	994	1,192	1,225
Weighted Average for State (13 Towns)	935	1,349	1,492	843	1,246	1,371	817	1,220	1,330
Territories(*a*)—									
Canberra	1,057	2,037	2,163	963	1,528	1,638	899	1,459	1,573
Weighted Averages—									
Australia (200 Towns)	932	1,400	1,535	864	1,271	1,378	811	1,200	1,304
Thirty Towns	926	1,403	1,540	855	1,269	1,377	805	1,199	1,304
Six Capitals	922	1,414	1,551	851	1,276	1,383	800	1,202	1,307

(*a*) Not in Weighted Averages.

3. **Comparison of Capitals and other Towns.**—Three sets of index-numbers for food and rent have been given in the preceding pages, for the six capitals, for the thirty towns, and for the 200 towns. The first two are based on monthly prices of food and quarterly rents, and the third on prices and rents in the month of November. The three series, reduced to a common base (November, 1913) = 1,000) are given in the table below which shows that since 1913 food prices have increased slightly more in the capitals than in the larger groups of towns, while the increase in rents has been generally greater outside the capitals.

The index-numbers for November 1921 to 1932, computed from the three sets of data mentioned above with 1913 as base (= 1,000), are shown in the following tables :—

Retail Prices Index-Numbers—November—Australia.

Particulars.	1913.	1921.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930	1931.	1932.
FOOD AND GROCERIES.								
All Towns (200)	1,000	1,578	1,691	1,625	1,770	1,455	1,349	1,267
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,577	1,690	1,618	1,769	1,454	1,343	1,264
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,588	1,705	1,627	1,781	1,463	1,351	1,270
RENT OF 5-ROOMED HOUSES.								
All Towns (200)	1,000	1,268	1,586	1,641	1,635	1,541	1,314	1,258
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,271	1,570	1,632	1,622	1,516	1,288	1,233
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,261	1,507	1,571	1,562	1,453	1,229	1,169
FOOD, GROCERIES, AND RENT.								
All Towns (200)	1,000	1,461	1,651	1,632	1,719	1,488	1,336	1,264
Five Towns in each State ..	1,000	1,458	1,643	1,623	1,712	1,478	1,322	1,252
Capital Cities only ..	1,000	1,455	1,624	1,604	1,692	1,459	1,301	1,229

The figures in the vertical columns show the cost in November of each year compared with November 1913 for "All Towns, (200)" "Five Towns in each State," and "Capital Cities only", respectively.

4. **Rent Reduction Acts.**—In New South Wales, the Reduction of Rents Act, No. 45 of 1931, came into operation on the 9th October, and the Western Australian Reduction of Rents Act, No. 21 of 1931, was assented to on the 18th August. The Acts, which are on practically similar lines, prescribed a general reduction in rents of 22½ per cent., unless the lessor obtains an order permitting him to charge and receive rent under the lease at a higher rate. The order in New South Wales must be obtained from a Court of Petty Sessions, and in Western Australia from a Commissioner appointed by the Governor for the purposes of Part VI. of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931. A special circumstance to be considered by the tribunal is the amount by which the rent of the premises, the subject of the lease, may have been reduced since the 30th June, 1930. Any such amount is taken into account in calculating the total proposed reduction, but the lessor may not charge a higher rent than was charged at the commencement of the Act. The measures do not apply to premises which were not leased on 30th June, 1930, unless a lease was entered into earlier than three months before the commencement of the Act. An amending Act, No. 67 of 1932, extended the operation of this legislation to the 31st December, 1935.

In Victoria, the Landlord and Tenant (Rent Reduction) Act, No. 3990 of 1931, was assented to on the 24th December, and provides for reduction of rents payable under long leases by 22½ per cent. Orders for reduction may be made by lower Courts, where the rent under the lease does not exceed £208 per annum.

§ 5. International Comparison of Price Index-Numbers.

1. **Wholesale Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following table gives index-numbers of wholesale prices in the years 1913 to 1933 for Australia and other countries, the prices for the year 1913 being taken as base (= 100). The figures have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics" published by the League of Nations, and represent merely the fluctuations in prices in each country separately.

Index-Numbers, Wholesale Prices, Various Countries. (Prices in 1913 as Base=100).

Period.	United Kingdom.			Austria.	Belgium.	British India (Calcutta).	China (Shanghai).	Denmark.	Dutch East Indies.	Egypt (Cairo).	France.	Finland.	Germany.
	Board of Trade.	"Statist."	"Economist."	Official.	Official.	Official.	National Tariff Commission.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.													
1913 ..	100	100	100	*a* 100	*b* 100	100	..	*e* 100	100	*d* 100	100	*c* 100	100
1926 ..	148	150	143	*b* 123	..	*b* 149	*c* 100	*f* 163	159	132	*b* 141	..	134
1927 ..	142	144	138	133	123	148	104	153	154	172	130	101	138
1928 ..	140	142	135	130	122	145	102	153	149	120	131	102	140
1929 ..	137	134	127	130	124	141	105	150	148	116	127	98	137
1930 ..	120	113	107	117	108	117	115	130	134	103	112	90	125
1931 ..	104	98	89	109	90	96	127	114	105	97	102	84	111
1932 ..	102	95	86	112	77	91	112	117	86	83	87	90	97
1933 I.	100	92	84	108	75	88	109	117	78	73	84	90	91
II.	99	91	83	106	75	86	108	124	77	72	82	89	91
III.	98	91	82	107	74	83	102	123	76	70	79	89	91
IV.	97	92	85	107	72	84	105	122	74	68	79	88	91
V.	99	95	88	108	72	87	104	123	75	65	78	88	92
VI.	102	96	90	109	73	89	105	123	..	67	82	89	93
VII.	102	..	90	111	73	91	103	125	..	..	81	..	94

Period.	Italy.	Japan.	Netherlands.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United States.	Australia.	Canada.	New Zealand.	South Africa.
	Consiglio Prov. dell Economia di Milano.	Bank of Japan.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Bureau of Labour Statistics.	Official.	Official.	Official.	Official.
Average.								*j*					
1913 ..	100	100	100	100	..	100	100	*d* 100	100	100	100	100	100
1926 ..	*b* 654	179	145	198	..	181	149	145	143	168	156	154	123
1927 ..	527	170	148	167	*i* 100	172	146	142	137	167	153	146	124
1928 ..	491	171	149	*g* 157	101	167	148	145	139	165	151	147	120
1929 ..	481	166	142	149	96	171	140	141	137	166	149	147	116
1930 ..	411	137	117	137	82	172	122	127	124	147	135	143	103
1931 ..	342	116	97	122	71	174	111	110	105	131	113	133	100
1932 ..	310	122	79	122	62	173	109	96	93	130	105	128	92
1933 I.	296	140	75	122	56	169	106	91	87	124	100	125	87
II.	293	136	74	121	58	168	106	90	86	122	99	130	..
III.	287	134	72	121	58	..	105	90	86	123	101	129	..
IV.	282	133	71	121	58	..	105	91	87	125	102	129	90
V.	282	134	72	121	57	..	106	92	90	129	105	130	..
VI.	285	136	73	121	58	..	106	91	93	132	106	130	..
VII.	283	..	..	121	58	..	..	..	..	134	110	..	..

a June, 1914. *b* Gold index. *c* Base. *d* July, 1914. *e* End of year. *f* Official since year 1925. *g* New series. *h* Average of eight months. *i* Base, 1927. *j* Until end of 1925, "Lorenz."

2. **Retail Prices—Australia and other Countries.**—The following tables give index-numbers of retail prices, (i) cost of living, including articles other than food, and (ii) foodstuffs only for the years 1914 to 1932, and quarterly for 1932 and 1933. For the majority of the countries included, the prices for July, 1914, are taken as base (= 100). The figures, which have been taken chiefly from the "Monthly Bulletin of Statistics," published by the League of Nations, show merely the fluctuations in prices in each country, and are not comparable horizontally.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in various Countries, with Prices in July, 1914, as Base (=100).

(i) COST OF LIVING.*

Period.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Japan.	Nether-lands.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68–509	Vienna.	59	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	Amster-dam.
										e
1914	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	..
1921	226	..	100	232	1,171	309	..	541	..	..
1926	172	103	165	184	1,183	505	141	654	199	95
1927	168	106	203	177	1,207	514	148	588	189	95
1928	166	108	208	175	1,233	519	152	530	184	96
1929	164	111	220	173	1,225	556	154	545	181	95
1930	158	111	220	165	1,129	581	147	530	155	91
1931	147	106	204	155	1,039	569	136	485	136	86
1932	143	108	184	155	1,025	526	121	468	137	80
1st Quarter, 1932	146	108	186	155	1,044	534	123	476	138	80
2nd ,, 1932	143	108	180	154	1,017	535	121	470	134	80
3rd ,, 1932	142	108	181	156	1,016	517	120	458	134	80
4th ,, 1932	143	107	188	155	1,022	516	119	466	143	79
1st ,, 1933	139	105	185	157	1,004	523	117	457	146	78
2nd ,, 1933	137	105	..	..	991	516	118	446	143	77

Period.	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzer-land.	United States.	Australia.	British India.	Canada.	New Zealand.	South Africa.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51–173	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
		a	*f*			*c*	*g*		*d*	*h*	*f*
1914	100	..	100	100	100	..	100	100	100	..	100
1921	277	..	189	247	200	103	147	173	167	103	162
1926	206	..	187	173	162	104	146	155	153	101	131
1927	186	100	189	171	160	102	145	154	151	100	131
1928	173	101	176	172	161	100	146	147	151	101	131
1929	166	102	181	170	161	100	149	149	153	100	131
1930	161	95	187	165	158	96	141	137	152	98	128
1931	153	86	196	159	150	88	127	110	137	91	123
1932	149	79	187	156	138	78	121	109	125	84	118
1st Quarter, 1932	150	80	196	157	142	80	123	110	128	88	120
2nd ,, 1932	149	83	187	156	139	78	122	107	124	84	119
3rd ,, 1932	149	77	179	156	137	77	120	109	124	82	117
4th ,, 1932	149	75	183	154	135	76	118	110	122	81	116
1st ,, 1933	147	73	..	153	133	73	116	104	120	80	113
2nd ,, 1933	147	73	..	153	131	72	117	102	..	80	114

* NOTE.—With the following exceptions the index-numbers in the above table are based on the cost of food, housing, clothing and miscellaneous items:—Belgium and Japan, exclusive of housing: Switzerland and British India, exclusive of miscellaneous items; Netherlands and Spain, exclusive of clothing and rent. For footnotes, see next page.

Index-Numbers of Retail Prices in Various Countries with Prices in July, 1914, Base (=100).—*continued.*

(ii) PRICES OF FOODSTUFFS.

Period.	United Kingdom.	Austria.	Belgium.	Denmark.	Finland.	France.	Germany.	Italy.	Japan.	Netherlands.
No. of Towns and Localities.	68–509	Vienna.	59.	100	21	Paris.	72	Milan.	Tokio.	10
1914	100	100	..	100	100	100	100	100	100	.. [b]
1921	230	..	100	227	1,254	337	..	559	..	..
1926	164	116	171	160	1,108	554	144	655	217	91
1927	160	120	268	152	1,115	556	152	559	211	89
1928	157	119	207	150	1,150	549	152	517	202	91
1929	154	122	218	148	1,124	102	155	543	203	89
1930	145	118	209	136	971	100	143	519	173	83
1931	130	108	176	120	869	99	128	452	151	74
1932	125	110	150	116	897	88	112	431	158	65
1933 I. ..	122	106	154	..	894	86	107	423	167	64
II. ..	119	103	156	..	884	86	107	417	162	63
III. ..	115	103	150	117	870	85	106	405	159	63
IV. ..	114	103	148	..	868	85	106	398	159	62
V. ..	114	103	143	..	868	83	110	403	159	63
VI. ..	118	106	..	..	882	81	111	403	156	63
VII. ..	..	104	..	..	..	80	111	..	158	..

Period,	Norway.	Poland.	Spain.	Sweden.	Switzerland.	United States.	Australia.	British India.	Canada.	New Zealand.	South Africa.
No. of Towns and Localities.	31	Warsaw.	Madrid.	49	34	51	30	Bombay.	60	25	9
1914	100	[a] ..	100	100	100	[c] 68	100	100	[d] 100	[h] ..	100
1921	295	..	184	239	213	105	164	169	163	113	145
1926	197	..	191	158	160	110	158	152	151	103	118
1927	173	100	196	152	158	106	154	151	148	98	118
1928	168	98	178	154	157	106	152	144	149	100	117
1929	158	95	185	150	156	107	161	146	153	101	115
1930	152	82	194	140	152	101	145	134	149	97	110
1931	139	72	205	129	141	83	128	102	117	84	105
1932	134	64	192	124	126	70	123	76	96	78	96
1933 I. ..	130	56	180	..	118	65	115	65	92	71	93
II. ..	130	57	200	..	117	62	114	65	91	73	94
III. ..	130	59	..	119	116	62	113	66	93	71	95
IV. ..	130	59	..	..	116	62	115	68	94	71	97
V. ..	130	59	..	..	116	64	115	65	94	73	98
VI. ..	130	58	..	120	116	66	117	..	..	..	99
VII. ..	132	59	..	..	..	..	116	..	..	..	..

a Base 1927. (October–September). *b* Base 1921–25. *c* Base 1923. *d* Base 1913. *e* Base 1923–24
f Base 1914. *g* Base, November, 1914. *h* Base 1926–30.

CHAPTER II.—WAGES.

§ 1. Operations Under Arbitration and Wages Board Acts and Industrial Legislation.

1. **General.**—Particulars regarding operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts and the various State Acts for the regulation of wages and hours and conditions of labour were first compiled for the year 1913, and reviews to the end of each annual period appear in previous issues of the Labour Report and in the Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics.

2. **Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.**—The following table shows the number of awards and determinations made and industrial agreements filed, excluding variations, in each State and under the Commonwealth legislation dealing with these matters during each of the years 1928 to 1932.

Awards and Determinations Made and Industrial Agreements Filed.

State.	1928.		1929.		1930.		1931.		1932.	
	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.	Awards or Determinations made.	Agreements filed.
New South Wales ..	93	36	55	27	31	16	46	40	38	25
Victoria	73	..	46	..	83	..	204	..	103	..
Queensland	34	27	21	16	14	44	48	28	21	4
South Australia	14	4	13	9	17	1	64	15	18	8
Western Australia ..	19	28	15	29	8	38	7	10	5	4
Tasmania	10	3	4	2	10	1	31	3	11	3
Commonwealth Court ..	40	30	29	26	17	10	11	16	21	9
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator ..	6	..	4	..	5	..	1	..	1	..
Total	289	128	187	109	185	110	412	112	218	53

The figures in the above table are exclusive of variations and interpretations of principal awards and agreements, of which a considerable number are made each year. The variations made by the State and the Commonwealth Courts, Wages and Industrial Boards, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator, numbered 971 in 1932, compared with 923 in 1931, and were distributed as follows:—New South Wales 695, Commonwealth Court 122; Queensland 174; South Australia 27; Western Australia 43, and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator 32 (including three Common Rules). In Victoria and Tasmania any alteration in the determination of a Wages Board is incorporated with the existing determination, and a new determination issued which wholly repeals the old one.

Industrial agreements filed during the year 1932 numbered 53, of which 44 were filed under the provisions of the State Industrial Acts in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania, and 9 under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act. The registration of industrial agreements is not provided for under the State Act in force in Victoria, but agreements filed under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act are in operation within the State.

3. **Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.**—Considerable expansion of the principle of the fixation of legal minimum and marginal rates of wage and of working conditions has taken place during the period under review. The number of industrial awards and determinations in force throughout Australia at the 31st December, 1932, was 1,337, and the industrial agreements filed at the same date numbered 625. Including the operations under the Commonwealth Arbitration Acts* the number of awards or determinations and industrial agreements in force increased by 762 and 224 respectively over the number in force at the 31st December, 1913.

With reference to the number of industrial awards and registered industrial agreements in force at the end of any period, awards and determinations made by both State and Commonwealth tribunals generally continue in force after the term of operation mentioned therein has expired, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent order or award. Section 28 (2) of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that after the expiration of the period specified, the award shall, unless the Court otherwise orders, continue in force until a new award has been made; provided that where in pursuance of this sub-section an award has continued in force after the expiration of the period specified in the award, any award made by the Court for the settlement of a new industrial dispute between the parties may, if the Court so orders, be made retrospective to a date not earlier than the date upon which the Court first had cognizance of that dispute. In the Industrial Code of South Australia, Section 47 (2), and in legislation for other States, similar provisions are in force. All industrial agreements, with the exception of those made under the provisions of the Tasmanian Act, continue in force after the expiration of the term mentioned, until rescinded or superseded by a subsequent agreement or order. The Tasmanian agreements have no legal effect after the term of operation has expired, unless and until revived by a subsequent agreement.

The provisions in the Commonwealth and State Industrial Acts that awards and agreements shall remain in force until they have been superseded or cancelled occasion some difficulty when the compilation of a list of awards, determinations and agreements actually operative is undertaken as the specified periods for many awards, etc., have expired. This difficulty applies not only to State awards and determinations but to awards of the Commonwealth Court also. New awards or subsequent determinations for the industries concerned have not been made, and the records do not show that such awards, etc., have been superseded or rescinded and legally, therefore, they are still in force. Awards, determinations and industrial agreements regarding which definite information regarding supersession or rescission is not readily ascertainable, are therefore included in these records, but in cases where it could be definitely claimed that the award, determination or agreement was out of date and the terms of the award, etc., were not actually in operation, such awards, etc., have not been included in the records as at 31st December, 1932.

* The *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–30, and the *Arbitration (Public Service) Act* 1920–28.

The above account may be accepted as a brief explanation in general terms of the currency of awards and agreements. There may be exceptions in certain cases, but they are infrequent.

Particulars of Boards, and of Awards, Determinations and Industrial Agreements in Force.

Dates.	Boards Authorized.	Boards which had made Awards or Determinations.	Awards or Determinations in Force.(a)	Industrial Agreements in Force.
31st December, 1913	505	387	575	401
,, ,, 1915	573	498	663	546
,, ,, 1920	475	440	1,041	972
,, ,, 1925	575	524	1,181	607
,, ,, 1930	644	582	1,285	601
,, ,, 1931	651	583	1,317	614
,, ,, 1932	657	591	1,337	625

(a) Including awards made by Arbitration Courts and the Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.

The following table shows the number of Industrial and Wages Boards authorized, and the number of awards, determinations and industrial agreements in force at 31st December, 1913 and 1932 :—

Industrial and Wages Boards Authorized, and Industrial Awards, Determinations, and Agreements in Force.

Particulars.	At 31st Dec.	Commonwealth.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
		Court.	Pub. Ser. Arb.							
Industrial and Wages—	1913	..	..	216	135	75	56	..	23	505
Boards authorized ..	1932	..	..	(a) 319	187	2	76	19	54	657
Boards which have	1913	..	..	123	123	74	..	47	19	386
made determinations	1932	..	..	(b) 279	176	2	66	17	51	591
Awards and Determinations—	1913	17	..	265	127	73	54	18	21	575
In force	1932	159	43	490	176	267	72	79	51	1,337
Industrial Agreements—	1913	228	..	75	..	5	11	82	..	401
In force	1932	141	..	140	..	131	33	173	7	625
Commonwealth Court Awards—										
Number in force in	1913	..	..	13	17	15	16	9	13	..
each State ..	1932	..	..	96	110	31	82	31	65	..
Commonwealth Agreements—										
Number in force in	1913	..	..	132	129	68	62	57	61	..
each State ..	1932	..	..	37	66	19	25	14	34	..
Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator—										
Number of Determinations in force in each State ..	1932	..	..	38	36	30	32	29	29	..

(a) Under Industrial Arbitration Act 1926, Conciliation Committees have been appointed, and at the end of 1932, 263 Committees were in operation. (b) Two awards of Demarcation Boards.

Information concerning the main provisions of the various Industrial Acts in force throughout the Commonwealth was given in earlier Reports, and brief reviews are furnished each year respecting new industrial legislation, as well as details respecting noteworthy pronouncements or procedure by industrial tribunals, and any special application or conditions of the terms of awards or determinations. In this Report, brief particulars are given regarding new industrial legislation and special reports and tribunals connected with industrial matters during the year 1932.

(i.) *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Court.*—The number of awards made by the Commonwealth Court during 1932 was 21, and 9 industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the Act. Among the industries and occupations for which awards were made during the year were—waterside workers in all States; printing industry employees (commercial printing) in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; meat industry employees in New South Wales and Queensland; liquor trade employees (breweries) Victoria; rubber workers in New South Wales and Victoria; railway workers in New South Wales (interim award *re* employees in power stations); pastoral workers in New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania; and wool and basil workers (fellmongering) in New South Wales and Victoria.

Industrial agreements covering the undermentioned occupations were made during the year:—actors in all States; confectioners in Victoria and Tasmania; health inspectors at Charters Towers, Queensland; municipal employees, various municipalities in Victoria; boot trade employees in Victoria; marine and power engineers at Wyndham, Western Australia; and waterside workers at Cairns and Rockhampton, Queensland.

A full description of the considerations which led to the reduction by 10 per cent. as from 1st February, 1931, of all wages controlled by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and the refusal of the Court in June, 1932, to restore the "cut", appears in the preceding issue of the Report (*see* Labour Report No. 22, pp. 45-48).

The question of the restoration of the 10 per cent. "cut", was again brought before the Court by the unions in 1933, the case being heard by the Full Court from 3rd April to 13th April, 1933. The main reasons stated on the affidavits filed in support of the applications were expressed thus—"The wages now payable to adult workers under the awards of the Court are insufficient, having regard to their commitments, to provide a reasonable living according to Australian standards." "It is impossible to restore industries in Australia to a state of prosperity or to absorb thousands now unemployed unless and until the purchasing power of the community is increased so as to create a more even balance between production and consumption."

Argument by the representatives of the unions was directed to proving (*a*) that industry had recovered sufficiently to justify the restoration; (*b*) that the "all houses" series of index numbers, covering only 60 per cent. of household expenditure, was not a satisfactory measure of total expenditure. The representatives of the employers opposed the restoration of any portion of the "cut". Very few witnesses were called by either side. The Court in a majority judgment (by their Honours Justices Dethridge, *C.J.*, and Drake-Brockman, *J.*) delivered on 5th May, 1933, refused to restore any portion of the 10 per cent. "cut", as it was not considered the applicants had proved that industry generally had recovered to that extent. It was

possible, however, that individual industries could stand the restoration, and the Court was prepared to hear claims in such instances as had already been done in the past. The Court stated, however, that it felt that the workers had lost more in "real" wages than the 10 per cent. "cut" owing to the method of adjusting wages according to the cost of living variations disclosed by the "all houses" series of index numbers (food and rent of all houses) especially since 1930 when the fall in prices first showed itself. It had decided, therefore, to adopt a new method of adjustment which would result in a repayment from 1st May, 1933, of various small sums which the workers had lost in this way. The method adopted was as follows :— The "Harvester" (all houses) index number for each town or combination of towns for the 4th Quarter of 1929 was taken as the base ; to this was equated the corresponding "all items" (food, rent of four and five rooms, clothing and miscellaneous expenditure) index number for the whole year 1929, and the first-mentioned "all houses" index varied according to the ratio of change shown between such "all items" index and the corresponding "all items" index for the 4th Quarter, 1932, and similarly for all succeeding quarters. The index number so derived is a "Harvester" index, and has been designated the "Harvester-All Items" Index ("D" series). Its value for wage fixation and variation is ascertainable in the ordinary way, that is from the "Table of Daily and Weekly Wages on Commonwealth Statistician's Index Numbers" where that table can be applied, or from the "Points" tables of the awards affected. The award was made applicable only to workers who had suffered the full 10 per cent. cut.

The Court deplored the anomalies created by the varying basic wages throughout the States, and the fact that State tribunals had not followed the lead taken by the Commonwealth Court to reduce wages in conformity with the lowered capacity of industry to pay.

In a later declaration (Commonwealth Railways), the Court stated that when industrial affairs emerged from their present precarious condition into apparent stability so that a basic real wage may be reassessed with some assurance that as so reassessed it can be maintained, a simple system of adjusting that wage to changes in the cost of living would have to be adopted by the Court.

In a minority judgment, Mr. Justice Beeby stated that adjustments based upon any index numbers were unsatisfactory, and recommended (*a*) that rates (which closely approximated those of the majority judgment) should be granted to operate for a period of six months, or until further order ; (*b*) that during such period the method of future fixation should be investigated ; (*c*) that in view of the wide disparities in the basic wages of the various States, the Court, by means of conference with State tribunals, should endeavour to arrive at some common formula for basic wage fixation ; and (*d*) that the wages now paid in the pastoral industry should not be disturbed without further investigation.

(ii.) *New South Wales.*—During the year 1932 the number of Conciliation Committees established under the Industrial Act of 1926 was 218, the number which expired, were dissolved or were no longer operative was 139, and at the end of the year 263 Committees were in force. In addition, 319 Industrial Boards, constituted under the Act of 1912, were in force, but no awards were issued by these Boards, the work previously performed by them being undertaken mainly by the Conciliation Committees. Principal awards published by the Industrial Commission numbered 5, and by Conciliation Committees 24. The number of subsidiary awards and variations issued

during the year was 695, of which 26 were made by the Industrial Commission, and 316 by Conciliation Committees (which included 165 subsidiary awards relating to apprentices) and 353 by the Industrial Registrar. The number of principal awards in force at the end of the year was 490, and at the same date 140 industrial agreements were in force.

The " living " wage for the State was not revised during the years 1930 and 1931, the declaration made on 20th December, 1929, by the Industrial Commission continuing in force. The rates declared on that date were—£4 2s. 6d. per week for adult male workers, and £2 4s. 6d. per week for adult female workers. The family unit taken for the adult male rate was " a man, wife and one child". These rates remained in force until 26th August, 1932, when the Industrial Commission declared the " living " wage for adult male employees at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female employees at £1 18s. per week.

A further declaration on 13th April, 1933, reduced these rates to £3 8s. 6d. and £1 17s. for adult males and females respectively, operating from 1st May, 1933.

Legislation of industrial import passed in 1932 and 1933 comprised the following :—

Family Endowment (*Amendment*) *Acts* 1932, Nos. 9 and 10, assented to on the 27th June, 1932, provide for contributions by employers from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £1 in lieu of the former percentage contributions on all wages paid to employees above a total amount of £3 per week, with the proviso that if board and lodging are provided for an employee, £1 shall be deemed to have been paid in wages ; impose the obligation on employers to purchase the prescribed contribution stamps, but provide for the refund of such contributions where the payments of wages had been less than £156, or where such employer was not required to obtain such stamps.

Industrial Arbitration (*Eight Hours*) *Amendment Act* 1932, No. 17, assented to 30th June, 1932, extends the operation of Section 8 of the *Industrial Arbitration* (*Eight Hours*) *Further Amendment Act* 1930 *and Amendment* 1930.

Industrial Arbitration (*Amendment*) *Act* 1932, No. 39, operative from 6th December, 1932, authorizes the Industrial Commission of New South Wales to determine the standard hours to be worked in certain industries ; provides for the appointment of a Conciliation Commissioner and for the abolition of the offices of Deputy Commissioner and of the Chairmen of Conciliation Committees, and the exercise by the Conciliation Commissioner of certain of their duties, powers and functions ; and provides for the appointment of Apprenticeship Councils, etc. Provision is made for the declaration of the living wage to be made within 28 days of the end of the months of March and September, and that any award or industrial agreement covering rates of pay shall be deemed to be varied in accord with such declaration as from the date of declaration, and with such adjustment as from the commencement of the first pay period in the month immediately following the month in which the adjustment is published in the *Gazette*—the Commission having the power to grant exemptions from the effect to any extent it may direct. The Registrar is empowered, on application by parties, to make such variation of awards and agreements as will clearly express the effect of such declaration or adjustment.

Mr. W. C. Wurth, LL.B., was appointed Industrial Registrar and Assistant Under-Secretary, Department of Labour and Industry, on the 24th August, 1932.

(iii.) *Victoria.* Wages Boards made 103 determinations during the year, the number including determinations which were reviewed more than once during the twelve months. Although the legislation in this State does not provide for automatic adjustment of wages according to the rise or fall in the retail price index-numbers, it is the practice for certain of the Wages Boards regulating wages and working conditions in industries for which Commonwealth Court awards are also in force in the State to meet and revise the rates of wage, bringing them into close conformity with those being paid by employers working under the Commonwealth awards. Among the Boards adopting this practice are those covering employees in the industries of engineering (skilled and unskilled); iron-moulding; gas-working, and engine-driving (factory). Determinations covering these trades were revised and gazetted, in some cases three, and in other cases, four times during the year. At 31st December, 1932, 176 determinations were considered to be legally in force.

The weekly hours fixed by Wages Boards in this State vary considerably, according to the nature of the sections of industry concerned. In Determinations, such as those of the Cement Workers' and Stonecutters', different hours are prescribed for different occupations within the industries. Other Boards, such as the Photographers' and the Carters' provide for seasonal variation of hours, while in cases such as the Clerks' (commercial) and the Storemen and Packers' different hours for different sections of the industries are prescribed. A general statement of hours as determined by Wages Boards would be misleading, but it may be assumed that the weekly hours throughout Determinations, therefore, range from a maximum of 48 to a minimum of 44.

Legislation of industrial import passed since the preceding issue of this Report, comprised the following, viz. :—

Milk Board Act 1932, No. 4104, assented to 29th December, 1932, made provision for the appointment of a Milk Board and for the powers and duties thereof. The Board is obliged, inter alia, to submit before 1st June, 1933, a report containing such recommendations as the Board thinks wise or expedient with respect to (*a*) the regulation and control of the supply of milk to the metropolis; and (*b*) the better and more economic collection, transportation and distribution of milk, including the prices paid to producers and the prices paid by consumers.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—Twenty-one industrial awards were made during the year, seven of which were awards of the Industrial Court, and fourteen of the Conciliation Commissioner. The number of industrial agreements filed was four. Variations of awards numbered 168. At the end of the year, 267 awards and 131 industrial agreements were in force.

The last revision of the basic wage was made by the Industrial Court in February, 1933, when it was decided to make no alteration in the rates fixed as from 1st July, 1931, viz. :—74s. per week for adult male employees, and 39s. per week for adult female employees. The Court was unanimous in making no change at present after fully traversing the three main factors by which the Court has been guided since the basic wage was first fixed in 1921, i.e., Interstate Competition; Productivity; Unemployment. As regards the first, if the New South Wales basic wage inclusive of child endowment be taken as £3 11s. 6d., the reduction to that amount would be only

2s. 6d. per week, whereas the Court has never made a reduction of under 3s. per week. As regards the second (Productivity), the percentage drop between 1928–29 and 1930–31 is less than that of wages, and as figures for 1931–32 are not available, there is no evidence that the drop in values has since overtaken or exceeds the drop in wages. As regards Unemployment, it would appear that Queensland's position is by far the best in Australia, and notwithstanding sweeping reductions in wages in other States, the Court would hesitate to say that a reduction of the basic wage would increase employment. As regards the cost of living check, the Court expressed doubt as to whether the reductions shown by the index numbers of the Commonwealth Bureau were entirely conclusive, in view of the change of regimen made in 1932.

Legislation passed included the following :—

The Bureau of Industry Act 1932, proclaimed to operate from 22nd February, 1933, repealed the *Bureau of Economics and Statistics Act* 1930, and abolished the office of Director of Bureau of Economics and Statistics and transferred the officers to the new Bureau of Industry. The Bureau is invested with wide powers of inquiry into every factor governing the economic conditions of Queensland, and any recommendation of the Bureau approved by the Governor in Council shall be final and binding on the Department concerned. Three special Committees, each comprising five members of the Bureau, are appointed, viz., The Rural Development Committee ; The Roads, Mining and General Works Committee ; The Administrative, Finance and Industrial Committee—the main function of the lastnamed being to inquire into the causes of and means of reducing unemployment. The Bureau will issue an annual report.

The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act of 1932, proclaimed to operate from 1st February, 1933, repealed the Acts of 1929 and 1931 similarly intituled. The Honorable W. F. Webb, Judge of the Supreme Court, and Messrs. W. J. Riordan and T. A. Ferry were appointed respectively President and Members of the Industrial Court established under the Act, for terms of seven years as from 1st February, 1933.

After an extensive hearing, the Industrial Court dismissed an application by the unions for a reduction of the working week to 30 hours. The President stated that the unions had adduced strong arguments for a drastic world-wide reduction of working hours to cope with the general unemployment evil, but they failed to show that Queensland could take independent steps in that direction without disaster to all its principal industries, that is to say, if the reduction in hours was to be without a reduction of pay, as the unions proposed. The Court drew attention to a recent Act of Parliament introducing from 1st July, 1933, a 44-hour week without reduction in pay where that can be operated without creating substantial unemployment or prejudicially affecting the community in general, and stated the Court must allow it to operate for a few months at least before exercising its undoubted authority to revoke it if circumstances should so demand.

(v.) *South Australia.*—The Industrial Court made eight awards, and ten determinations were made by Industrial Boards during the year. Eight industrial agreements were also filed. The number of awards and determinations varied by the Court or Industrial Boards was 27. Eleven Industrial Boards were re-constituted during the year. The Furniture Board, which was constituted on the 2nd December, issued a determination on the 17th December, 1931. The Special Board constituted under the

Industrial Acts by the Industrial Court by Order dated the 7th October, 1931, to determine the question which had arisen as to the right of employees in the calling of bricklayers to do certain work in an industry, viz., tiling, made a determination as follows:—The Special Board determines that employees in the calling of bricklayers shall not have the right to do tiling to the exclusion of employees in other callings.

At the end of the year, 72 awards and determinations, and 33 industrial agreements were in force.

A review of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry in 1933 at the instance of the employers, but in its report dated 12th April, the Board recommended that no change be made in existing rates for the metropolitan area, fixed on 17th August, 1931, viz., for adult males 10s. 6d. per day or 63s. per week, and for females 31s. 6d. per week. A minority report was submitted by the representatives of the Employers on the Board objecting to the finding, chiefly on the grounds that decreased cost of living had been disregarded; that the economic outlook had not definitely improved; and that the effect of the finding would be to raise the standard of living to what the Board thought appropriate in 1930 and 1931, and superior to that prescribed by the Board in the prosperous year of 1925.

A review of the evidence and the reasons for the declarations, together with the minority report, are published in Bulletin No. 10, issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The rates of wage mentioned were in force at 30th June, 1933.

The only legislation of industrial import passed in 1932 was a consolidation of the "Workmen's Compensation Acts," assented to on the 30th November, 1932.

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—During the year, the Industrial Court made six awards, and an award covering the coal-mining industry was made by an Industrial Board. Four industrial agreements were filed under the provisions of the State Act during 1932. Thirty-six awards and seven industrial agreements were varied. At the end of the year there were 79 awards and 173 agreements in force.

The Court of Arbitration makes its declarations relating to the basic wage in accordance with the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Amendment Act, No. 40 of 1930. Under this Act, the State Government Statistician is directed to supply, as soon as practicable at the end of each quarter, the price index-number and other information showing the variation in the cost of living which has occurred during the then last preceding quarter. If that statement shows a change of 1s. or more per week, then the Court shall consider the same. There is a direction also to the effect that the Court may adjust and amend the basic wage previously existing in accordance with the figures so supplied. The basic rates of wage in force at the end of the year 1931 were:—Metropolitan area—adult male employees, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult female employees, £1 19s. 8d. per week. These rates were reduced on 29th February, 1932, to £3 12s. per week and £1 18s. 11d. per week respectively, and on the 2nd November, 1932, the rates were further reduced to £3 10s. 6d. per week and £1 18s. 1d. per week. A declaration of the Court dated 28th February, 1933, reduced the rate for adult male employees in the metropolitan area to £3 9s. per per week, and for adult female employees in the same area to £1 17s. 3d. per week. These were further reduced to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on 30th June, 1933, and increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. on the 3rd August,

1933, the latter being the first increase in the basic wage in the State since the 1st July, 1929. Further particulars relating to the basic wage declarations by the Court of Arbitration will be found in Section 3—The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

The Financial Emergency Act, No. 20 of 1931, provides, under Division 2, Part V., Variation of Contracts of Service—that any employer who is subject to the provisions of the Industrial Act 1912–1925, and amendments thereof, or who is bound by any award or industrial agreement made under the provisions of the Act, and who is employing workers at a salary, wage, etc., which is fixed either directly or indirectly by any such award or industrial agreement may, within twelve months after the commencement of this Act, by notice in the prescribed form, apply to the Arbitration Court for a variation of the award or industrial agreement by which he is bound as regards the terms and conditions relating to rates of salary, wages, etc., prescribed or fixed thereunder.

If, on hearing the application, the Court is satisfied that the national emergency with which the State is faced justifies it in making an order for a reduction of rates of salary or wages prescribed in the award or industrial agreement in relation to which the application is made so as to bring them into accord with the reductions made under Part II. of the Act, the Court may, notwithstanding the provisions of the Industrial Arbitration Act, or of any award or industrial agreement made thereunder or of any declared basic wage to the contrary, make an Order that the award or industrial agreement in respect whereof the application is made shall forthwith be varied so that the rates of salary or wages therein prescribed shall be reduced in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of the Act, and the rates prescribed in the Schedule thereto. The rates of reduction prescribed were—On annual salary not exceeding £250, a reduction of £18 per centum; on annual salary exceeding £250 but not exceeding £1,000, £20 per centum; and on annual salary exceeding £1,000, a reduction of £22 10s. per centum.

Employers availed themselves of the provisions of the Act, and numerous applications were made to the Court of Arbitration for orders to vary awards or industrial agreements so that the rates of salary or wages therein prescribed might be reduced in accordance with the provisions of Part II. of the Act and the rates prescribed in the Schedule. The Court granted many orders during October, November, and December to individual employers. Considerable doubt existed as to the effect of these Orders. The Supreme Court (Full Court) giving judgment in the matter of a Writ of Prohibition directed to the Arbitration Court, ruled that an Order made by the Court of Arbitration under the provisions of the Financial Emergency Act had the effect of a Common Rule in the industry to which the award or industrial agreement applied. In some instances the Supreme Court has on appeal revoked the Orders of the Court.

The rates of pay of employees working under 23 awards and 21 industrial agreements were varied by the Orders. The judgment of the Supreme Court and the discussions in the Court of Arbitration regarding the effect of the Orders appear in the Western Australian Industrial Gazette, Vol. XI., No. 4.

(vii.) *Tasmania.*—During the year, Wages Boards made 11 determinations, and three industrial agreements under the State Act were filed. The determinations made covered employees engaged in the following industries and callings:—Threshers; employees in shipping; printers; carriers;

employees at electrolytic zinc works; roadmakers; employees under the Entertainment Board; aerated water employees; employees under the Marine Board; and textile workers. The industrial agreements filed covered employees in coal mining; sweep promoting; and in certain stores.

The State Industrial Act in force in Tasmania provides for the inclusion of a clause in the determination for the automatic adjustment of rates of wage according to the increase or decrease in the retail price index-number. The inclusion or otherwise of this provision is decided by the Wages Boards. A number of determinations issued during the year 1932 embody the clause for automatic adjustment. Among the Wages Boards which have adopted this system of wage adjustment may be mentioned the following:— Bakers; Builders and Painters; Carriers; Mechanical Engineering and Founders; Electrolytic Zinc; Fuel Merchants; Jam Makers; Motor Garage; Printers; Produce Stores; Rubber Trade; Tanners; Textile Workers; and Wholesale Grocers.

At the end of the year, 51 determinations and 7 industrial agreements filed under the State Act were in force.

(viii.) *Commonwealth Public Service Arbitrator.*—During 1932, the Arbitrator made one determination, declared three Common Rules, and varied 29 determinations. The determination made covered rates of wages and conditions of labour of foremen, Munition Establishments, Victoria, and was made by consent of the parties. Of the Common Rules, two had reference to sick leave, and the third to compensation for overtime, Sunday duty, &c.

(ix.) *Federal Capital Territory.*—On the 12th January, 1927, the Industrial Board appointed under the *Industrial Board Ordinance* 1922–1928, fixed the rates of pay and conditions of employment for workmen in the Territory as from 10th December, 1926, such rates to be binding on the Government and/or any contractor employed by it or performing work on its behalf. The wage for an unskilled labourer was fixed at 100s. per week. The Ordinance determined the rates of wage for a wide range of occupations, including construction and maintenance labourers; quarrymen; store employees; motor transport employees; watchmen and cleaners; fire brigade employees; survey hands; engineers; electricians; engine drivers and firemen; building trade employees; and timbermill and brickworks' employees. The rates of wage specified in the Ordinance were reduced in 1931 by $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. in connexion with the general scheme of salary and wage reductions in the Commonwealth Public Service.

As a result of an application for reduction in wages by the Commonwealth Public Service Board, a variation of the Industrial Board's award was gazetted on the 20th October, 1932, whereby the wage for an unskilled labourer was reduced from 100s. to 85s. per week. Proportionate reductions were made also in the wages of the more highly paid classes of employees.

On the 9th February, 1933, following on application by the Federated Liquor and Allied Trades Union of Employees (New South Wales Branch), an award was gazetted for employees at hotels, etc. The reductions imposed pursuant to the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931–33 operated on all awards made by the Board. Minor variations of the Industrial Board's award were also made during the year.

An amendment of the Industrial Board Ordinance was gazetted on the 24th February, 1932, and the Board is now composed of a Chairman, a member representative of the Commonwealth Public Service Board, and a member representative of the workmen, the workmen's representative being chosen from time to time according to the matter in respect of which the Board is exercising its powers.

The Minister of any Department of State, the Public Service Board, and any organization is entitled to submit to the Board any matter in which he or it is interested, relating to wages, rates of pay or terms or other conditions of employment of workmen in the Territory; and to be represented before the Board on the hearing of such matter. The Board hears and determines all matters relating to salary, wages, rates of pay or terms or conditions of service or of employment of workmen in the Territory.

An amendment to the *Industrial Board Ordinance* 1922–1932 gazetted on the 22nd June, 1933, modified Section 5 of the Principal Ordinance to provide that any organization registered pursuant to the *Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1930 is entitled to submit any matter in which it is interested to the Board.

§ 2. Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour.

1. **General.**—The collection of data respecting the nominal rates of wage payable in different callings and in occupations in various industries carried on in each State was first undertaken by this Bureau in the early part of the year 1913. Owing to the difficulty of ascertaining reliable particulars of the numbers of apprentices, improvers and other juvenile workers to whom progressive rates of wage fixed or otherwise according to increasing age or experience were payable from year to year, the inquiry was confined to the rates of wage payable to adult workers only, and was further limited generally to those industries in operation within the metropolitan area of each State. In order to make the inquiry comprehensive, however, certain industries were included which obviously were not carried on in the capital cities, e.g., Mining, Shipping, Agriculture, and Pastoral. The particulars acquired were obtained primarily from awards, determinations, and industrial agreements under Commonwealth and State Acts, and related to the minimum wage prescribed. In cases where no award, determination or agreement was in force, the ruling union or predominant rate of wage was ascertained from employers and secretaries of trade unions. For convenience of comparison weekly rates of wage were adopted, but in many instances the wages were based on daily or hourly rates, since in industries and occupations in which employment is casual or intermittent, wages often are so fixed and paid. Hence the average weekly earnings in such occupations will probably fall considerably short of the computed weekly rates. The information thus obtained referred to the weekly rate of wage in upwards of 400 industries, and related to 1,569 male occupations or callings. These particulars furnished the necessary data for the computation of average rates of wage in various industrial groups,* and in each State and Australia. The average rate of wage thus computed for the industrial groups represented the arithmetical average† of the rates of wage payable for all classified occupations within

* The adopted classification of industries is shown on page 3.
† The sum of the weekly rates of wage divided by the number of occupations included.

the industrial groups. It is not claimed that results obtained by this method are precisely correct, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining satisfactory data as to the number of persons engaged in each of the occupations for which rates of wage had been obtained, no detailed system of weights could be applied. Though a large amount of information as to the number of persons engaged in different industries and occupations was available from the Census results, it was found impracticable to bring the classification of these results into line with the detailed classification of occupations in the various industries as set out in the awards, determinations, etc. For final results for each State and for each industrial group throughout the States, however, a careful system of weighting according to industrial groups was adopted. For example, in computing the result for any State in any year, the computed average wage in each industrial group was multiplied by a number (weight) representing the relative number of all male workers engaged in that group of industries in the particular State. The sum of the products thus obtained, divided by the sum of the weights, represents the average wage for that State for the particular year. The weights used for each industrial group in the computations of the average wage for male and female occupations have been published in the previous issues of the Labour Report.

The results thus ascertained for the year 1913 were published in Labour Report No. 2, pp. 28–43. In the early part of the year 1914, the scope of the inquiry was considerably extended, and particulars of the weekly rates of wage in 930 specified industries and 4,256 adult occupations (3,948 male, and 308 female) were included, and results obtained thereby to the 30th April, 1914, were published in Labour Report No. 5, pp. 44–50. These results were further analysed, and the average number of working hours which constituted a full week's work in each occupation was ascertained and weighted in a similar manner to the rates of wage. This course was adopted in order to overcome the difficulty of making comparisons of the rates of wage in any specified occupation, since, in many instances, a different number of working hours constituted a full week's work in separate States. By dividing the weighted average number of working hours into the weighted average weekly rate of wage, a more satisfactory standard of comparison was ascertained. Results obtained from these computations were given for each industrial group for each State.

Since the 30th April, 1914, the number of occupations included in comparative computations has been kept constant, but the particulars of wages given in the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) to this Report include those for many additional occupations. In most instances these have been taken from awards or determinations made subsequent to the date specified by industrial tribunals, from agreements registered under Commonwealth or State Acts, or were obtained by direct inquiry.

To supplement the results thus obtained, investigations were made regarding rates of wage in past years with a view to showing their general trend in each State and in various industrial groups. The total number of occupations for which particulars were available back to 1891 was 652. The particulars given in this Chapter show variations in nominal wages from year to year in each State and in various industrial groups. Index-numbers are also given showing variations in effective wages in each State.

2. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—States, 1914-33.**—The arithmetical average of the rates of wage taken into account furnishes the basis for the computation of relative weighted wages in different industrial groups and States. The following table gives particulars of the weighted average nominal weekly rates of wage payable to adult male workers, at the 30th June, 1914, and at the end of the periods specified to the 30th June, 1933, for a full week's work in each State and for Australia, together with index-numbers for each State at each specified interval, with the average for Australia for the year 1911 as base (= 1,000):—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	(a)Australia.
No. of Occupations included.	874	909	627	567	489	482	3,948

RATES OF WAGE.

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	55 11	54 4	52 10	54 4	62 9	52 7	55 3
31st December, 1914	56 2	54 7	53 5	54 5	62 10	52 8	55 7
31st December, 1927	101 10	100 3	100 1	96 7	98 10	93 10	100 2
31st December, 1928	102 7	99 8	101 2	96 2	99 6	93 3	100 5
30th September, 1929	103 6	101 1	101 4	97 5	100 8	94 7	b101 5
31st December, 1929	102 11	101 1	101 2	97 2	100 7	94 8	101 2
31st December, 1930	99 1	96 11	92 5	92 8	99 7	92 1	96 9
31st December, 1931	93 5	82 2	89 0	75 0	84 1	79 9	86 10
31st March, 1932	92 9	81 2	88 11	74 1	83 4	79 0	86 1
30th June, 1932	92 6	80 7	88 8	73 8	82 7	78 9	85 8
30th September, 1932	85 4	78 8	88 8	73 6	82 7	78 7	82 5
31st December, 1932	84 11	77 10	88 5	72 7	81 9	78 1	81 10
31st March, 1933	84 9	76 5	88 1	71 11	81 1	77 8	81 3
30th June, 1933	84 11	77 5	88 2	73 2	81 1	78 0	81 9

INDEX-NUMBERS.

30th June, 1914	1,091	1,059	1,030	1,060	1,225	1,026	1,079
31st December, 1914	1,096	1,065	1,042	1,062	1,226	1,028	1,085
31st December, 1927	1,988	1,957	1,953	1,885	1,928	1,832	1,955
31st December, 1928	2,001	1,944	1,974	1,877	1,941	1,820	1,959
30th September, 1929	2,020	1,973	1,977	1,901	1,964	1,846	1,979
31st December, 1929	2,007	1,972	1,975	1,896	1,963	1,848	1,974
31st December, 1930	1,933	1,891	1,803	1,807	1,943	1,797	1,887
31st December, 1931	1,823	1,603	1,737	1,463	1,641	1,556	1,694
31st March, 1932	1,809	1,583	1,734	1,446	1,627	1,541	1,680
30th June, 1932	1,804	1,573	1,731	1,438	1,612	1,536	1,672
30th September, 1932	1,664	1,535	1,731	1,434	1,611	1,532	1,608
31st December, 1932	1,657	1,518	1,726	1,416	1,595	1,523	1,597
31st March, 1933	1,653	1,492	1,718	1,404	1,582	1,516	1,585
30th June, 1933	1,657	1,511	1,721	1,428	1,583	1,523	1,595

(a) Weighted Average. (b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

3. **Adult Male Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-33.**—The following table shows (*a*) the average weekly rate of wage in each of the industrial groups, and (*b*) the weighted average wage for all groups combined, at 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1933 :—

Wages—Adult Males—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	INDUSTRIAL GROUP.														
	I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	II. Engineering, etc.	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	V. Books, Printing, etc.	VI. Other Manufacturing.	VII. Building.	VIII. Mining.	IX. Railways, etc.	X. Other Land Transport.	XI. Shipping, etc.(a)	XII. Agricultural, etc.(b)	XIII. Domestic, etc.(b)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Industrial Groups.(c)
RATES OF WAGE.															
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	59 2	57 2	55 2	52 10	63 9	55 8	65 4	64 11	59 8	51 1	48 7	49 5	47 0	53 10	55 3
31st December, 1914 ..	59 6	57 9	55 8	53 0	63 10	56 0	65 5	65 2	59 8	52 8	49 10	49 5	47 11	54 0	55 7
31st December, 1927 ..	104 6	102 10	99 8	98 3	113 7	101 4	112 10	109 9	103 1	97 4	103 7	94 3	93 3	96 0	100 2
31st December, 1928 ..	103 11	102 1	99 9	99 4	117 10	100 8	112 4	109 10	102 2	96 3	103 3	95 9	93 3	96 1	100 5
30th September, 1929..	104 8	103 11	101 1	100 0	119 3	102 7	113 5	110 6	105 2	97 8	106 7	95 10	93 5	97 0	101 5
31st December, 1929 ..	104 10	103 6	100 10	99 6	119 1	102 2	113 0	110 7	105 2	96 9	107 0	95 6	92 6	96 8	101 2
31st December, 1930 ..	100 3	99 1	97 1	99 5	116 5	97 10	109 8	107 10	100 2	92 10	99 6	87 5	91 3	93 7	96 9
31st December, 1931 ..	85 7	86 3	88 6	83 11	102 0	85 4	98 9	102 5	86 7	83 11	81 10	80 3	85 3	83 11	86 10
31st March, 1932 ..	84 11	85 11	88 0	81 6	99 10	84 5	98 2	102 6	86 7	84 3	80 7	78 9	85 0	83 5	86 1
30th June, 1932 ..	84 7	85 11	87 11	81 5	99 10	84 1	97 11	102 1	86 9	83 11	81 6	77 2	85 0	83 4	85 8
30th September, 1932..	83 10	82 7	84 7	77 5	98 4	81 2	94 4	98 2	81 5	78 7	81 0	75 6	77 4	79 4	82 5
31st December, 1932 ..	83 4	81 6	84 2	77 3	98 3	80 7	93 11	98 2	80 11	78 3	79 6	74 9	76 5	78 11	81 10
31st March, 1933 ..	82 8	80 10	83 9	76 9	97 2	79 6	93 2	97 6	80 4	77 6	78 2	74 10	76 0	77 11	81 3
30th June, 1933 ..	83 8	82 0	84 2	76 9	98 5	80 0	93 3	97 4	81 1	78 8	80 5	74 9	76 3	78 8	81 9
INDEX-NUMBERS.															
30th June, 1914 ..	1,154	1,116	1,077	1,031	1,243	1,086	1,275	1,267	1,164	997	948	964	918	1,050	1,079
31st December, 1914 ..	1,161	1,127	1,085	1,034	1,246	1,093	1,276	1,272	1,165	1,026	972	965	935	1,054	1,085
31st December, 1927 ..	2,039	2,006	1,944	1,917	2,216	1,977	2,202	2,142	2,012	1,900	2,021	1,839	1,820	1,872	1,955
31st December, 1928 ..	2,028	1,993	1,947	1,939	2,299	1,964	2,191	2,143	1,994	1,878	2,014	1,869	1,820	1,874	1,959
30th September, 1929..	2,042	2,028	1,973	1,950	2,327	2,001	2,214	2,157	2,052	1,905	2,079	1,870	1,823	1,893	1,979
31st December, 1929 ..	2,046	2,019	1,967	1,942	2,323	1,994	2,205	2,157	2,052	1,888	2,087	1,863	1,804	1,886	1,974
31st December, 1930 ..	1,956	1,933	1,894	1,940	2,271	1,909	2,139	2,104	1,955	1,812	1,941	1,706	1,780	1,826	1,887
31st December, 1931 ..	1,669	1,683	1,727	1,638	1,991	1,664	1,926	1,999	1,690	1,638	1,596	1,566	1,663	1,637	1,694
31st March, 1932 ..	1,657	1,677	1,717	1,591	1,949	1,647	1,916	2,000	1,689	1,644	1,572	1,536	1,659	1,627	1,680
30th June, 1932 ..	1,650	1,677	1,716	1,589	1,949	1,641	1,911	1,992	1,693	1,638	1,590	1,506	1,659	1,627	1,672
30th September, 1932..	1,636	1,612	1,650	1,510	1,918	1,584	1,841	1,916	1,589	1,532	1,580	1,474	1,510	1,548	1,608
31st December, 1932 ..	1,627	1,589	1,642	1,507	1,918	1,572	1,833	1,916	1,579	1,527	1,552	1,458	1,492	1,540	1,597
31st March, 1933 ..	1,612	1,577	1,634	1,498	1,895	1,551	1,818	1,903	1,567	1,511	1,525	1,460	1,483	1,520	1,585
30th June, 1933 ..	1,632	1,600	1,642	1,498	1,920	1,560	1,820	1,899	1,582	1,535	1,569	1,458	1,488	1,534	1,595

(a) Including the value of victualling and accommodation where supplied. (b) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (c) Weighted average.

4. **Adult Female Weekly Wages.—States, 1914–33.**—The index-numbers given in the preceding paragraphs for male adult workers were computed with the weighted average wage in 1911 as base (= 1,000) in order that comparisons might more readily be made between these index-numbers and the retail price index-numbers which are also computed to the year 1911 as base. In the case of females, however, it has not been possible to secure information for years prior to 1914, and the index-numbers are therefore computed with the weighted average rate of wage payable to adult female workers in Australia at 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers for a full week's work in each State and Australia at the 30th June, 1914, and at the intervals specified to the 30th June, 1933. The table also gives index-numbers for each State based on the average weekly wage at the end of each of the periods indicated, computed with the weighted average wage for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work, and Wage Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia at 30th April, 1914, (27s. 2d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.(a)
No. of Occupations included	85	87	37	47	24	28	308
RATES OF WAGE.							
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914 ..	26 9	27 4	27 0	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 2
31st December, 1914 ..	26 10	27 9	27 1	24 1	37 4	25 10	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	53 0	52 7	53 5	49 11	58 8	52 7	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	53 7	53 9	54 10	50 11	58 10	53 4	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	54 1	54 1	54 10	51 3	58 10	53 7	b 54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	53 11	54 1	54 10	51 4	58 10	53 9	54 1
31st December, 1930 ..	53 8	53 6	52 11	51 2	60 1	53 8	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	49 8	45 10	47 11	43 1	51 7	45 8	47 5
31st March, 1932 ..	49 0	45 0	47 1	41 11	51 4	44 10	46 8
30th June, 1932 ..	49 0	44 7	47 1	41 10	50 0	44 4	46 5
30th September, 1932 ..	44 10	43 7	46 9	40 11	50 0	43 5	44 5
31st December, 1932 ..	44 8	43 0	46 9	40 11	49 7	43 4	44 2
31st March, 1933 ..	44 5	42 9	46 6	40 8	48 4	43 2	43 10
30th June, 1933 ..	44 6	42 11	46 7	40 8	48 2	43 2	43 11
INDEX-NUMBERS.							
30th June, 1914 ..	984	1,006	993	885	1,373	950	1,000
31st December, 1914 ..	987	1,022	996	885	1,373	950	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,950	1,934	1,966	1,838	2,160	1,935	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,973	1,979	2,017	1,875	2,164	1,964	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,992	1,989	2,020	1,887	2,165	1,973	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,983	1,990	2,020	1,888	2,165	1,978	1,990
31st December, 1930 ..	1,974	1,968	1,947	1,884	2,211	1,976	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,828	1,688	1,765	1,584	1,900	1,681	1,746
31st March, 1932 ..	1,803	1,656	1,733	1,543	1,888	1,650	1,716
30th June, 1932 ..	1,803	1,640	1,733	1,540	1,839	1,632	1,707
30th September, 1932 ..	1,649	1,603	1,720	1,505	1,839	1,597	1,635
31st December, 1932 ..	1,644	1,583	1,720	1,505	1,826	1,595	1,624
31st March, 1933 ..	1,634	1,574	1,713	1,496	1,779	1,588	1,614
30th June, 1933 ..	1,637	1,579	1,713	1,497	1,772	1,590	1,616

(a) Weighted average. (b) Highest weighted average weekly rate recorded for Australia.

5. **Adult Female Weekly Wages—Industrial Groups, 1914-33.**—The following table shows the weighted average weekly rate of wage payable to adult female workers at the 30th June and 31st December, 1914, and at the periods specified for the years 1927 to 1933, in the industrial groups in which females are mainly employed, and in all groups combined. Taking the average wage for all groups at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000), index-numbers are given, computed on the average rate of wage ruling at the end of each period.

Wages—Adult Females—Weighted Average Nominal Weekly Rate payable for a Full Week's Work and Wage Index-Numbers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and all industrial groups, based on the average wage for all groups at 30th April 1914 (27s. 2d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in this table are comparable throughout.

Date.	Industrial Group.					
	III. Food, Drink, etc.	IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	I., II., V., and VI. All Other Manufacturing.	XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.(a)	XIV. Miscellaneous.	All Groups.(b)
RATES OF WAGE.						
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th June, 1914	22 6	24 9	26 11	31 1	30 2	**27 2**
31st December, 1914 ..	23 5	24 11	27 0	30 2	31 4	27 5
31st December, 1927 ..	48 9	52 7	53 2	54 5	52 8	52 10
31st December, 1928 ..	49 3	54 2	53 1	55 1	52 10	53 10
30th September, 1929 ..	49 5	54 6	53 11	55 1	53 4	54 2
31st December, 1929 ..	49 4	54 4	53 11	54 9	53 10	54 1
31st December, 1930 ..	48 4	54 2	52 7	54 2	52 10	53 7
31st December, 1931 ..	44 4	45 5	46 11	50 9	49 10	47 5
31st March, 1932	43 11	44 0	45 11	50 8	49 10	46 8
30th June, 1932	43 3	43 11	45 10	50 4	49 3	46 5
30th September, 1932 ..	41 2	42 5	44 3	47 4	47 0	44 5
31st December, 1932 ..	41 0	42 4	44 2	46 2	47 0	44 2
31st March, 1933	40 11	42 0	43 8	45 11	47 0	43 10
30th June, 1933	41 2	41 11	44 2	46 0	47 0	43 11
INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th June, 1914	828	911	991	1,144	1,110	**1,000**
31st December, 1914 ..	862	917	994	1,110	1,153	1,008
31st December, 1927 ..	1,793	1,936	1,958	2,001	1,937	1,945
31st December, 1928 ..	1,813	1,993	1,954	2,029	1,946	1,980
30th September, 1929 ..	1,819	2,006	1,984	2,029	1,963	1,992
31st December, 1929 ..	1,815	1,999	1,984	2,015	1,982	1,990
31st December, 1930 ..	1,777	1,994	1,934	1,994	1,945	1,971
31st December, 1931 ..	1,630	1,672	1,728	1,869	1,834	1,746
31st March, 1932	1,617	1,620	1,691	1,865	1,834	1,716
30th June, 1932	1,591	1,617	1,686	1,853	1,817	1,707
30th September, 1932 ..	1,515	1,562	1,629	1,742	1,730	1,635
31st December, 1932 ..	1,508	1,559	1,625	1,700	1,730	1,624
31st March, 1933	1,507	1,544	1,608	1,689	1,730	1,614
30th June, 1933	1,515	1,544	1,625	1,695	1,730	1,616

(a) Including the value of board and lodging where supplied. (b) Weighted average.

6. **Hours of Labour and Hourly Rates of Wage, 31st December, 1932.**—(i.) *General.*—The rates of wage referred to in the preceding paragraphs are the minimum payable for a full week's work. The number of hours constituting a full week's work differs, however, in many instances, between

various trades and occupations in each State, and between the same trades and occupations in the several States. To secure what may be for some purposes a better comparison, the results in the preceding paragraphs are herein reduced to a common basis, viz., the rate of wage per hour in industrial groups in each State and in all States. In the Appendix (Sections IV. and V.) details are given of the number of hours worked per week in the various industries. The following tables give the average number of hours per week for each State in industrial groups.

The tables show (*a*) the average weekly wage, (*b*) the average number of working hours per week for a full week's work, and (*c*) the average hourly wage for adult male and female workers in each State and industrial group except Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.). Many of the occupations included in the latter two groups are of a casual or seasonal nature, and the hours of labour are not generally regulated either by awards or determinations of industrial tribunals or otherwise, hence the necessary definite particulars for the computation of average working time and hourly rates of wage are not available.

For purposes of comparison the general effect of reducing the weighted average rates of wage to a common basis (i.e., per hour) is to eliminate differences between the several States due to unequal working time.

(ii.) *Adult Males.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers and the weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1932 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1932.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(*a*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	Weekly Wage	88/5	78/5	92/11	71/8	77/8	79/9	83/4
	Working Hours	45.74	47.97	44.03	48.00	46.58	47.90	46.46
	Hourly Wage	1/11¼	1/7½	2/1¼	1/6	1/8	1/8	1/9½
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	Weekly Wage	85/5	77/2	89/7	72/1	84/10	80/11	81/6
	Working Hours	44.03	46.68	44.00	46.63	44.45	45.64	45.25
	Hourly Wage	1/11¼	1/7¾	2/0½	1/6½	1/11	1/9¼	1/9½
III. Food, Drink, etc.	Weekly Wage	86/5	79/5	88/0	82/2	84/2	82/7	84/2
	Working Hours	44.35	46.96	45.00	46.36	45.80	47.94	45.57
	Hourly Wage	1/11¼	1/8¼	1/11½	1/9¼	1/10	1/8¾	1/10¼
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc.	Weekly Wage	76/7	77/1	78/2	78/2	85/4	74/0	77/3
	Working Hours	44.00	45.17	44.00	44.00	44.00	46.29	44.54
	Hourly Wage	1/9	1/8½	1/9¼	1/9¼	1/11¼	1/7¼	1/8¾
V. Books, Printing, etc.	Weekly Wage	101/8	96/2	101/4	85/1	106/3	87/11	98/3
	Working Hours	43.38	43.63	44.00	43.68	42.79	43.35	43.53
	Hourly Wage	2/4	2/2½	2/3¾	1/11½	2/5¾	2/0¼	2/3
VI. Other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	84/3	76/2	84/8	76/8	83/2	81/8	80/7
	Working Hours	45.29	47.21	45.16	47.25	46.03	46.94	46.21
	Hourly Wage	1/10¼	1/7¼	1/10½	1/7½	1/9¾	1/9	1/9
VII. Building	Weekly Wage	100/7	87/7	103/4	82/4	89/6	84/3	93/11
	Working Hours	43.66	44.33	44.00	44.44	44.13	44.59	44.04
	Hourly Wage	2/3¾	1/11¾	2/4¼	1/10¼	2/0¼	1/10¾	2/1½
VIII. Mining(*b*)	Weekly Wage	103/1	84/10	112/5	(*e*)	95/1	92/3	98/2
	Working Hours	42.95	45.33	43.47	..	43.65	44.83	43.72
	Hourly Wage	2/4¾	1/10½	2/7	..	2/2¼	2/0¾	2/3
IX. Rail and Tram Services	Weekly Wage	83/9	77/1	86/3	73/5	81/11	74/6	80/11
	Working Hours	44.00	47.59	47.37	48.00	43.79	48.00	45.94
	Hourly Wage	1/10¾	1/7½	1/9¾	1/6¼	1/10½	1/6¾	1/9¼
X. Other Land Transport	Weekly Wage	84/4	70/8	86/3	68/1	80/2	68/7	78/3
	Working Hours	44.00	47.73	48.00	48.00	46.50	48.00	46.22
	Hourly Wage	1/11	1/5¾	1/9½	1/5	1/8¾	1/5¼	1/8¼

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Males—Weighted Average Rates of Wage Payable and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1932—*continued.*

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.(*a*)	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	Weekly Wage(*c*)	80/2	79/1	78/6	80/3	78/2	79/7	79/6
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	Weekly Wage(*d*)	75/11	71/8	81/6	66/6	72/3	74/2	74/9
	Working Hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Hourly Wage	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	Weekly Wage(*d*)	79/7	73/1	78/7	70/10	78/0	65/9	76/5
	Working Hours	44.00	48.00	47.80	48.00	48.00	48.00	46.39
	Hourly Wage	1/9¾	1/6¼	1/7¾	1/5¾	1/7½	1/4½	1/7¾
XIV. Miscellaneous	Weekly Wage	81/4	77/5	85/6	69/11	75/8	72/10	78/11
	Working Hours	44.54	47.74	45.22	47.84	47.23	47.88	46.20
	Hourly Wage	1/10	1/7½	1/10¾	1/5½	1/7¼	1/6¼	1/8½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	84/11	77/10	88/5	72/7	81/9	78/1	81/10
All Groups excepting XI. and XII.	Weekly Wage	87/6	79/1	91/6	73/10	83/10	79/8	83/10
	Working Hours	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49
	Hourly Wage	1/11¾	1/8¼	2/0½	1/7	1/10	1/8½	1/10

(*a*) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (*b*) Average rates of wage and hours prevailing at the principal mining centres in each State. (*c*) Average rates of wage are for occupations other than Masters, Officers, and Engineers in the Merchant Marine Service, and include value of victualling and accommodation, where provided. (*d*) Including the estimated value of board and lodging where supplied. (*e*) Mining industry dormant owing to low prices of industrial metals. Very few workpeople employed regularly in metalliferous mining.

(iii.) *Adult Females.*—The following table shows the weighted average nominal weekly and hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers, and weekly hours of labour at the 31st December, 1932 :—

Weekly and Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Females—Weighted Average Rates of Wage payable, and Weekly Hours of Labour, 31st December, 1932.

Industrial Groups.	Particulars.*a*	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Australia.
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	41/6	41/8	40/5	34/3	38/1	36/6	41/0
	Working Hours	44.80	47.33	45.00	48.00	44.00	48.00	46.17
	Hourly Wage	0/11	0/10½	0/10¾	0/8½	0/10½	0/9	0/10¾
IV. Clothing, Boots, etc. ..	Weekly Wage	43/3	41/5	42/7	42/7	45/10	40/4	42/4
	Working Hours	44.00	44.86	44.00	44.00	44.00	45.33	44.41
	Hourly Wage	0/11¾	0/11	0/11½	0/11½	1/0½	0/10¾	0/11½
I., II., V., & VI. All other Manufacturing	Weekly Wage	42/5	45/8	44/4	42/0	..	45/0	44/2
	Working Hours	44.19	45.73	44.14	46.19	..	44.00	45.05
	Hourly Wage	0/11½	1/0	1/0	0/11	..	1/0¼	0/11¾
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc. ..	Weekly Wage(*b*)	45/0	45/7	48/3	38/3	53/9	50/6	46/2
	Working Hours	43.38	46.15	46.00	48.00	47.20	48.00	45.43
	Hourly Wage	1/0½	0/11¾	1/0½	0/9½	1/1¾	1/0¾	1/0¼
XIV. Shop Assistants, Clerks, etc.	Weekly Wage	48/5	44/9	54/6	40/0	..	..	47/0
	Working Hours	44.00	46.00	44.00	48.00	..	..	45.14
	Hourly Wage	1/1¼	0/11¾	1/2¾	0/10	..	..	1/0½
All Groups	Weekly Wage	44/8	43/0	46/9	40/11	49/7	43/4	44/2
	Working Hours	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
	Hourly Wage	1/0¼	0/11¼	1/0¼	0/10¾	1/1	0/11¼	0/11¾

(*a*) Particulars relate to the *average weighted* weekly rates of wage, working hours, and hourly wage respectively. (*b*) Including the value of board and lodging, where supplied, in order that the rate may be comparable with those paid in other industries.

7. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—States, 1891 to 1932.**—The following table shows the average weekly rate of wage payable to adult male workers in each State from 1891 to 1932. The wages given in this table relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average wage for Australia in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
N.S. Wales ..	44 1	43 11	46 7	51 5	56 2	94 0	100 5	101 10	102 7	102 11	99 1	93 5	84 11
Victoria ..	40 5	40 9	43 11	50 6	54 7	86 1	99 6	100 3	99 8	101 1	96 11	82 2	77 10
Queensland ..	46 6	46 2	46 10	51 1	53 5	91 6	100 1	100 1	101 2	101 2	92 5	89 0	88 5
S. Australia ..	41 7	42 0	43 11	51 11	54 5	82 8	95 8	96 7	96 2	97 0	92 8	75 0	72 7
W. Australia ..	52 4	53 11	53 11	59 0	62 10	89 9	98 9	98 10	99 6	100 7	99 7	84 1	81 9
Tasmania ..	38 6	36 10	37 1	41 0	52 8	85 9	94 10	93 10	93 3	94 8	92 1	79 9	78 1
Australia(*a*)	43 5	43 5	45 9	51 3	55 7	89 10	99 4	100 2	100 5	101 2	96 9	86 10	81 10

INDEX-NUMBERS.

N.S. Wales ..	861	858	910	1,003	1,096	1,835	1,959	1,988	2,001	2,007	1,933	1,823	1,657
Victoria ..	789	796	857	985	1,065	1,679	1,941	1,957	1,944	1,972	1,891	1,603	1,518
Queensland ..	908	901	914	997	1,042	1,785	1,952	1,953	1,974	1,975	1,803	1,737	1,726
S. Australia ..	811	819	858	1,013	1,062	1,613	1,867	1,885	1,877	1,896	1,807	1,463	1,416
W. Australia ..	1,022	1,052	1,053	1,152	1,226	1,751	1,927	1,928	1,941	1,963	1,943	1,641	1,595
Tasmania ..	751	719	725	799	1,028	1,674	1,851	1,832	1,820	1,848	1,797	1,556	1,523
Australia(*a*)	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,938	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597

(*a*) Weighted average.

8. **Average Nominal Weekly Wage—Industrial Groups, 1891 to 1932.**—The following table shows for various years the average weekly wages payable in each industrial group. The wages relate to the 31st December in each year.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group.

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Particulars.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Group I.	52 5	52 3	53 9	57 8	59 6	95 1	104 5	104 6	103 11	104 10	100 3	85 7	83 4
,, II.	47 8	48 5	49 9	54 6	57 9	92 5	102 0	102 10	102 1	103 6	99 1	86 3	81 6
,, III.	38 2	44 7	46 3	50 9	55 8	89 3	98 9	99 8	99 9	100 10	97 1	88 6	84 2
,, IV.	36 8	36 3	43 10	50 3	53 0	86 5	96 6	98 3	99 4	99 6	99 5	83 11	77 3
,, V.	53 5	51 0	51 9	58 11	63 10	99 6	111 5	113 7	117 10	119 1	116 5	102 0	98 3
,, VI.	46 4	46 5	46 4	51 11	56 0	88 11	100 6	101 4	100 8	102 2	97 10	85 4	80 7
,, VII.	50 6	53 10	56 7	62 1	65 5	95 7	110 8	112 10	112 4	113 0	109 8	98 9	93 11
,, VIII.	58 1	54 8	57 3	61 2	65 2	103 10	109 6	109 9	109 10	110 7	107 10	102 5	98 2
,, IX.	50 10	52 4	52 7	57 0	59 8	93 1	102 6	103 1	102 2	105 2	100 2	86 7	80 11
,, X.	39 6	40 9	41 8	46 7	52 8	87 3	95 6	97 4	96 3	96 9	92 10	83 11	78 3
,, XI.	38 2	38 5	40 4	44 7	49 10	88 0	103 7	103 7	103 3	107 0	99 6	81 10	79 6
,, XII.	34 10	32 1	37 5	43 0	49 5	87 1	93 5	94 3	95 9	95 6	87 5	80 3	74 9
,, XIII.	32 10	30 8	31 2	45 5	47 11	80 6	90 10	93 3	93 3	92 6	91 3	85 3	76 5
,, XIV.	39 7	38 10	41 7	47 7	54 0	84 11	95 6	96 0	96 1	96 8	93 7	83 11	78 11
ALL GROUPS (*a*)	43 5	43 5	45 9	51 3	55 7	89 10	99 4	100 2	100 5	101 2	96 9	86 10	81 10

(*a*) Weighted average.

Average Nominal Weekly Rates of Wage payable to Adult Male Workers in each Industrial Group—*continued.*

NOTE.—Index-numbers for each industrial group and for all industrial groups are based on the average wage for all groups in 1911 (51s. 3d,) as base (= 1000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

INDEX-NUMBERS.

Industrial Group.	1891.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	1,023	1,019	1,049	1,125	1,161	1,855	2,037	2,039	2,028	2,046	1,956	1,669	1,627
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	931	945	971	1,064	1,127	1,803	1,991	2,006	1,993	2,019	1,933	1,683	1,589
III. Food, Drink, etc. ..	745	871	902	991	1,085	1,742	1,926	1,944	1,947	1,967	1,894	1,727	1,642
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	716	708	856	981	1,034	1,687	1,883	1,917	1,939	1,942	1,940	1,638	1,507
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1.043	996	1,010	1,149	1,246	1,941	2,173	2,216	2,299	2,323	2,271	1,991	1,918
VI. Other Manufacturing	904	907	905	1,013	1,093	1,736	1,961	1,977	1,964	1,994	1,909	1,664	1,572
VII. Building	986	1,050	1,105	1,213	1,276	1,865	2,160	2,202	2,191	2,205	2,139	1,926	1,833
VIII. Mining	1,134	1,067	1,117	1,194	1,272	2,026	2,137	2,142	2,143	2,157	2,104	1,999	1,916
IX. Rail and Tram Services	992	1.021	1,027	1,113	1,165	1,816	2.001	2,012	1,994	2,052	1,955	1,690	1,579
X. Other Land Transport	772	795	813	910	1,026	1,702	1,863	1,900	1,878	1,888	1,812	1,638	1,527
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	745	751	787	871	972	1,716	2,020	2,021	2,014	2,087	1,941	1.596	1,552
XII. Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.	680	627	730	839	965	1,699	1,823	1,839	1,869	1,863	1,706	1,566	1,458
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	641	598	608	887	935	1,571	1,772	1,820	1,820	1,804	1,780	1,663	1,492
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	773	759	812	929	1,054	1,656	1.863	1,872	1,874	1,886	1,826	1,637	1,540
All Groups(*a*) ..	848	848	893	1,000	1,085	1,752	1,938	1,955	1,959	1,974	1,887	1,694	1,597

(*a*) Weighted average.

9. **Hourly Rates of Wages** (*a*)**—1914–1932.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult male workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	1 2	1 1¾	1 1½	1 1¾	1 4¼	1 1	1 2
31st December, 1919	1 7½	1 6½	1 9	1 5½	1 7¾	1 5½	1 7¼
,, ,, 1920	2 0	1 10	2 0½	1 8¾	1 11½	1 10	1 11
,, ,, 1921	2 1¼	2 0¼	2 2	1 10¾	2 1	1 11½	2 0¾
,, ,, 1922	2 0¼	1 11¾	2 1¼	1 10¾	2 0¾	1 10¾	2 0
,, ,, 1923	2 0¾	2 1	2 1¼	1 11½	2 0½	1 11¾	2 0¾
,, ,, 1924	2 0½	2 1	2 1¾	1 11¾	2 0¾	1 11¾	2 0¾
,, ,, 1925	2 1¼	2 1½	2 3¾	2 0½	2 1½	2 0	2 1½
,, ,, 1926	2 3¼	2 2	2 4	2 0¾	2 2¼	2 0½	2 2½
,, ,, 1927	2 3¾	2 2¼	2 4	2 1¼	2 2¼	2 0¼	2 2¾
,, ,, 1928	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1	2 2¾	2 0	2 3
,, ,, 1929	2 4	2 2½	2 4	2 1¼	2 2¾	2 0½	2 3
,, ,, 1930	2 2¾	2 1¼	2 1¾	2 0	2 2¾	1 11½	2 1¾
,, ,, 1931	2 2¼	1 9¼	2 0½	1 7¼	1 10½	1 8¾	1 11¼
,, ,, 1932	1 11¾	1 8¼	2 0½	1 7	1 10	1 8½	1 10

(*a*) Weighted average computed hourly rates of wage for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping, etc.), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.). Working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals for occupations classified in Industrial Groups XI. and XII.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Male Workers—*continued.*

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly wage for Australia—30th April, 1914 (13.96d.) as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th April, 1914 ..	998	980	963	991	1,170	933	1,000
31st December, 1919	1,405	1,332	1,512	1,262	1,408	1,259	1,378
,, ,, 1920	1,725	1,570	1,753	1,492	1,686	1,567	1,655
,, ,, 1921	1,817	1,741	1,865	1,637	1,796	1,675	1,779
,, ,, 1922	1,735	1,709	1,803	1,621	1,766	1,628	1,726
,, ,, 1923	1,775	1,790	1,808	1,676	1,754	1,696	1,771
,, ,, 1924	1,761	1,790	1,838	1,709	1,771	1,706	1,774
,, ,, 1925	1,808	1,823	1,988	1,761	1,827	1,723	1,829
,, ,, 1926	1,944	1,864	1,997	1,776	1,878	1,746	1,900
,, ,, 1927	1,980	1,880	1,998	1,800	1,882	1,731	1,920
,, ,, 1928	2,004	1,867	2,001	1,788	1,916	1,728	1,928
,, ,, 1929	2,011	1,895	2,001	1,808	1,923	1,751	1,940
,, ,, 1930	1,912	1,813	1,846	1,724	1,922	1,708	1,851
,, ,, 1931	1,873	1,527	1,749	1,383	1,617	1,480	1,676
,, ,, 1932	1,701	1,451	1,748	1,355	1,584	1,464	1,584

10. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Males.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for male workers in each State and Australia at the 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1919 to 1932. Index-numbers are given for each State, based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (*a*)
30th April, 1914 ..	49.42	48.80	48.78	48.60	47.78	48.62	48.93
31st December, 1919	47.77	47.36	46.19	47.58	47.60	47.89	47.41
,, ,, 1920	47.51	47.19	45.63	47.29	46.53	47.33	47.07
,, ,, 1921	45.66	46.95	45.52	47.07	46.24	46.84	46.22
,, ,, 1922	46.05	46.99	45.51	47.00	46.41	46.93	46.38
,, ,, 1923	46.73	47.06	45.51	47.00	46.66	47.27	46.70
,, ,, 1924	46.75	46.99	45.40	46.98	46.52	47.26	46.66
,, ,, 1925	46.76	46.98	43.88	46.97	46.26	47.25	46.44
,, ,, 1926	44.55	46.94	43.95	46.95	45.80	47.27	45.57
,, ,, 1927	44.44	46.82	43.96	46.78	45.75	47.16	45.46
,, ,, 1928	44.17	46.70	43.96	46.67	45.30	46.85	45.27
,, ,, 1929	44.14	46.83	43.96	46.83	45.58	47.09	45.34
,, ,, 1930	45.64	46.85	44.43	46.83	45.55	47.09	45.98
,, ,, 1931	44.22	46.88	44.98	46.83	45.55	46.76	45.51
,, ,, 1932	44.19	46.86	44.99	46.83	45.51	46.75	45.49

(*a*) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) Worked by Adult Male Workers during a Full Working Week, and Hours Index-Numbers—*continued.*

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at the 30th April, 1914 (48.93), as base (= 1,000). The index numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia. (a)
	INDEX-NUMBERS.						
30th April, 1914 ..	1,010	997	997	993	976	994	1,000
31st December, 1919	976	968	944	972	973	979	969
" " 1920	971	964	933	966	951	967	962
" " 1921	933	960	930	962	945	957	945
" " 1922	941	960	930	961	948	959	948
" " 1923	955	962	930	961	954	966	954
" " 1924	955	960	928	960	951	966	954
" " 1925	956	960	897	960	945	966	949
" " 1926	910	959	898	960	936	966	931
" " 1927	908	957	898	956	935	964	929
" " 1928	903	954	898	954	926	957	925
" " 1929	902	957	898	957	932	962	927
" " 1930	933	958	908	957	931	962	940
" " 1931	904	958	919	957	931	956	930
" " 1932	903	958	919	957	930	955	930

(a) Weighted average working hours per week for all industrial groups excepting Groups XI. (Shipping), and XII. (Agricultural, Pastoral, etc.) in which working hours have not been generally regulated by industrial tribunals.

11. **Hourly Rates of Wage, 1914 to 1932—Adult Females.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hourly rates of wage payable to adult female workers in each State at the dates specified.

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hourly rate of wage for Australia at 30th April 1914 (6.64d.), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout. The rates of wage per hour are shown to the nearest farthing.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
30th April, 1914 ..	0 6½	0 6¾	0 6½	0 5¾	0 9¼	0 6	0 6¼
31st December, 1919	0 10	0 8¾	0 9¾	0 8½	0 11	0 8	0 9¼
" " 1920	0 11¾	0 11¼	0 11¾	0 10½	1 1¾	0 10½	0 11½
" " 1921	1 1	1 0½	1 1¼	0 11¾	1 2¾	1 0	1 0¾
" " 1922	1 0½	1 0½	1 0¾	0 11½	1 2¾	1 0	1 0
" " 1923	1 1	1 0¾	1 1¼	1 0	1 2¾	1 0¼	1 1
" " 1924	1 0¾	1 1	1 1½	1 0	1 2¾	1 0½	1 1
" " 1925	1 1	1 1¼	1 2	1 0¾	1 3¼	1 0½	1 1¼
" " 1926	1 1¾	1 1¾	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1	1 1¾
" " 1927	1 2½	1 1¾	1 2½	1 1	1 3½	1 1¼	1 2
" " 1928	1 2¾	1 2¼	1 3	1 1¼	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1929	1 2¾	1 2¼	1 3	1 1½	1 3½	1 2	1 2½
" " 1930	1 2	1 2	1 2½	1 1¼	1 3¾	1 2	1 2¼
" " 1931	1 1½	1 0	1 1	0 11¼	1 1½	1 0	1 0¾
" " 1932	1 0¼	0 11¼	1 0¼	0 10¾	1 1	0 11¼	0 11¾

Average Nominal Hourly Rates of Wage—Adult Female Workers—*continued.*

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			INDEX-NUMBERS.				
30th April, 1914 ..	980	1,021	976	881	1,386	920	1,000
31st December, 1919	1,523	1,307	1,483	1,262	1,639	1,211	1,410
,, ,, 1920	1,777	1,685	1,761	1,578	2,069	1,580	1,730
,, ,, 1921	1,965	1,878	1,989	1,770	2,215	1,794	1,923
,, ,, 1922	1,899	1,881	1,908	1,726	2,215	1,797	1,889
,, ,, 1923	1,943	1,937	1,997	1,815	2,215	1,831	1,944
,, ,, 1924	1,929	1,943	2,017	1,821	2,236	1,898	1,949
,, ,, 1925	1,944	2,000	2,125	1,913	2,280	1,893	1,995
,, ,, 1926	2,080	2,059	2,169	1,959	2,319	1,952	2,078
,, ,, 1927	2,175	2,084	2,193	1,958	2,327	1,985	2,125
,, ,, 1928	2,205	2,140	2,250	2,003	2,333	2,092	2,172
,, ,, 1929	2,218	2,154	2,252	2,015	2,333	2,108	2,182
,, ,, 1930	2,113	2,127	2,172	2,011	2,383	2,105	2,128
,, ,, 1931	2,044	1,822	1,943	1,688	2,045	1,791	1,910
,, ,, 1932	1,837	1,711	1,863	1,605	1,967	1,700	1,777

12. **Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour—Adult Females.**—The following table shows the weighted average nominal hours of labour (exclusive of overtime) in a full working week for female workers in each State and Australia at 30th April, 1914, and at 31st December, 1919 to 1932. Index-numbers are given for each State based on the average weekly hours at each of the periods specified, computed with the weighted average hours of labour for all States at the 30th April, 1914, as base (= 1,000).

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week.

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
30th April, 1914 ..	49.34	48.54	49.32	49.33	48.69	50.76	49.08
31st December, 1919	47.53	47.63	46.76	47.67	48.12	49.28	47.54
,, ,, 1920	46.83	46.23	46.09	46.51	46.20	47.86	46.47
,, ,, 1921	45.06	46.04	45.66	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.69
,, ,, 1922	45.33	46.14	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.82
,, ,, 1923	45.81	46.13	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	45.98
,, ,, 1924	45.98	46.08	45.60	46.10	45.97	47.86	46.02
,, ,, 1925	46.17	45.83	44.00	46.10	45.57	47.86	45.78
,, ,, 1926	44.02	45.60	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
,, ,, 1927	44.02	45.58	44.01	46.10	45.57	47.86	44.94
,, ,, 1928	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
,, ,, 1929	43.93	45.40	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.79
,, ,, 1930	45.85	45.44	44.01	46.03	45.57	46.07	45.48
,, ,, 1931	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88
,, ,, 1932	43.93	45.44	44.56	46.03	45.57	46.07	44.88

Weighted Average Nominal Hours of Labour (exclusive of Overtime) worked by Adult Female Workers during a Full Working Week—*continued.*

NOTE.—Index-numbers based on the average hours of labour for Australia at 30th April, 1914 (49.08), as base (= 1,000). The index-numbers in the table are comparable throughout.

Date.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	Australia.
			INDEX-NUMBERS.				
30th April, 1914 ..	1,005	989	1,005	1,005	992	1,034	1,000
31st December, 1919	968	970	953	971	980	1,004	967
" " 1920	954	942	939	948	941	975	947
" " 1921	918	938	930	939	937	975	931
" " 1922	924	940	929	939	937	975	934
" " 1923	933	940	929	939	937	975	937
" " 1924	937	939	929	939	937	975	938
" " 1925	941	934	896	939	928	975	933
" " 1926	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1927	897	929	897	939	928	975	916
" " 1928	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1929	895	925	897	938	928	939	913
" " 1930	934	926	897	938	928	939	927
" " 1931	895	926	908	938	928	939	914
" " 1932	895	926	908	938	928	939	914

13. **Nominal Wages and Effective Wages.**—(i.) *General.* Wages are said to be *nominal* when they represent the actual amounts of money received in return for labour, and are described as *effective* or *real* when their equivalence in purchasing power is expressed, that is their purchasing power according to some definite composite unit or regimen the cost of which is ascertained at a particular date or during a particular period adopted as a datum for reference. The relation between nominal and *effective* or *real* wages was discussed at some length in Labour Report No. 6, and reference to the matter was also made in Labour Report No. 11.

(ii.) *Effective* or *Real Weekly Wage Index-numbers*—1901 to 1932. In computing these *effective* wage index-numbers for the respective years, the nominal wage index-numbers have been divided by the retail price index-numbers, food, groceries and rent (all houses) for the capital cities. The resulting index-numbers show for each State and for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* or *real* wages. The nominal wage index-numbers for the years prior to 1914 are based on rates of wage current at the end of December, the only data available. For the years 1914 onward, however, the nominal wage index-numbers used are based on the average wage for the four quarters in each year, and in this respect differ from those in the preceding sections. However, so far as the years 1901 and 1911 are concerned, inasmuch as the movement in wages during any one year prior to 1914 was comparatively slight, the index-numbers, therefore, as quoted may be regarded as substantially accurate.

Effective or Real Wages (Full Work)—Adult Males.

Particulars.	1901.	1911.	1914.	1920.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
N.S.W. ..	961	973	906	911	1,069	1,048	1,035	1,079	1,089	1,050	1,107	1,160	1,150
Victoria ..	915	1,037	961	875	1,097	1,073	1,069	1,095	1,120	1,084	1,158	1,162	1,126
Queensland	1,172	1,090	1,038	1,036	1,232	1,241	1,183	1,222	1,236	1,220	1,317	1,345	1,376
S. Australia	948	957	929	853	1,051	1,053	1,076	1,073	1,089	1,067	1,166	1,178	1,133
W. Australia	1,024	1,023	1,070	1,012	1,161	1,162	1,165	1,199	1,156	1,143	1,229	1,232	1,212
Tasmania ..	827	838	942	830	1,017	1,044	1,037	1,072	1,099	1,064	1,111	1,114	1,067
Australia	964	1,000	948	911	1,095	1,081	1,072	1,102	1,115	1,082	1,152	1,185	1,168

In the preceding table the *effective* wage index-numbers are computed to the one base, that of Australia for 1911, and, as the index-numbers are comparable in all respects, comparisons may be made as to the increase or decrease in the *effective* wage index-number for any State over any period of years. Thus, comparing 1932 with 1901 and with 1911, there has been an increase in the average effective wage in all States, while compared with 1931 there has been a decrease in all States with the exception of Queensland. This decline was due to the percentage reductions made in basic wages coming within the ambit of Federal Arbitration, and to reductions in basic wages made by the States.

14. **Effective or Real Wages and Standard of Comfort, 1901 to 1932.**—In the preceding paragraph, particulars are given as to variations in *effective* wages in each State, due allowance having been made for variations in the purchasing-power of money, but not for unemployment.

For years prior to 1913, the data available as to unemployment were so meagre that comparative results allowing for variations both in the purchasing-power of money and in unemployment could not be accurately computed for the several States. In the subjoined table, for these earlier years the percentage of unemployment for Australia and the nominal wage index-numbers relate to the end of the year. For the year 1914 and subsequent years, the wage index-numbers, percentages of unemployment, and retail price index-numbers are the average for the year. Column I. shows the nominal wage index-numbers, and Column II. the relative percentages unemployed (*see* Chapter III.). These percentages of unemployment (converted into terms of employment*) are applied to the index-numbers in Column I. to obtain rate of wage index-numbers allowing for unemployment, which are shown in Column III. computed with the year 1911 as base = 1,000. In Column IV. the price index-numbers are shown, and in Columns V. and VI., the *effective* or *real* wage index-numbers are given for full work and allowing for unemployment respectively. These are obtained by dividing the figures in Columns I. and III., respectively by the corresponding figures in Column IV. The resulting index-numbers show for Australia for the years specified the variations in *effective* wages or in what may be called the "standard of comfort."† A comparison between the figures in Columns I. and V. shows the relation between the nominal rates of wage and the purchasing efficiency of these rates. The figures in Column VI. (*see* graph on page 8) show variations in effective wages after allowing not only for variations in prices, but for unemployment also.

* e.g. (1912)—95.3 : 94.5 : 1,051 : 1,042.

† This expression must not be confused with "standard of living." A change in the standard of living necessarily involves a change in regimen (*see* Labour Report No. 1) that is, a change in the nature or in the relative quantity of commodities purchased, or both. A change in the "standard of comfort," merely implies a variation in effective wages, which variation may or may not result in or be accompanied by a change in the "standard of living."

Unemployment, and Nominal and Effective or Real Wage Index-Numbers. (*a*)

Year.	I. Nominal Weekly Wage Index-numbers.	II. Percentage Unemployed.	III. Rate of Wage Index-numbers, allowing for Unemployment, Recomputed. (1911 = 1,000).	IV. Retail Price Index-numbers. Food, Groceries and Rent (all houses).	*Effective* or *Real* Wage Index-numbers. V. Full Work.	VI. Allowing for Unemployment.
1901	848	6.6	832	880	964	945
1906	866	6.7	848	902	960	940
1907	893	5.7	884	897	996	986
1908	900	6.0	888	951	946	934
1909	923	5.8	913	948	974	963
1910	955	5.6	945	970	985	974
1911	1,000	4.7	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1912	1,051	5.5	1,042	1,101	955	946
1913	1,076	5.3	1,071	1,104	975	970
1914	1,081	8.3	1,040	1,140	948	912
1915	1,092	9.3	1,039	1,278	854	813
1916	1,144	5.8	1,131	1,324	864	854
1917	1,226	7.1	1,195	1,318	930	907
1918	1,270	5.8	1,255	1,362	932	921
1919	1,370	6.6	1,343	1,510	907	889
1920	1,627	6.5	1,596	1,785	911	894
1921	1,826	11.2	1,701	1,697	1,076	1,002
1922	1,801	9.3	1,715	1,600	1,126	1,072
1923	1,805	7.1	1,760	1,700	1,062	1,035
1924	1,840	8.9	1,759	1,681	1,095	1,046
1925	1,861	8.8	1,781	1,722	1,081	1,034
1926	1,914	7.1	1,866	1,786	1,072	1,045
1927	1,946	7.0	1,899	1,766	1,102	1,075
1928	1,963	10.8	1,837	1,760	1,115	1,044
1929	1,972	11.1	1,839	1,822	1,082	1,009
1930	1,939	19.3	1,642	1,683	1,152	976
1931	1,752	27.4	1,335	1,479	1,185	903
1932	1,639	29.0	1,221	1,403	1,168	870

(*a*) As to the effect in abnormal periods, *see* Section IV., par. 3, of Labour Report No. 6.

NOTE.—For years prior to 1914, the nominal wage index-numbers and the percentage unemployed relate to the end of the year only, but from 1914 onward these figures in addition to those for retail prices are averages for the whole year.

Compared with 1911 the *effective* wage in 1901 was 3.6 per cent. less for full work, and 5.5 per cent. less after allowance for unemployment. In connexion with the index-numbers in Column VI., unemployment was less in 1911—the base year, than in any other year. During the period 1912 to 1920, while wages increased steadily, prices increased at a greater rate, with the result that the purchasing power of wages was less in each of these years than in 1911. The first occasion on which the *effective* wage was higher than in 1911 was in the year 1921.

Retail prices fell less rapidly in 1932. Nominal wages declined to a greater extent than prices, with the result that the *effective* wage index-number for full work fell from 1,185 to 1,168. As unemployment increased

considerably, reaching the highest percentage (29.0) yet recorded in Australia, the index-number allowing for unemployment declined from 903 to 870, the lowest point recorded since the year 1916. Comparison with 1911 shows that the effective wage for full time work was 16.8 per cent. higher, but allowing for unemployment was 13.0 per cent. lower during 1932.

15. **Productive Activity.**—The preceding table shows the movement in real (or effective) wages, i.e., wages measured in retail purchasing power over food and housing. A parallel problem is the measure of productivity, i.e., the quantity of production (irrespective of prices) in relation to population or persons engaged in production.

The following table shows the total value of production from various sources during the years specified :—

Estimated Value of Australian Production.

Year.	Agricultural.	Pastoral.	Dairy, Poultry and Bee Farming.	Forestry and Fisheries.	Mining.	Manufacturing.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
1906 ..	25,349	45,389	13,611	4,879	26,643	31,172	147,043
1907 ..	30,323	54,771	15,667	3,940	28,157	34,090	166,948
1908 ..	37,150	46,468	16,564	4,368	24,355	33,956	162,861
1909 ..	41,056	52,336	16,571	4,504	22,893	36,913	174,273
1910 ..	39,752	56,017	19,086	5,072	23,030	42,442	185,399
1911 ..	38,774	52,729	20,154	5,868	23,303	47,531	188,359
1912 ..	45,754	56,148	21,713	6,745	25,475	53,401	209,236
1913 ..	46,162	63,146	21,682	6,626	25,594	57,674	220,884
1914 ..	36,052	67,085	22,504	6,853	22,054	59,004	213,552
1915 ..	75,475	70,172	22,399	6,253	22,060	59,212	255,571
1916 ..	61,255	83,054	27,931	6,062	23,192	60,502	261,996
1917 ..	59,641	91,979	31,326	6,147	24,998	65,327	279,418
1918 ..	59,036	96,662	33,738	6,890	25,462	70,087	291,875
1919–20 ..	72,202	111,683	38,830	9,670	18,982	92,330	343,697
1920–21 ..	112,801	90,641	52,613	11,136	21,675	101,778	390,644
1921–22 ..	81,890	75,054	44,417	10,519	20,029	112,517	344,426
1922–23 ..	84,183	97,127	43,542	11,124	20,281	123,188	379,445
1923–24 ..	81,166	110,216	42,112	11,866	22,184	132,732	400,276
1924–25 ..	107,163	127,301	45,190	12,357	24,592	137,977	454,580
1925–26 ..	89,267	113,556	48,278	12,784	24,529	143,256	431,670
1926–27 ..	98,295	111,717	46,980	12,790	23,939	153,634	447,354
1927–28 ..	84,328	124,555	50,261	12,181	23,015	158,562	452,901
1928–29 ..	89,440	116,733	50,717	11,617	19,539	159,759	447,805
1929–30 ..	77,109	84,563	49,398	11,371	17,912	149,184	389,537
1930–31 ..	70,500	69,499	43,067	8,313	15,356	112,966	319,701
1931–32 ..	74,489	61,540	41,478	7,703	13,352	106,456	305,018

In previous issues of this Report, an attempt was made to measure the quantity of material production by means of production price index-numbers. These index-numbers have never been regarded as satisfactory over a long

period, and there is danger in continuing them further in respect to manufacturing production. (*See* Production Bulletin No. 24, page 112.) In the absence of a satisfactory measure of the *quantity* of production, the retail price index-numbers have been applied to the value of production in the same manner as applied to nominal wages to measure their relative purchasing power. The results may be taken to indicate the purchasing power in retail prices of the things produced, and for convenience will hereafter be called "real" production.

Two tables are given :—The first shows "real" production per head of population, but any deductions therefrom must take into account the following considerations. The production considered is material production only, and takes no account of services. As civilization advances, material production becomes less important relative to services, and a smaller proportion of the population is engaged in such production. For example, the use of the motor car, the cinema, and wireless is comparatively recent, and in connexion therewith, a much larger number of people is employed in services than in material production. It follows therefore, that material production per head of population will not measure accurately the progress of productive efficiency, but will tend to give too low a value. Unemployment, of course, will also depress it.

A better measure is given by "real" production per person engaged in material production. The second table attempts to give this. The result will give a better measure of productive efficiency, but will not take into account the effect of unemployment, though the index may be somewhat depressed by short time and rationing.

The tables tell different stories. Before unemployment became severe in 1930, "real" production per head, as shown in the last column of the first table, had remained substantially steady, with minor fluctuations since 1906. Whatever gain had been made in productive efficiency had been counterbalanced by the gradual change over from production of goods to production of services. With the heavy increase in unemployment in the last three years, the index fell from its normal figure of about 100 to 76 in 1930–31. This would imply a fall in average real income of about 24 per cent. from the normal level, taking unemployment into account. In 1931–32, however, the index rose to 79, equivalent to an increase in "real" production of almost 4 per cent. A further improvement is anticipated in 1932–33, when the index will probably reach 85. This figure would indicate a rise in "real" production per head of population of nearly 8 per cent. over that for the year 1931–32 and of nearly 12 per cent. since 1930–31.

The index of "real" production per person engaged, as given in the last column of the second table, shows on the other hand an appreciable upward tendency. It rose steeply during the war, as might have been expected, fell somewhat after the war, and recovered again. For 1929–30, it fell to 105, due to the lag in the fall of retail prices, increased to 107 for 1930–31, 112 in 1931–32, and will probably rise to 119 for 1932–33, as contrasted with about 85 for "real" production per head. This high figure for "real" production per person engaged implies a high "real" wage *for those in employment*, and is consistent with available information concerning rates of "effective" or "real" wages, which, although showing a drop in 1932 compared with 1931, still maintained the high level reached in the years 1927–29.

Production per Head of Population.

Year.	Value of Material Production.			Retail Prices Index Number (a) 1911 = 1,000.	"Real" Production per head of population (measured in retail purchasing power). 1911 = 100.
	Total. £1,000.	Per head of population.			
		Actual.	Index Number. 1911 = 100.		
		£			
1906 ..	147,043	35·9	87	902	97
1911 ..	188,359	41·2	100	1,000	100
1913 ..	220,884	45·1	110	1,104	99
1914 ..	213,552	43·0	104	1,140	92
1916 ..	261,996	53·3	129	1,324	98
1917 ..	279,418	56·1	136	1,318	103
1918 ..	291,875	57·5	140	1,362	102
1919–20 ..	343,697	64·8	157	1,624	97
1920–21 ..	390,644	72·2	175	1,821	96
1921–22 ..	344,426	62·5	152	1,600	95
1922–23 ..	379,445	67·4	164	1,642	100
1923–24 ..	400,276	69·6	169	1,714	99
1924–25 ..	454,580	77·4	188	1,690	111
1925–26 ..	431,670	72·1	175	1,766	99
1926–27 ..	447,354	73·2	178	1,763	101
1927–28 ..	452,901	72·6	176	1,776	99
1928–29 ..	447,805	70·7	172	1,785	96
1929–30 ..	389,537	60·7	148	1,783	83
1930–31 ..	319,701	49·4	120	1,574	76
1931–32 ..	305,018	46·7	114	1,432	79

(a) Retail prices of food, groceries, and housing (all houses) for six capital cities.

Production per Person Engaged.

Year.	Number engaged in Material Production.(a)	Value of Material Production per person engaged in production.(a)		"Real" Production per person engaged (measured in retail purchasing power) 1911 = 100
		Actual.	Index Number. 1911 = 100.	
	(1,000.)	£		
1906	659	223	87	96
1911	728	257	100	100
1913	756	290	113	102
1914	733	289	113	99
1916	685	381	148	112
1917	683	408	159	120
1918	685	424	165	121
1919–20 ..	743	460	179	110
1920–21 ..	760	510	199	109
1921–22 ..	775	441	172	107
1922–23 ..	793	475	185	113
1923–24 ..	810	491	191	111
1924–25 ..	826	547	213	126
1925–26 ..	831	515	201	114
1926–27 ..	841	527	205	116
1927–28 ..	838	536	209	118
1928–29 ..	830	536	209	117
1929–30 ..	803	482	187	105
1930–31 ..	728	431	168	107
1931–32 ..	741	411	160	112

(a) *Vide* explanatory remarks below.

The data for the preceding table are not complete. The numbers engaged in timber getting are not accurately known, so that the value of production on this account, and the corresponding persons engaged, are both left out of account. Further, the information about women engaged in primary production is unsatisfactory, so that males alone are counted in primary industries. In manufacturing, the numbers are converted into equivalent male workers on the basis of relative wages for male and female workers. The column headed "numbers engaged" is therefore, rather an index than the absolute number of individuals occupied in material production, but as an index, it should be accurate enough to give a satisfactory index of production per person engaged.

§ 3. The Basic Wage and Child Endowment in Australia.

1. **The Basic Wage.**—(i) *General.*—The "basic" or "living" wage is determined by industrial tribunals in Australia operating under Commonwealth and State Arbitration Acts. In the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, and in the industrial legislation in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, provision is made for the tribunals appointed by the Acts to determine the minimum rates of wage to be paid to adult unskilled workers. In Victoria and Tasmania, the provision for the declaration of a minimum rate of wage for the respective States is not included in the industrial Acts in force. The Wages Board system operates in these two States, and each Wages Board determines the rate of wage to be paid to the unskilled worker when the determination for an industry or calling is under review.

The Acts in force providing for the determination of a "basic" or "living" wage are as under :—

(*a*) Australia—*Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act* 1904–1930.
(*b*) New South Wales—*Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1931.
(*c*) Queensland—*Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act*—1929–1931.
(*d*) South Australia—*The Industrial Code* 1920–1925.
(*e*) Western Australia—*Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1930.

(ii.) *Commonwealth.*—The doctrine of a basic wage was propounded as far back as 1890 by Sir Samuel Griffith, Premier of Queensland, and the same principle was enunciated in the New South Wales Arbitration Court in somewhat similar terms by Mr. Justice Heydon in 1905. In spite, of these pronouncements, however, and of the fact that wage-fixing tribunals had been in operation as early as 1896 (in the State of Victoria) it was not until the year 1907 that the first basic wage, as such, was declared by a Court in Australia. This declaration was made by Mr. Justice Higgins, President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and is popularly known as the "Harvester Judgment" on account of its having been determined in connexion with H. V. McKay's Sunshine Harvester Works. The rate of wage declared in this case was 7s. per diem or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne, the amount considered reasonable for "a family of about five." The constituent parts of this amount were £1 5s. 5d. for food, 7s. for rent, and 9s. 7d. for all other expenditure.

The judgment was delivered on 8th November, 1907, in the matter of the application of H. V. McKay for an Order in terms of Section 2 (*d*) of the *Excise Tariff* 1906. The Commonwealth Parliament had by this Act imposed certain excise duties on agricultural implements, but provided that the Act

should not apply to goods manufactured in Australia "under conditions as to the remuneration of labour which are declared by the President of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration to be fair and reasonable." The President discussed at length the meaning of "fair and reasonable", and stated "These remarks would not be made if the Legislature had defined the general principles on which I am to determine whether wages are fair and reasonable or the reverse. . . . The provision for fair and reasonable remuneration is obviously designed for the benefit of the employees in the industry; and it must be meant to secure to them something which they cannot get by the ordinary system of individual bargaining with employers. . . . The standard must therefore be something else; and I cannot think of any other standard appropriate than 'the normal needs of the average employee regarded as a human being living in a civilized community.'"

The President in his judgment stated—"My hesitation has been chiefly between 7s. and 7s. 6d.; but I put the minimum at 7s. as I do not think that I could refuse to declare an employer's remuneration to be fair and reasonable if I find him paying 7s. per day."

The basis of 7s. per day or £2 2s. per week for Melbourne has been varied by the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration from time to time in accordance with the retail price index-numbers (food, groceries and rent—all houses) prepared by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics for the city or town in which the persons affected are employed, and the rate so obtained has been taken by the Court as the minimum rate of wage for an unskilled male worker.

The weekly wage rates for the capital cities as so varied are shown in the third column of the following table. These rates are the "Harvester" equivalents plus the "Powers' 3s." per week, an amount added in 1921 for the purpose of securing to the worker during a period of rising prices the full equivalent of the "Harvester" standard. In accordance with the judgment of the Full Arbitration Court of 22nd January, 1931, referred to in the following paragraphs, these rates are subject to a 10 per cent. reduction. The basic weekly rates as at 1st August, 1933, are given in the table.

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration for each Capital City as at 1st August, 1933.

Capital.	Index Numbers—"Harvester—All Items" (*a*) ("D" Series). 1st Quarter, 1933.	"Harvester" Equivalent Plus "Powers' 3s." (equated).	Weekly Rate after 10 per cent. Reduction.
		s. d.	*s. d.*
Sydney	1498	74 4	66 11
Melbourne	1392	69 4	62 5
Brisbane	1314	65 5	58 10
Adelaide	1322	65 9	59 2
Perth	1317	65 4	58 10
Hobart	1422	70 11	63 10
Weighted Average—Six Capitals	1413	70 4	63 4

(*a*) *See* page 46 for explanation of this Index Number.

The adequacy or otherwise of the amount allotted under the "Harvester" judgment has been the subject of much discussion, the author of the judgment himself urging on several subsequent occasions the need for its review. Frequent references to the desirability of an investigation have been made by Judges of the Court, but it was not decided to hold an inquiry into the method of determining the basic wage until the latter portion of the year 1930.

On the 15th August 1930, application was made by the Victorian and New South Wales Railways Commissioners for variation of current awards in the railway industry. The application sought variations in the basic wage as follows:—the abolition of the "Powers' 3s.", and the adoption of the Statistician's "all items" purchasing power of money figures in lieu of the figures now in use (food, groceries and rent—all houses) for determining the basic wage and adjustments thereof. On the 5th November, by direction of the Court, all organizations bound by awards of the Court were notified that the matters in issue affected the basic wage, and were advised that they could intervene in the hearing. Employers and employees selected representatives, and the Full Arbitration Court held a Basic Wage Inquiry. The hearing commenced in November 1930, and concluded on 19th January 1931. Judgment was delivered on 22nd January. The Court refused to make any variations in the basic wage or in the present method of calculation thereof without further inquiry, but was forced to the conclusion, after considering the evidence relating to the decline in the national income, the reduction in spending power due to the cessation of loans, and the general depressed state of industry, that for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order a general reduction of wages was necessary. With a few exceptions, orders were made for variations of the awards covered by the applications before the Court, by the reduction of all wage rates therein prescribed by 10 per cent. for a period of twelve months and thereafter until further order, such variations to operate from 1st February, 1931. Additional applications for variations of awards were successful in obtaining the reduction, and rates of wage in practically all awards of the Court are subject to the 10 per cent. reduction.

Applications from organizations of employees for cancellation of the orders providing for the 10 per cent. reduction came before the Full Arbitration Court on the 7th March, 1932, and subsequent dates. After an exhaustive inquiry, the Court on the 17th June, 1932, refused the applications for cancellation of the orders. A further application to the Court in 1933 by the Unions to secure the restoration of this "cut" was unsuccessful, although by transferring the basis of fixation and adjustment of wages to a new set of Index Numbers ("Harvester—All Items"—"D" Series (certain increases resulted from the award delivered (*see* page 46). Additional references to these judgments will be found in Section I. of this Chapter.

The Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act provides that the "basic" wage is to be considered by a Court constituted by the Chief Judge and not less than two other Judges, and must be approved by a majority of the members of the Court. The amended Act of 1930 provides that any alteration of the "basic" wage or the principles on which it is computed, or any variation or interpretation of any award where the variation or interpretation would result in any such alteration, shall have no force or effect unless it is considered by the Court constituted as above-mentioned.

By a judgment of the High Court on the 21st April, 1933, the "basic" wage is taken to mean for the foregoing purpose, not only the "Harvester" wage, but any "loadings*" forming part of the primary wage of an unskilled labourer, the wage payable for skilled labour being assessed on the basis of that primary wage.

(iii) *New South Wales.*—The first determination under the New South Wales Industrial Arbitration Act of a standard "living" wage for adult male employees was made on the 16th February, 1914, when the Court of Industrial Arbitration fixed the "living" wage at £2 8s. per week for adult male employees in the metropolitan area. The Court, however, indicated to Industrial Boards that in view of the prosperous condition of industry they should fix the "living" wage at 8s. 6d. per day. Determinations of the "living" wage in New South Wales were made by the Court of Industrial Arbitration during the period 1914 to 1916. The rates declared on the 18th August, 1916, for adult males were £2 15s. 6d. per week for future awards, and £2 14s. per week for existing awards. The Board of Trade was established in 1918, and was empowered to determine the "living" wage for adult male and female employees in the State. The first declaration by this body was made on 5th September, 1918, when the rate for adult male employees in Sydney and suburbs was declared at £3 per week, while the rate for female employees was declared at £1 10s. on 17th December 1918. The Board of Trade made numerous declarations during the period 1918 to 1925, but ceased to function after the *Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act* 1926 established the Industrial Commission of New South Wales which exercised the powers of the Board of Trade as from 15th April 1926. The Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 45, 1927, altered the constitution of the Industrial Commission from a single Commissioner to one consisting of three members.

The first declaration of the Commission was made on 15th December, 1926, when the rate for adult males was fixed at £4 4s. per week, the same rate as previously declared by the Board of Trade. On the 27th June 1927, the rate for adult males (except rural employees) was declared at £4 5s. per week, and for adult females at £2 6s. per week. The weekly rate for adult rural employees was declared on the 20th July 1927, at £4 4s., and this wage remained in force until December, 1929. Under the provisions of Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act, No. 41 of 1929, any declaration of a "living" wage made after the commencement of the amended Act did not extend to employees in rural industries. The next declaration of the Commission was issued on the 20th December, 1929, when the rate for adult male workers was fixed at £4 2s. 6d. per week, and for adult female workers at £2 4s. 6d. per week. The adult male rate was determined on the family unit of a man, wife and one child. The President dissented from the other two Commissioners and presented a separate judgment. These pronouncements are published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette,* Vol. XXXVI., No. 6, and deal exhaustively with matters relating to basic wages. The "living" wage determined by the Industrial Commission in 1929 remained in operation intil the 26th August 1932, when a "living" wage was declared for adult male workers at £3 10s. per week, and for adult female workers at £1 18s. per week. The wage was altered as from the 1st May, 1933, to £3 8s. 6d. for adult males and £1 17s. for adult females. The judgment of the Commission is published in the *New South Wales Industrial Gazette,* Vol. XLIII., No. 5.

* A "loading" is defined as an addition to the "basic" wage as compensation for some peculiar condition of labour or environment, and not by way of "margin for skill."

The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age is operative in New South Wales. The Family Endowment (Further Amendment) Act, No. 58 of 1929, provides that where the family income in the determined period did not exceed the amount for the same period of the "living" wage for an adult employee in force in such period and appropriate to the case, a certificate for endowment shall, subject to the Act, be issued for the amount of five shillings per week for each child (under fourteen years) except one in the family.

(iv.) *Queensland.*—The Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act (No. 28) of 1929, repealed the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1916, and amendments thereof, and the Basic Wage Act of 1925. The Board of Trade and Arbitration was abolished, and a Court, called the Industrial Court, was established. The Act provides that it shall be the duty of the Court to make declarations as to—(*a*) the "basic" wage, and (*b*) the maximum weekly hours to be worked in industry (called the "standard" hours). For the purposes of making any such declarations the Court shall be constituted by the Judge and the two Conciliation Commissioners.

The main provisions to be observed by the Court when determining the "basic wage" are—(*a*) the minimum wage of an adult male employee shall be not less than is sufficient to maintain a well-conducted employee of average health, strength and competence, and his wife and a family of three children in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the conditions of living prevailing among employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed, and provided that the earnings of the children or wife of such employee shall not be taken into account; (*b*) the minimum wage of an adult female employee shall be not less than is sufficient to enable her to support herself in a fair and average standard of comfort, having regard to the nature of her duties and to the conditions of living prevailing among female employees in the calling in respect of which such minimum wage is fixed. The Court shall, in the matter of making declarations in regard to the "basic" wage or "standard" hours, take into consideration the probable economic effect of such declaration in relation to the community in general, and the probable economic effect thereof upon industry or any industry or industries concerned.

The first formal declaration by the Industrial Arbitration Court in this State of a minimum wage was gazetted on 24th February 1921, when the basic rates of wage in industries of average prosperity were determined to be—in Brisbane and Rockhampton, £4 5s. per week for adult males, and £2 3s. per week for adult females; in Townsville, £4 15s. for adult males, and £2 8s. for adult females. Prior to this declaration the rate of £3 17s. per week for adult males had been generally recognized by the Court in its awards as the "basic" or "living" wage. The basic rates for Brisbane were reduced by the Court as from 1st March 1922, to £4 per week for adult males, and £2 1s. per week for adult females. On 28th September, 1925, these rates were increased to £4 5s. per week and £2 3s. per week respectively. Two reductions in the "basic" wage were made in 1930. On the 1st August the rate for adult male employees was reduced to £4 per week, and on the 1st December to £3 17s. The rates for adult females at these dates were fixed at £2 1s. and £1 19s. 6d. per week respectively. A further reduction of the basic rates was gazetted in 1931, the rates fixed as from the 1st July, 1931, being £3 14s. for adult males and £1 19s. for adult females. These rates

were in operation at the end of June, 1933. The declarations of the Industrial Court and the opinions of the members are published in the Queensland Industrial Gazette.

(v.) *South Australia.*—The Industrial Code 1920, provides that the Board of Industry shall, after public inquiry as to the increase or decrease in the average cost of living, declare the "living" wage to be paid to adult male employees and to adult female employees. The Board has power also to fix different rates to be paid in different defined areas.

It is provided that the Board of Industry shall hold an inquiry for the purpose of declaring the "living" wage wherever a substantial change in the cost of living or any other circumstance has, in the opinion of the Board, rendered it just and expedient to review the question of the "living" wage, but a new determination cannot be made by the Board until the expiration of at least six months from the date of its previous determination.

The Board of Industry consists of five members, one nominated by the Minister for Industry, two nominated by the South Australian Employers' Federation as representatives of employers, and two nominated by the United Trades and Labour Council of South Australia as representatives of employees. The member nominated by the Minister is President and presides at all meetings of the Board.

According to the Industrial Acts 1920–25, "living wage" means a sum sufficient for the normal and reasonable needs of the average employee living in the locality where the work under consideration is done or is to be done.

The family unit is not specifically defined in the Code, but it is stated that the South Australian Industrial Court in 1920 definitely decided that the "average employee" in respect of whom the "living" wage is to be declared is a man with a wife and three children.

The first declaration of the "living" wage was made by the Board of Industry on the 15th July, 1921, when the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area was determined at £3 19s. 6d. per week. The "living" wage for adult female employees in the same area was declared on the 11th August, 1921, at £1 15s. per week.

The Board of Industry made declarations of "living" wages in 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925. The rates declared in 1925 were—£4 5s. 6d. per week for adult male employees, and £1 19s. 6d. for adult female employees. These rates were not altered until the year 1930.

On the 11th October, 1930, the Board of Industry declared the "living" wage for adult male employees in the metropolitan area at 12s. 6d. per day, or £3 15s. per week, and on the 22nd December, 1930, the rate for adult female employees was declared at £1 15s. per week. The above rates are those determined by the majority of the Board of Industry. In each case a minority report was issued. The reports of the Board of Industry bearing on these declarations were published in Bulletin No. 8 issued by the Department of Industry, South Australia. The Board of Industry, on the 17th August, 1931, declared the basic rate for adult male workers at £3 3s. per week, and, on the 4th December, 1931, declared the rate for adult female workers at £1 11s. 6d. per week. These declarations were published in Bulletin, No. 9, issued by the Department of Industry, and the rates specified were still in force at the 30th June, 1933.

(vi.) *Western Australia.*—The Court of Arbitration, appointed under the provisions of the *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1930, determines and declares the "basic" wage in this State. The Court consists of three

members appointed by the Governor, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employers, one on the recommendation of the industrial unions of employees, while the third member is a Judge of the Supreme Court. The last mentioned member is the President of the Court.

The *Industrial Arbitration Act* 1912–1925 provided that, before the 14th June in every year, the Court, of its own motion, shall determine and declare—(*a*) a "basic" wage operating from the 1st July of each year, to be paid to male and female workers; and (*b*) wherever and whenever necessary, differential basic rates to be paid in special or defined areas of the State.

The expression "basic wage" means a sum sufficient to enable the average worker to whom it applies to live in reasonable comfort, having regard to any domestic obligation to which such average worker would be ordinarily subject. The family unit is not specifically defined in the Act, but it has been the practice of the Court to take as a basis of its calculations—a man, his wife and two dependent children.

Provision is made in the Industrial Arbitration (Amendment) Act of 1930 for quarterly adjustments of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration when the official statement supplied to the Court by the State Government Statistician relating to the cost of living shows that a variation of 1s. or more per week has occurred, compared with the preceding quarter.

The first declaration of the "basic" wage by the Court of Arbitration since the authority to fix same was vested in the Court by the Industrial Arbitration Act of 1925 was made on the 11th June, 1926, when the rate for adult male employees was determined at £4 5s. per week, and for adult female employees at £2 5s. 11d. per week. These rates remained in force until the declaration of the 5th June, 1929, when the rate for adult males was increased to £4 7s. per week, and for adult females to £2 7s. per week. These rates applied to the State with the exception of the gold-fields area where the rates were £4 5s. for adult male employees, and £2 5s. 11d. for adult female employees. The Court of Arbitration on the 10th June, 1930, revised the basic rates and fixed the rates as from 1st July, 1930, at £4 6s. per week for adult males and £2 6s. 5d. for adult females in the metropolitan area, and at £4 5s. and £2 5s. 11d. respectively in other parts of the State. On 3rd March, 1931, these rates were reduced to £3 18s. and £2 2s. 2d. in the metropolitan area, and £3 17s. and £2 1s. 8d. in other parts of the State. A declaration on the 10th June continued the basic rates previously declared. On the 18th August the Court issued a declaration determining the "basic" wages for the agricultural area, that is for the South-West Land Division, excluding the metropolitan area, at £3 16s. per week for adult males, and at £2 1s. per week for adult females. The rates for the metropolitan area and for other parts of the State were not changed.

A declaration on the 5th November adjusted the rates as follows:—Metropolitan area—adult males, £3 13s. 6d. per week; adult females, £1 19s. 8d. per week; South West Land Division—adult males, £3 14s. 6d. per week; adult females, £2 0s. 3d. per week. The "basic" wage in other parts of the State remained as previously declared, viz.:—£3 17s. per week for adult males, and £2 1s. 8d. per week for adult females.

On the 29th February, 1932, the Court declared the basic rates for the metropolitan area at £3 12s. per week for adult males, and at £1 18s. 11d. per week for adult females. For all other portions of the State the "basic" wage remained at the rates previously declared. These rates were reduced to £3 10s. and £1 18s. 1d. on the 2nd November, 1932, and to £3 9s. and £1 17s. 3d. on the 28th February, 1933; and to £3 8s. and £1 16s. 9d. on

the 13th June, 1933. On the 3rd August the rates were increased to £3 9s. 3d. and £1 17s. 5d. respectively, representing the first increase in the basic wage in the State since 1st July, 1929.

The declarations of the "basic" wage and the remarks made by members of the Court concerning such declarations are published in the *Western Australian Industrial Gazette*. The declaration of the basic wage for 1933-34, made by the Court on the 13th June, 1933, is published in *Gazette*, Vol. XIII., No. 2.

The rates for country areas in September, 1933, are set out in the next paragraph.

Under the provisions of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931, the Industrial Court has made Orders, on the applications of employers in a number of industries and callings, reducing the "basic" wage rate by the percentage rates prescribed for varying salary groups (*See* page 51).

Sub-section vi. of section 7 (1.) of the *Financial Emergency Act* 1931 makes the following proviso in regard to reductions in the basic wage, viz. :—

> "No variation in the basic wage shall affect the rate of salary of an officer, unless such variation reduces the basic wage by an amount exceeding 20 per centum of the amount of the basic wage declared as at the thirtieth day of June, 1930."

The basic wage at the date mentioned was 87s. per week, and 20 per cent. of this amounts to 17s. 5d., hence the basic wage would have to be reduced below 69s. 7d. before any further reduction would take place beyond that already made under the Financial Emergency Act. A case for the interpretation of the above was submitted to the Court of Industrial Arbitration, and by a decision on the 11th April, 1933, the Court made it clear that, in addition to the percentage reduction of salary or wages under the Act, any amount by which the basic wage was reduced below 69s. 7d. would also be deductible from wages. In the case of females the reduction would take effect below 37s. 7d., this amount representing 80 per cent. of the female rate of 47s. operating on 30th June, 1930.

(vii.) *Rates Prescribed.*—The "basic" or "living" wage rates of State industrial tribunals are shown in the following table.

Basic Weekly Wage Rates fixed by State Industrial Tribunals.

State.	"Basic" Wage.		Date of Operation	Family Unit (for Male Rate)
	Males.	Females.		
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
New South Wales	(*a*)3 6 6	1 17 0	1.11.33	Man, wife, and child
Victoria	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)
Queensland ..	3 14 0	1 19 0	1.7.31	Man, wife, and three children
South Australia ..	(*e*)3 3 0	(*f*)1 11 6	..	,, ,,
Western Australia..	(*d*)3 9 3	1 17 5	(*g*)3.8.33	(*c*)
Tasmania ..	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)	(*b*)

(*a*) Plus child allowances.
(*b*) None declared, but follow Federal rates to large extent.
(*c*) Although the family unit is not specifically defined in the legislation of this State, the tribunal appointed to determine the "basic" wage has adopted the unit of man, wife and two children.
(*d*) Metropolitan area. "Basic" wage for country districts (including gold-fields areas), excepting the S.W. Land Division—males, £3 17s. 6d.; females, £2 1s. 10d. Agricultural Areas and S.W. Land Division—males, £3 9s. 6d.; females, £1 17s. 6d. All rates subject to deductions of 18 to 22½ per cent. under Financial Emergency Act.
(*e*) Judgment dated 17th August, 1931.
(*f*) Judgment dated 4th December, 1931.
(*g*) Date declared.

(viii.) *Royal Commission on Basic Wage, 1920.*—The Commonwealth Government appointed a Royal Commission in 1919 to inquire into the actual cost of living at that time, according to reasonable standards of comfort, including all matters comprised in the ordinary expenditure of a household, for a man, wife and three children under fourteen years of age. The Commission made inquiries in each State, and their report, issued in 1920, recommended the following amounts for the various capital cities, viz.:—

	£	s.	d.
Sydney	5	17	1
Melbourne	5	16	6
Brisbane	5	6	2
Adelaide	5	16	1
Perth	5	13	11
Hobart	5	16	11
Six Capitals (Weighted Average) ..	5	15	8

The recommendations of this Commission were not given effect to owing to the marked advance of the amounts suggested over ruling rates* and the grave doubts expressed as to the ability of industry to pay such rates.

2. **Child Endowment.**—(i.) *General.*—The principle of supplementing wages by a payment in respect of dependent children under fourteen years of age became prominent in Australia in recent years, and is actually in operation in certain instances.

(ii.) *The New South Wales Scheme.*—The first attempt in Australia to institute the system was made in New South Wales in 1919, when a Bill was introduced into the State Parliament to provide a flat basic wage for a man and wife, and an allowance of 5s. per week for each child, the latter rate to be reduced on a sliding scale and to cease when the income reached an amount of £3 per week above the basic wage. The Bill was rejected, but the subject again came up in the session of 1926–27, when Acts, which have been amended during subsequent years, providing for the payment of child allowances were enacted. Prior to December, 1929, the Act provided for (*a*) the declaration of a basic wage, and (*b*) the payment of an allowance of 5s. per week in respect of each dependent child, subject to the provision that child allowances were to be paid only to the extent by which the total earnings of the worker and his family fell short of the sum represented by the *basic wage* plus child allowance at the rate of 5s. per week for each child. The amending Act, assented to on the 23rd December, 1929, provides that child endowment shall be 5s. per week for each child except one in the family. Payments of child allowances in New South Wales were made from a fund created by a levy on the total amount of wages paid by employers. The rate of tax to be collected by the Government from employers during 1930 was fixed at 1 per cent. From the 1st July, 1931, the rate was fixed at 2 per cent., and from 1st January, 1932, at the rate of 5d. in the £ on all wages above £3 per week.

* The "Harvester" equivalent for Melbourne as at the time (September quarter, 1920) was £4 13s. per week, but only £3 18s. to £4 2s. was being paid on the basis of an annual index number.

(iii.) *Commonwealth Public Service.*—The first payment of child endowment allowances in Australia was in connexion with the Commonwealth Public Service and was made from 1st November, 1920, when the Commonwealth Government decided to pay allowances to officers at the rate of 5s. per week for each dependent child under fourteen years of age, with a limitation of £400 per annum by way of salary plus allowance. The payment of the allowance in the Service is now limited to officers receiving from salary and allowance less than £500 per annum. Further details regarding the introduction and method of calculating the payments will be found in Labour Report No. 17, and later Reports.

CHAPTER III.—EMPLOYMENT.

§ 1. Industrial Disputes.

1. **General.**—The collection of information regarding industrial disputes (strikes and lockouts) in Australia was initiated by this Bureau at the beginning of the year 1913, and particulars relating thereto, for the first complete year, were published in Labour Report No. 5, Section XI. An examination of official reports, newspapers, and other publications showed, however, that there was insufficient material for the compilation of complete information for years prior to 1913.

Annual figures for years since 1913 are contained in Labour Reports Nos. 6 to 22 while particulars for the year 1932 are furnished in the present Report.

2. **Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932.**—The following table deals with industrial disputes involving stoppage of work during the year 1932 in industrial groups. A list of the 14 groups included in the classification will be found in the preface.

The number of industrial disputes recorded during 1932 was 127, as compared with 134 during the previous year. In New South Wales 92 disputes occurred, 71 of which involved workpeople engaged in the coal-mining industry. Working days lost during 1932 amounted to 212,318 for all disputes in Australia, as compared with 245,991 working days lost during 1931. The estimated loss of wages was £165,582 in 1932, as compared with £227,731 for the year 1931.

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932.

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
	New South Wales—							£
III.	Food, drink, etc.	7	14	588	100	688	2,112	1,860
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	2	2	565	160	725	4,060	2,080
VII.	Building	3	3	60	..	60	121	138
VIII.	(*a*) Coal mining	71	71	15,510	1,870	17,380	54,143	57,734
	(*b*) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	631	17	648	1,968	1,792
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	14	..	14	14	19
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	2	2	54	..	54	54	37
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	391	9	400	953	760
	Total	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
	Victoria—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	80	..	80	120	44
III.	Food, drink, etc.	4	17	741	50	791	4,763	3,371
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	3	15	4,411	..	4,411	21,527	8,639
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	1	1	8	..	8	88	70
VIII.	(*a*) Coal mining	2	2	1,175	..	1,175	73,020	53,405
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	60	60	120	120	70
	Total	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
	Queensland—							
III.	Food, drink, etc.	1	201	130	300	430	2,580	1,550
VIII.	(*a*) Coal mining	2	2	48	4	52	1,192	1,228
	(*b*) Other mining, quarries, etc	3	3	582	852	1,434	15,980	14,968
XIV.	Miscellaneous	4	4	301	..	301	1,414	795
	Total	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541

Industrial Disputes in Industrial Groups, 1932—*continued.*

Class.	Industrial Group.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
	South Australia—							
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	78	4	82	164	100
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	1	2	31	..	31	806	564
	Total	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
	Western Australia—							
VII.	Building	1	6	60	..	60	1,440	1,296
VIII.	(*a*) Coal mining	2	2	933	..	933	2,799	3,040
	(*b*) Other mining, quarries, etc.	2	2	298	162	460	3,334	2,852
XIV.	Miscellaneous	3	6	1,240	..	1,240	3,630	2,350
	Total	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
	Tasmania—							
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	1	3	1,103	..	1,103	15,442	6,437
VIII.	(*b*) Other mining, quarries, etc.	1	1	60	..	60	120	79
	Total	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
	Northern Territory—							
XIV.	Miscellaneous	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
	Australia—							
II.	Engineering, metal works, etc.	1	1	80	..	80	120	44
III.	Food, drink, etc., manufacturing and distribution ..	12	232	1,459	450	1,909	9,455	6,781
IV.	Clothing, hats, boots, etc. ..	4	18	5,514	..	5,514	36,969	15,076
VI.	Other manufacturing ..	3	3	573	160	733	4,148	2,150
VII.	Building	4	9	120	..	120	1,561	1,434
VIII.	(*a*) Coal mining	77	77	17,666	1,874	19,540	131,154	115,407
	(*b*) Other mining, quarries, etc.	8	8	1,571	1,031	2,602	21,402	19,691
IX.	Railway and tramway services	1	1	14	..	14	14	19
X.	Other land transport ..	1	1	78	4	82	164	100
XI.	Shipping, wharf labour, etc. ..	3	4	85	..	85	860	601
XII.	Pastoral, agricultural, etc. ..	1	1	60	60	120	120	70
XIV.	Miscellaneous	12	17	2,109	9	2,118	6,351	4,209
	Total—Australia* ..	127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

* The following disputes commenced in, and were uncompleted at the end of the year 1931, and in respect of "Number", "Establishments" and "Workpeople" are duplicated in the figures for 1932. viz.:—

State.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.		
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.
Queensland	1	1	59	43	102
Western Australia	1	6	60	..	60
Total	2	7	119	43	162

3. **Particulars of Principal Disputes in 1932.**—(i) *General.*—The preceding tables show the number and effect of all disputes for the year 1932 classified according to Industrial Groups. The figures show large decreases compared with those of the previous year as regards number of working days and amount of wages lost. The number of disputes is the lowest recorded for any year during the period covered by the investigation. The tables

show that of the total number of disputes (127) which occurred in 1932, no less than 85 were in connexion with the mining industry, and of these, 73 occurred in New South Wales. The total loss in wages through all disputes in Australia was £165,582. The loss through 71 disputes in the coal-mining industry in New South Wales was £57,734, or 35 per cent. of the total loss in wages for Australia.

(ii) *Details regarding Principal Disputes.*—There were no disputes of outstanding magnitude in 1932.

The losses in working days for all disputes for the year amounted to 212,318, the lowest figure recorded for any year over the period covered by the investigation. Previous to 1932 the lowest figure was recorded in 1931 when the number of working days lost was 245,991. Brief particulars of the disputes mainly responsible for losses in working days and wages in 1932 are given below :—

New South Wales.—A dispute at Newcastle Victoria Tunnel Colliery in February, 1932, arose from an objection by the employees to the working of an afternoon shift. The dispute remained unsettled at the close of the year and the mine was sub-leased to a party not connected with the old employees.

At Richmond Main Colliery there was a stoppage of work in February, 1932, owing to notice of dismissal having been given to four clippers who had reached the age of 21 years. A section of the clippers refused to work, and later on all hands ceased duty. Negotiations between the parties concerned resulted in a compromise whereby two notices of dismissal were withdrawn. The mine was idle for about a fortnight.

Refusal by the management to pay " water money " was the cause of a stoppage of work at the Wallsend Colliery in July, 1932. The first conference between the parties failed to effect a settlement, but after a further conference the management agreed to pay the amount in dispute, and work was resumed after a stoppage of more than a month.

An inter-union dispute in November, 1932, caused a stoppage of work for two weeks at the Wallarah Colliery. The question arose as to which union a certain man should belong. Negotiations were entered into between representatives of the unions concerned, but agreement was not reached. By arrangement later the workman joined the Miners' Federation, and work was resumed.

Victoria.—Several firms engaged in the manufacture of casings (sausage, etc.), were involved in a dispute in January, 1932. An agreement under which the employees had been working expired at the end of December, 1931, and the employers asked the employees to consider a new agreement with reduced rates of pay. This was not acceptable to the employees who ceased

work. A compromise was, however, arranged whereby the employees agreed to accept a reduction of approximately 11 per cent., instead of the 15 per cent. suggested by the employers.

Certain textile manufacturing firms were idle for several days in August, 1932, owing to the refusal of the employees to accept an automatic reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in wages on the " cost of living " figures. An offer by the employers to impose a reduction of only $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was at first rejected by a section of the employees, although a few mills resumed on these conditions. The dispute having extended to Tasmania, a compulsory conference under the provisions of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called, but an agreement was not reached. Judge Beeby then referred the matter into Court for hearing, contingent upon a resumption of work by all employees on the basis of the employers' offer of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction, and re-engagement of all employees. On the 31st August, the employers issued a notice that the concession of a $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. reduction would be withdrawn unless work was resumed on the 2nd September. At a meeting of employees on the 1st September, it was decided to return to work.

A dispute at the State Coal Mine, Wonthaggi, in September, 1932, caused a stoppage of work for more than two months. Owing to lack of trade the management decided to reduce the staff, and in doing so consideration was given to efficiency, domestic responsibilities, etc. The Miners' Federation claimed that dismissals should be made according to seniority, and objected further to a proposed 20 per cent. reduction in contract and day wage rates under an award of the State Coal Mine Industrial Tribunal. It appeared probable that this dispute would develop into a serious interstate dislocation of the industry, especially as the central executive of the Miners' Federation, at a meeting in Sydney, decided to recommend a general strike throughout the coal-mining industry. A deadlock was reached in the negotiations for settlement, the main difficulty being the 20 per cent. wage reduction. A conference held at the end of October, between the Minister for Railways and representatives of the miners, paved the way to a settlement of the dispute, one result of this conference being the decision of the miners to ask the Chairman of the State Coal Tribunal to review the situation. New strike-settlement terms were fixed by Judge Winneke, providing for a 14 per cent. reduction instead of 20 per cent., and at a meeting of the miners these terms were accepted by a small majority, work being resumed on the 24th November.

Queensland.—A dispute involving employees in the metalliferous mining industry, which occurred at Mount Oxide in the latter part of 1931, extended into 1932. About 100 employees of three mines were affected, the cause of the dispute being a reduction of wages. After a stoppage lasting about six months, negotiations between representatives of the parties concerned brought about a settlement, the management agreeing to pay rates of wages slightly higher than those objected to by the employees.

A stoppage of work by about 200 employees at Mount Coolon Gold Mine, in May, 1932, arose from the proposal of the management to work one man to a machine instead of two as previously, and was settled by direct negotiations between the parties. Work was resumed under original conditions, except as regarding the machine in dispute, use of which was suspended pending the decision of an arbitrator, both parties agreeing to abide by his decision.

Tasmania.—A dispute involving textile manufacturing firms occurred in Launceston in August, 1932, approximately 1,100 employees ceasing work as a protest against an automatic reduction of wages under a Commonwealth Arbitration Court award. As this was an extension of the same dispute in Victoria it became interstate in character. A compulsory conference under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act was called, and a settlement was reached on the following terms :—A resumption of work on the basis of a wage reduction less by half than that permissible under the award ; previous employees to be re-engaged ; the settlement to be without prejudice to the rights of either party in any proceedings before the Court for a new award.

4. **Industrial Disputes, 1928 to 1932.**—(i) *Australia.*—The following table shows in industrial groups the number of industrial disputes, the number of workpeople involved, the losses in working days and wages for each of the years 1928 to 1932, and the aggregate for the whole period :—

Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea. (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal-Mining.	Other Mining.			
			NUMBER.				
1928 ..	28	6	190	4	42	17	287
1929 ..	29	8	193	11	9	9	259
1930 ..	27	..	126	4	5	21	183
1931 ..	15	4	79	8	10	18	134
1932 ..	20	4	77	8	5	13	127
1928–32 ..	119	22	665	35	71	78	990
			WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.				
1928 ..	3,304	290	72,267	237	17,992	2,332	96,422
1929 ..	25,364	732	68,751	8,015	1,286	456	104,604
1930 ..	6,034	..	40,336	851	2,610	4,391	54,222
1931 ..	5,005	159	23,351	2,015	2,515	4,622	37,667
1932 ..	8,236	120	19,540	2,602	181	2,238	32,917
1928–32 ..	47,943	1,301	224,245	13,720	24,584	14,039	325,832

Industrial Disputes—Australia—*continued.*

Year.	Manufacturing. (Groups I. to VI.)	Building. (Group VII.)	Mining. (Group VIII.)		Transport, Land and Sea (Groups IX. to XI.)	Miscellaneous. (Groups XII. to XIV.)	ALL GROUPS.
			Coal-Mining.	Other Mining.			
WORKING DAYS LOST.							
1928 ..	71,803	3,419	315,121	1,124	367,271	18,540	777,278
1929 ..	1,896,691	4,456	2,496,028	31,748	30,237	2,918	4,461,478
1930 ..	77,232	..	1,328,142	3,798	46,427	55,642	1,511,241
1931 ..	29,032	1,006	124,089	36,012	19,861	35,991	245,991
1932 ..	50,692	1,561	131,154	21,402	1,038	6,471	212,318
1928-32 ..	2,124,850	10,442	4,394,534	94,084	464,834	119,562	7,208,306
ESTIMATED LOSS IN WAGES.							
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1928 ..	61,160	3,225	377,586	1,069	317,337	14,982	775,359
1929 ..	1,680,629	5,060	2,810,623	36,468	33,971	2,554	4,569,305
1930 ..	73,126	..	1,398,706	5,111	48,304	67,095	1,592,342
1931 ..	28,694	901	126,535	29,249	13,553	28,799	227,731
1932 ..	24,051	1,434	115,407	19,691	720	4,279	165,582
1928-32 ..	1,867,660	10,620	4,828,857	91,588	413,885	117,709	7,330,319

Satisfactory comparisons of the frequency of industrial disputes in classified industries can be made only after omitting those which are recorded for coal-mining (Group VIII.). For the year 1932 these disputes represented 61 per cent. of the total for the year, as compared with 59 per cent. in 1931.

During the past five years, working days lost through dislocations of work, involving employees in coal-mining numbered 4,394,534, representing 60 per cent. of the total loss of working days for the period. The majority of these disputes occurred in New South Wales. In making comparisons regarding the number and magnitude of disputes in this particular class, it should be noted that the number of workers engaged in the coal-mining industry is very much larger in New South Wales than in any of the other States.

A serious dispute, involving timber workers in the States of New South Wales and Victoria, was responsible for the higher figures relating to working days and wages lost in the Manufacturing Group during the year 1929.

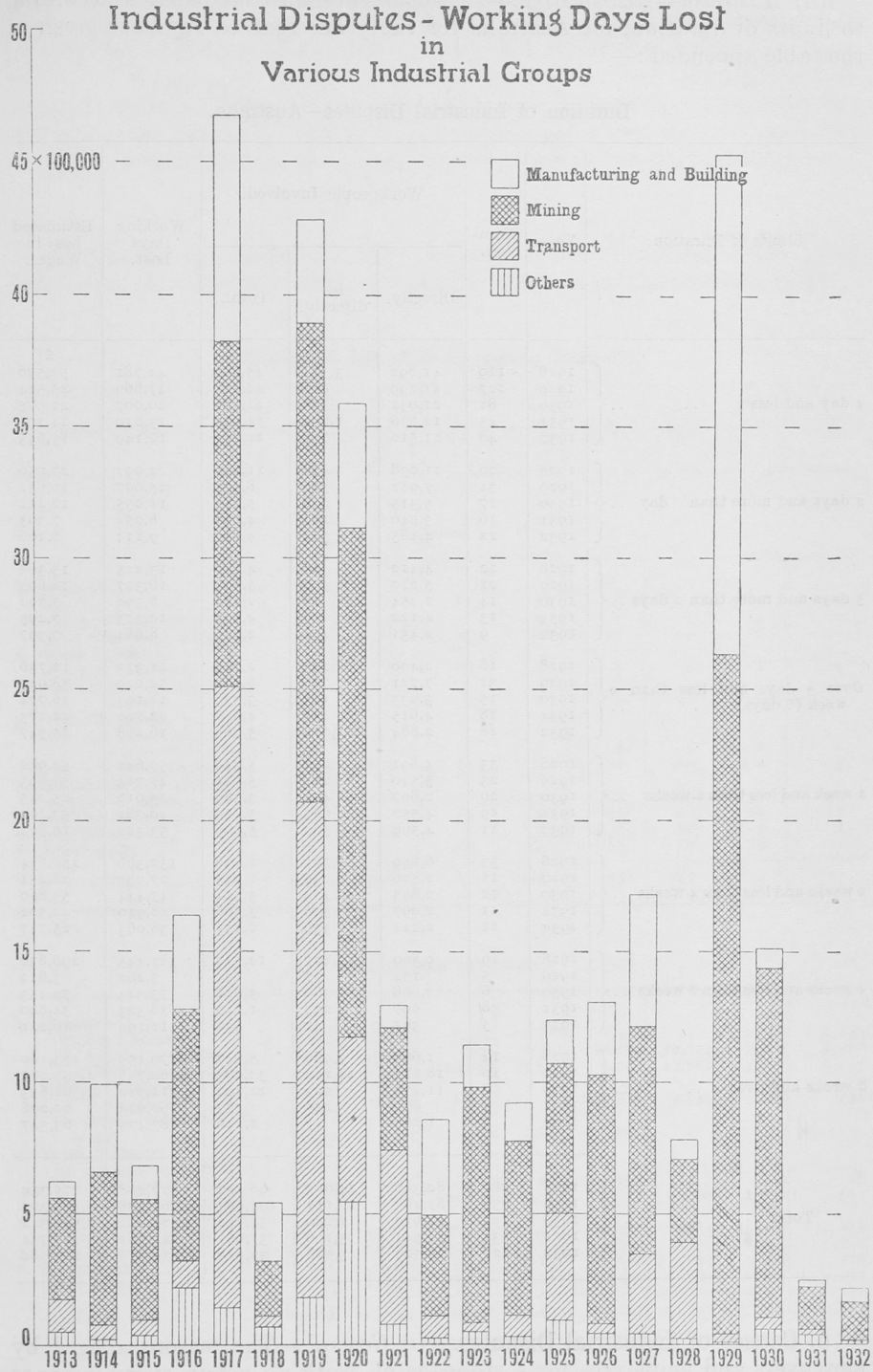
(ii) *States.*—The number of industrial disputes in each State during the years 1928 to 1932, together with the workpeople involved, the working days lost, and the estimated loss in wages are given hereunder.

Industrial Disputes—States.

State or Territory.	Year.	Number.	Establishments Involved.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
				Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
								£
New South Wales ..	1928	230	313	70,303	10,119	80,422	480,394	521,768
	1929	231	513	75,197	4,152	79,349	3,146,038	3,421,412
	1930	156	384	46,418	2,151	48,569	1,443,366	1,516,296
	1931	87	131	21,002	1,801	22,803	136,037	133,068
	1932	92	99	17,813	2,156	19,969	63,425	64,420
Victoria	1928	21	51	4,309	1,567	5,876	110,659	96,454
	1929	11	320	8,893	12,719	21,612	1,296,676	1,130,565
	1930	5	5	385	23	408	7,744	7,228
	1931	10	92	4,022	621	4,643	27,862	24,884
	1932	12	37	6,475	110	6,585	99,638	65,599
Queensland.. ..	1928	12	329	2,958	670	3 628	70,764	62,008
	1929	4	23	1,691	8	1,699	3,443	3,379
	1930	10	31	1,561	70	1,631	9,881	11,059
	1931	15	358	5,079	642	5,721	51,096	47,415
	1932	10	210	1,061	1,156	2,217	21,166	18,541
South Australia ..	1928	8	40	2,257	1,211	3,468	54,835	45,999
	1929	2	21	532	40	572	9,040	7,910
	1930	7	246	2,870	6	2,876	22,778	22,987
	1931	5	5	160	6	166	655	582
	1932	2	3	109	4	113	970	664
Western Australia ..	1928	11	62	2,106	422	2,528	54,896	43,472
	1929	4	8	827	50	877	2,672	2,771
	1930	2	26	468	..	468	27,072	34,378
	1931	13	26	3,878	50	3,928	24,022	15,829
	1932	8	16	2,531	162	2,693	11,203	9,538
Tasmania	1928	4	8	371	84	455	5,595	5,508
	1929	6	40	333	142	475	3,409	3,068
	1930	3	3	270	..	270	400	394
	1931	2	2	155	6	161	5,409	5,278
	1932	2	4	1,163	..	1,163	15,562	6,516
Northern Territory ..	1928	1	1	45	..	45	135	150
	1929	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	2	2	245	..	245	910	675
	1932	1	3	177	..	177	354	304
Fed. Cap. Territory ..	1928	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1929	1	1	20	..	20	200	200
	1930	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1931	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	1932	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Australia	1928	287	804	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	926	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	695	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	616	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	(a) 127	372	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

(a) *See* footnote page 83.

5. **Duration of Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The duration of each industrial dispute involving a loss of work, i.e., the time between the cessation and resumption of work, has been calculated in working days, exclusive of Sundays and holidays, except where the establishment involved carries on a continuous process (e.g., Metal Smelting and Cement Manufacture). The following limitations of time have been adopted :—(*a*) One day or less ; (*b*) two days and more than one day ; (*c*) three days and more than two days ; (*d*) over three days and under six days (the latter considered as constituting one week) ; (*e*) one week and under two weeks ; (*f*) two weeks and under four weeks ; (*g*) four weeks and under eight weeks ; and (*h*) eight weeks and over.



EXPLANATION.—The scale refers to working days lost in hundred thousands. Thus, taking the year 1917, and comparing the shaded and blank sections with the scale, it will be observed that about 870,000 working days were lost in Manufacturing and Building, over 1,300,000 in Mining, over 2,300,000 in Transport, and about 150,000 in other industries.

(ii) *Australia*—1928 *to* 1932.—Particulars of industrial disputes, according to limits of duration, for Australia for the years 1928 to 1932 are given in the table appended :—

Duration of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Limits of Duration.	Year.	Number.	Workpeople Involved.			Working Days Lost.	Estimated Loss in Wages.
			Directly.	Indirectly.	Total.		
							£
1 day and less	1928	119	41,892	3,511	45,403	44,781	52,576
	1929	127	41,299	828	42,127	47,869	55,514
	1930	81	21,031	335	21,366	20,907	22,975
	1931	45	12,776	1,234	14,010	13,810	14,791
	1932	48	11,516	708	12,224	12,149	13,643
2 days and more than day ..	1928	29	11,038	458	11,496	22,992	27,056
	1929	31	7,942	528	8,470	15,697	16,631
	1930	27	5,315	298	5,613	11,055	12,422
	1931	16	3,940	102	4,042	8,054	7,363
	1932	22	4,185	392	4,577	9,114	8,166
3 days and more than 2 days ..	1928	22	4,412	28	4,440	13,225	15,365
	1929	21	5,217	300	5,517	16,327	18,865
	1930	14	2,454	18	2,472	7,398	7,760
	1931	13	4,122	7	4,129	12,373	7,295
	1932	9	2,431	491	2,922	8,681	7,397
Over 3 days and less than 1 week (6 days)	1928	18	2,490	235	2,725	11,372	12,756
	1929	31	7,721	799	8,520	34,049	38,949
	1930	15	3,233	105	3,338	14,193	16,774
	1931	18	4,615	233	4,848	22,786	22,173
	1932	18	2,884	1,079	3,963	16,298	15,547
1 week and less than 2 weeks ..	1928	33	4,891	657	5,548	50,642	52,982
	1929	23	5,540	201	5,741	47,784	51,893
	1930	20	2,897	492	3,389	25,018	25,245
	1931	19	4,552	683	5,235	40,782	37,469
	1932	11	4,599	500	5,099	33,342	19,524
2 weeks and less than 4 weeks ..	1928	33	6,659	1,777	8,436	132,366	150,634
	1929	11	1,506	239	1,745	27,752	28,454
	1930	12	2,895	419	3,314	47,444	53,860
	1931	11	2,997	509	3,506	48,940	42,522
	1932	11	2,124	330	2,454	36,063	25,747
4 weeks and less than 8 weeks ..	1928	19	9,300	3,427	12,727	322,445	290,830
	1929	5	154	37	191	5,262	5,812
	1930	6	2,668	360	3,028	73,514	70,453
	1931	8	907	233	1,140	38,323	34,840
	1932	5	391	41	432	11,199	10,211
8 weeks and over	1928	14	1,667	3,980	5,647	179,455	173,160
	1929	10	18,114	14,179	32,293	4,266,738	4,353,187
	1930	8	11,479	223	11,702	1,311,712	1,382,853
	1931	4	632	125	757	60,923	61,278
	1932	3	1,199	47	1,246	85,472	65,347
Total	1928	287	82,349	14,073	96,422	777,278	775,359
	1929	259	87,493	17,111	104,604	4,461,478	4,569,305
	1930	183	51,972	2,250	54,222	1,511,241	1,592,342
	1931	134	34,541	3,126	37,667	245,991	227,731
	1932	127	29,329	3,588	32,917	212,318	165,582

6. **Causes of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The reasons alleged by employers and employees for a stoppage of work do not in every instance agree in detail. In such instances additional information is sought to verify or support the contention of either side. On occasions, the alleged reason is of a twofold character, and, where this is the case, the claim which is fully or

partially satisfied and results in a resumption of work is taken to be the principal cause of the dispute. For the purpose of classification these causes (or objects) of industrial disputes are grouped under seven main headings, viz. :—(1) Wages ; (2) hours of labour ; (3) trade unionism ; (4) employment of particular classes or persons ; (5) working conditions ; (6) sympathy ; and (7) other causes.* The first five groups are subdivided to meet the varying phases of the causes of disputes under each of the main headings.

(ii) *Causes in Australia, 1913 to 1932.*—The following table gives particulars of industrial disputes according to causes for the years specified.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
				NUMBER.				
1. Wages—								
(*a*) For increase ..	42	23	24	8	8	..	4	5
(*b*) Against decrease ..	4	5	4	3	6	9	17	11
(*c*) Other wage questions	31	67	66	39	45	44	16	26
2. Hours of Labour—								
(*a*) For reduction ..	3	13	14	2	6	4	2	2
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	7	2	4	2	2	..	..	..
3. Trade Unionism—								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists..	8	5	12	6	3	..	1	2
(*b*) Other union questions	5	22	24	11	12	20	4	3
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	44	108	152	105	87	48	50	50
5. Working conditions ..	51	46	72	48	31	27	22	11
6. Sympathetic	5	8	5	9	6	11	5	2
7. Other causes	8	61	64	54	53	20	13	15
Total	208	360	441	287	259	183	134	127
				WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.				
1. Wages—								
(*a*) For increase ..	8,633	17,046	7,316	2,775	1,414	..	2,053	1,295
(*b*) Against decrease ..	563	1,275	300	1,317	10,532	12,824	7,108	7,327
(*c*) Other wage questions	7,160	18,883	20,297	17,057	8,742	12,686	3,999	5,417
2. Hours of Labour—								
(*a*) For reduction ..	460	9,730	7,813	61	21,646	4,334	192	198
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	1,819	290	288	1,005	2,067	..	..	..
3. Trade Unionism—								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists..	5,370	125	4,432	193	103	..	9	17
(*b*) Other union questions	1,418	3,790	25,848	2,311	4,367	4,160	2,240	501
4. Employment of particular classes or persons ..	11,370	25,165	55,174	35,379	22,933	7,751	12,023	12,556
5. Working conditions ..	10,785	12,889	29,766	14,169	4,672	4,276	6,659	2,804
6. Sympathetic	947	3,499	1,484	6,123	11,604	4,010	1,053	316
7. Other causes	1,758	20,342	48,039	16,032	16,524	4,181	2,331	2,486
Total	50,283	113,034	200,757	96,422	104,604	54,222	37,667	32,917

* The heading, "Other causes" has been adopted to meet various sets of circumstances which mainly arise in connexion with stoppages which are not concerted movements, and include among others the following :—(*a*) During the course of a meeting of miners, the wheelers return their horses to the stables and leave the colliery ; (*b*) disputes (not necessarily connected with industrial matters which the employer can control) arise between wheelers and clippers, or any two sets of workers, and sufficient workmen are not available to work the mine to its full capacity.

Causes of Industrial Disputes—Australia—*continued.*

Causes of Disputes.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
				WORKING DAYS LOST.				
1. **Wages**—								
(*a*) For increase ..	100,069	580,183	150,691	6,548	7,433	..	15,425	5,990
(*b*) Against decrease ..	9,438	2,573	2,578	3,824	2,332,157	1,227,808	111,258	123,571
(*c*) Other wage questions	78,183	82,898	83,831	80,755	47,261	113,102	43,746	17,631
2. **Hours of Labour**—								
(*a*) For reduction ..	2,774	280,152	305,782	725	1,887,196	63,583	152	2,894
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours ..	15,111	290	4,487	2,667	3,183	..	..	..
3. **Trade Unionism**—								
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists	91,002	1,623	82,156	2,137	424	..	99	59
(*b*) Other union questions	32,388	15,607	204,802	8,900	49,924	50,225	11,752	6,261
4. **Employment of particular classes or persons** ..	191,723	114,917	310,425	423,555	78,492	24,683	38,567	36,054
5. **Working conditions** ..	73,562	123,390	303,788	98,852	8,545	8,551	17,106	14,902
6. **Sympathetic**	24,066	38,381	3,573	106,358	23,482	17,648	4,070	1,096
7. **Other causes**	5,212	70,247	261,468	42,957	23,381	5,641	3,816	3,860
Total	623,528	1,310,261	1,713,581	777,278	4,461,478	1,511,241	245,991	212,318

The main causes of industrial disputes are " wage " questions, " working conditions," and " employment of particular classes or persons."

The number of disputes concerning " wages " in 1932 was 42, representing 33 per cent. of the total. The heading " Employment of particular classes or persons " includes stoppages of work for the purpose of protesting against the dismissal of fellow workpeople who were considered to have been unfairly treated or victimized. This class of dispute occurs frequently in the coal-mining industry. Disputes over " Employment " questions in 1932 numbered 50, or 39 per cent. of the total, and over " Working Conditions " 11, or 9 per cent. Disputes classified under these three headings numbered 103, or 81 per cent. of the total dislocations during the year.

7. **Results of Industrial Disputes.**—(i) *General.*—The terms or conditions under which a resumption of work is agreed upon are taken as the basis of the result of the dispute and are comprised in one or other of the following four classes, viz. :—

(*a*) In favour of workpeople ; (*b*) In favour of employer ; (*c*) Compromise ; (*d*) Indefinite.

Disputes are considered to result :—(*a*) In favour of workpeople, when the employees succeed in enforcing compliance with all their demands, or are substantially successful in attaining their principal object, or in resisting a demand made by their employers ; (*b*) In favour of employer, when the

demands of the employees are not conceded, or when the employer or employers are substantially successful in enforcing a demand ; (*c*) Compromise, when the employees are successful in enforcing compliance with a part of their demands or in resisting substantially full compliance with the demands of their employer or employers ; (*d*) Indefinite, when, for example, employees cease work owing to some misconception regarding the terms of an award, determination, or agreement, and work is resumed as usual on the matters in dispute being explained ; or in cases where a dispute arises in connexion with certain work which is, however, abandoned, even though the employees return to the same establishment to be employed on other work. The results of " Sympathetic " disputes, in which a body of workers cease work with the object of assisting another body of workers in obtaining compliance with some demand, are generally " Indefinite " except when the stoppage is entered upon partially to enforce a demand in which these workers might ultimately benefit.

(ii) *Results in each State*, 1932.—The following table shows the industrial disputes in 1932, classified according to results.

Industrial Disputes—States, Results, 1932(*a*).

State or Territory.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
New South Wales	24	58	10	..	3,284	14,042	2,643	..	14,457	35,922	13,046	..
Victoria ..	1	6	5	..	420	1,126	5,039	..	1,680	3,052	94,906	..
Queensland ..	3	4	3	..	1,573	300	344	..	6,955	1,511	12,700	..
South Australia	..	2	..	..	..	113	..	..	..	970	..	..
Western Australia	1	5	2	..	160	1,700	833	..	480	6,964	3,759	..
Tasmania ..	..	1	1	..	..	60	1,103	..	..	120	15,442	..
N. Territory ..	..	1	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	354	..	..
F.C. Territory ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total, Aust. *a*	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 83.

(iii) *Australia*, 1932.—The following table shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the total number of working days lost, in disputes in Australia for the year 1932, classified according to cause and result of dispute.

Industrial Disputes—Causes and Results, Australia, 1932.

Classified according to Causes and Results.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
Wages—												
(*a*) For increase	2	3	..	..	475	820	..	..	1,790	4,200	..	..
(*b*) Against decrease ..	..	4	8	..	..	1,034	6,293	..	..	4,647	118,924	..
(*c*) Other Wage questions..	4	17	4	..	442	4,588	387	..	7,769	7,536	2,326	..
Hours of Labour—												
(*a*) For reduction	1	1	..	..	32	166	..	..	736	2,158	..	..
(*b*) Other disputes *re* hours	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Trade Unionism—												
(*a*) Against employment of non-unionists	2	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	59	..	..	..
(*b*) Other union questions ..	1	1	1	..	21	320	160	..	21	4,160	2,080	..
Employment of particular Classes or Persons ..	14	30	6	..	3,096	6,580	2,880	..	10,145	14,742	11,167	..
Working conditions ..	4	6	1	..	1,268	1,304	232	..	2,880	6,686	5,336	..
Sympathetic ..	..	2	..	..	..	316	..	..	..	1,096	..	..
Other Causes ..	1	13	1	..	86	2,390	10	..	172	3,668	20	..
Total *a* ..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,518	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(*a*) *See* note to table on page 83.

(iv) *Australia, 1928 to 1932.*—The table hereunder shows the number of disputes, number of workpeople involved, and the number of working days lost in disputes in Australia during the five years 1928–1932, classified according to results :—

Industrial Disputes—Results, Australia.

Year.	Number.				Workpeople Involved.				Working Days Lost.			
	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.	In favour of Workpeople.	In favour of Employer.	Compromise.	Indefinite.
1928.. ..	39	228	14	1	7,362	85,306	2,814	178	55,757	674,076	16,309	178
1929.. ..	70	135	44	5	11,200	69,859	7,150	15,304	38,943	4,315,760	43,174	26,302
1930.. ..	36	117	24	1	4,133	45,204	3,343	520	13,497	1,358,044	25,177	13,000
1931.. ..	27	80	25	..	5,917	26,182	5,406	..	47,191	142,006	49,222	..
1932 (*a*) ..	29	77	21	..	5,437	17,581	9,962	..	23,572	48,893	139,853	..

(*a*) *See* note on page 83.

The figures for the year 1929 in the table above and in the following table include the number of workpeople involved and the working days lost in 1929 in the dispute on the Northern Coalfield of New South Wales which commenced in March, 1929, and terminated in June, 1930.

Disputes resulting in favour of workpeople exceeded those resulting in favour of employers in the earlier years, but later the position was reversed. The percentage in favour of employers in 1931 was 61. Many of the disputes in the coal-mining industry are of short duration, and the records show that the workpeople resumed work on antecedent conditions without apparently gaining any concessions. These disputes have been classified as terminating in favour of the employer. A number of disputes in each year resulted in a compromise, while in certain cases the heading "Indefinite" had to be adopted.

8. **Methods of Settlement.**—(i) *General.*—Methods of settlement have been classified under the following six headings :—

(i) By negotiation.
(ii) Under State Industrial Act.
(iii) Under Commonwealth Arbitration Act.
(iv) By filling places of workpeople on strike or locked out.
(v) By closing down establishments permanently.
(vi) By other methods.

Each of the first five methods indicates some definite action. The sixth, "Other Methods," is more or less indefinite, and is connected with "Other Causes" and relates mainly to resumptions of work at collieries at the next shift, the cause of the stoppages not being in all cases made known officially to the management.

(ii) *Australia, 1913 and 1926 to 1932 (a)*—Information for Australia for the years specified is given hereunder :—

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia.

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.(a)
	NUMBER OF DISPUTES.							
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	119	166	229	138	130	134	88	87
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	17	16	18	8	8	3	3	4
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	19	8	13	10	3	6	11	5
By reference to Board or Court	22	10	19	8	1	2	1	2
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	4	13	19	6	6	..	4	3
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	13	8	5	10	7	9	2	7
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	1	..	10	3	3	1	2	1
By other methods ..	13	135	122	99	96	23	21	18
Total	208	356	435	282	254	178	132	(a) 127

(a) *See* note on page 83.

Methods of Settlement of Industrial Disputes—Australia—*continued.*

Methods of Settlement.	1913.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
WORKPEOPLE INVOLVED.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	23,357	44,995	94,070	37,708	32,393	40,804	22,292	22,595
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	3,172	17,072	5,839	1,242	19,161	196	1,885	1,800
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	6,505	936	3,763	2,009	487	3,476	3,871	1,640
By reference to Board or Court	12,774	684	4,314	2,975	56	184	42	416
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	659	4,332	33,517	1,497	511	..	1,083	1,839
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	658	245	533	11,047	5,411	2,940	222	460
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	170	..	1,104	266	144	40	52	11
By other methods	2,988	44,325	56,860	38,916	45,350	5,560	8,058	4,156
Total	50,283	112,589	200,000	95,660	103,513	53,200	37,505	32,917
WORKING DAYS LOST.								
Negotiation—								
Direct between employers and employees or their representatives ..	94,400	417,158	700,968	273,254	2,417,171	1,289,487	109,601	87,650
By intervention or assistance of distinctive third party—not under Commonwealth or State Industrial Act	26,335	549,427	100,148	36,937	1,279,258	2,893	2,625	79,872
Under State Industrial Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	187,871	11,281	80,815	38,878	5,261	56,648	25,257	7,423
By reference to Board or Court	221,769	8,744	60,236	29,533	56	1,272	252	3,408
Under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act—								
By intervention, assistance or compulsory conference	2,105	134,841	305,303	3,962	1,882	..	30,317	18,596
By Filling Places of Workpeople on Strike or Locked out	14,139	2,865	9,706	266,369	610,686	34,612	27,042	6,874
By Closing down Establishment permanently ..	20,400	..	30,289	750	9,861	80	5,355	44
By other methods ..	56,509	118,580	422,094	96,637	100,004	24,726	37,970	8,451
Total	623,528	1,242,896	1,709,559	746,320	4,424,179	1,409,718	238,419	212,318

In each of the years included above, direct negotiation between employers and employees settled the majority of the disputes. In the year 1913, 57 per cent. of the total number of dislocations were settled in this manner, and the percentages in subsequent years varied between 53 in 1923, and 71 in 1915, the proportion in 1932 amounting to 69 per cent. In connexion with the comparatively large number of disputes classified as settled " By other methods," stoppages of work frequently occur, principally at the collieries, without any cause being brought officially under the notice of the employers or their representatives. Such stoppages usually last for one day, and work is resumed on the following morning without negotiation.

9. **Interstate Disputes.**—Disputes which extend beyond the limits of a single State, while in some cases of large dimensions, are comparatively few in number. These disputes rarely start on an interstate basis, but develop into such through the interdependence of trade union organizations and the submission to the principle that the objectives of one section of unionists must not be prejudiced by another section.

In the year 1932, one dispute of an interstate character involved textile workers in Victoria and Tasmania. The trouble arose from an automatic reduction of approximately 15 per cent. in wages under an award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, and was settled by a compulsory conference under the provisions of the Act, the employers agreeing to impose only a part of the reduction permissible under the award, and to re-engage all former employees.

Particulars of interstate disputes during past years have been published in Labour Report, No. 20, and in previous issues.

§ 2. Fluctuations in Employment.

1. **General.**—The collection by this Bureau of information relating to unemployment was initiated in 1912, when special inquiries were forwarded to officials of trade unions throughout Australia for particulars for that year, and for information relating to previous years, as far back as 1891.

Since 1912, information concerning the extent of unemployment of trade unionists has been collected at quarterly periods, and the results of the investigations have been published in the Official Year Book, Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, and the Labour Reports. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the responsible officials of the various unions for the kindly readiness with which they supplied available data.

The particulars in the following tables are based on information furnished by the secretaries of trade unions, and the number of members of unions regularly reporting has now reached over 400,000. Unemployment returns are not collected from unions whose members are in permanent employment, such as railway and tramway employees, and public servants, or from unions whose members are casually employed (wharf labourers, shearers, etc.). Very few unions pay unemployment benefit, but the majority of the larger organizations have permanent secretaries and organizers who are in close touch with the members and with the state of trade in their particular industries. In many cases unemployment registers are kept, and employers apply to the union officials when labour is required. Provision is also made in the rules for members out of work to pay reduced subscriptions. It may, therefore, be claimed that percentage results based on trade union information fairly show the general trend of unemployment.

Seasonal fluctuations in unemployment have been recorded by collecting returns quarterly since the 1st January, 1913, the yearly figures quoted representing the average of the four quarters.

2. **Unemployment.**—(i) *States, 1932.*—In addition to the qualifications referred to above, allowance must be made for the circumstance that the industries included in the returns from trade unions are not quite identical

in the various States. The results may, however, be taken as representing fairly well labour conditions generally. The figures in the following tables do not include persons out of work through strikes and lock-outs :—

Unemployment—States, 1932.

State	Unions Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Number.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
New South Wales	113	186,072	60,421	32.5
Victoria	81	117,164	30,978	26.5
Queensland	46	47,578	8,949	18.8
South Australia	59	30,140	10,241	34.0
Western Australia	62	25,286	7,442	29.5
Tasmania	34	9,194	2,423	26.4
Australia	395	415,434	120,454	29.0

(ii) *Australia*, 1891 to 1933 (3rd Quarter).—The following table gives particulars for Australia for the years 1891 to 1933 (3rd Quarter) in respect of :—

(*a*) The number of unions for which returns as to unemployment are available, (*b*) The number of members of such unions, (*c*) The number of members unemployed, and (*d*) The percentage of members unemployed on total number of members.

Unemployment—Australia.

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1891 end of year ..	25	6,445	599	9.3
1896 ,, ,, ..	25	4,227	457	10.8
1901 ,, ,, ..	39	8,710	574	6.6
1907 ,, ,, ..	51	13,179	757	5.7
1908 ,, ,, ..	68	18,685	1,117	6.0
1909 ,, ,, ..	84	21,122	1,223	5.8
1910 ,, ,, ..	109	32,995	1,857	5.6
1911 ,, ,, ..	160	67,961	3,171	4.7
1912 ,, ,, ..	464	224,023	12,441	5.6
1913 (average for year) ..	462	246,068	16,054	6.5
1914 ,, ,, ..	459	268,938	22,344	8.3
1915 ,, ,, ..	470	276,215	25,663	9.3
1916 ,, ,, ..	473	290,075	16,783	5.8
1917 ,, ,, ..	450	286,811	20,334	7.1
1918 ,, ,, ..	478	299,793	17,536	5.8
1919 ,, ,, ..	464	310,145	20,507	6.6
1920 ,, ,, ..	447	341,967	22,105	6.5
1921 ,, ,, ..	449	361,744	40,549	11.2
1922 ,, ,, ..	445	380,998	35,238	9.3
1923 ,, ,, ..	436	376,557	26,672	7.1
1924 ,, ,, ..	413	397,613	35,507	8.9
1925 ,, ,, ..	380	391,380	34,620	8.8

Unemployment—Australia—*continued.*

PARTICULARS.	Unions.	Number of Members.	UNEMPLOYED.	
			Number.	Percentage.
1926 (average for year) ..	374	415,397	29,326	7.1
1927 ,, ,, ..	375	445,985	31,032	7.0
1928 ,, ,, ..	375	423,422	45,669	10.8
1929 ,, ,, ..	382	424,093	47,359	11.1
1930 ,, ,, ..	395	438,874	84,767	19.3
1931 ,, ,, ..	397	430,004	117,866	27.4
1932 ,, ,, ..	395	415,434	120,454	29.0
1930 1st Quarter ..	392	432,464	63,144	14.6
2nd ,, ..	394	435,239	80,595	18.5
3rd ,, ..	396	439,971	90,379	20.5
4th ,, ..	399	447,822	104,951	23.4
1931 1st ,, ..	397	440,234	113,614	25.8
2nd ,, ..	397	429,687	118,424	27.6
3rd ,, ..	396	426,603	120,694	28.3
4th ,, ..	396	423,493	118,732	28.0
1932 1st ,, ..	395	425,094	120,366	28.3
2nd ,, ..	396	413,742	124,068	30.0
3rd ,, ..	395	412,997	122,340	29.6
4th ,, ..	392	409,902	115,042	28.1
1933 1st ,, ..	394	412,674	109,182	26.5
2nd ,, ..	394	415,559	106,652	25.7
3rd ,, ..	394	416,426	104,560	25.1

3. **Unemployment by Industries.**—(i) *Australia*, 1932.—The next table shows the percentages unemployed in industrial groups. Industries in which employment is stable—such as railways, or occupations in which employment is subject to exceptional fluctuations—such as wharf labour, agricultural, pastoral, etc., are insufficiently represented in the returns, owing to the impossibility of securing the necessary information from the trade unions. Particulars are not, therefore, shown separately for these groups, such returns as are available being included in the last group, "Other and Miscellaneous."

Unemployment in Industrial Groups—Australia, 1932.

Industrial Group.	Number Reporting.		Unemployed.	
	Unions.	Members.	Number.	Percentage.
Manufacturing—				
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	16	18,648	7,172	38.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	63	72,636	23,508	32.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	51	35,549	6,714	18.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	22	33,342	7,060	21.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	13	18,740	3,018	16.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	66	38,840	16,176	41.7
VII. Building	47	50,037	20,225	40.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	21	26,750	9,162	34.3
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	12	17,575	5,039	26.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	84	103,317	22,380	21.7
All Groups	395	415,434	120,454	29.0

(ii) *Australia, 1912, and Quarterly, 1931 to 1933.*—The following table gives for various industrial groups the percentages of members of trade unions returned as unemployed in the fourth quarter of 1931 up to the third quarter of 1933. The percentage of unemployed at the end of 1912 is also inserted for purposes of comparison.

Unemployment—Australia, Percentages by Industries.

Industrial Group.	1912. End of Year.	1931.	1932.				1933.		
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.
Manufacturing—									
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	3.7	34.8	36.6	39.6	39.4	38.4	36.2	35.3	34.8
II. Engineering, Metal Works	7.4	31.2	31.1	33.9	32.9	31.6	30.2	30.0	28.6
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	7.3	20.4	17.1	19.4	20.7	18.4	16.6	16.7	18.1
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	6.3	23.7	22.8	22.6	21.3	17.8	17.1	17.4	19.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	2.8	15.0	15.4	16.8	16.7	15.6	15.8	15.9	15.5
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	6.9	42.5	42.5	43.0	41.3	39.8	37.8	35.9	32.9
VII. Building	5.5	36.0	37.9	42.1	41.6	40.2	38.7	36.6	35.1
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	5.6	33.5	33.5	34.2	35.6	33.7	29.1	28.1	29.0
X. Other Land Transport ..	1.1	25.2	27.3	29.6	29.9	28.0	27.1	25.4	24.8
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	5.4	20.2	21.4	22.0	22.0	21.1	19.9	19.2	18.8
AUSTRALIA	5.6	28.0	28.3	30.0	29.6	28.1	26.5	25.7	25.1

(iii) *Australia and States, 1932.*—The following table shows for Australia and for each State the percentage of unemployed in each industrial group for the year 1932:—

Unemployment—Australia and States, Percentages by Industries, 1932.

Industrial Group.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tas.	Aust.
Manufacturing—							
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	28.7	41.7	21.8	58.4	43.7	51.4	38.5
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	34.0	33.6	20.4	38.2	30.7	25.3	32.4
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc.	20.9	17.6	17.3	15.4	16.2	23.3	18.9
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc.	32.4	13.8	16.1	31.6	32.8	8.8	21.1
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	19.7	13.6	6.8	20.1	23.1	13.6	16.1
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	51.5	35.3	9.5	32.1	41.9	28.5	41.7
VII. Building	37.2	41.2	33.1	56.3	45.5	57.4	40.5
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc. ..	34.6	22.4	32.0	66.6	19.2	44.9	34.3
X. Land Transport other than Railway and Tramway Services	35.6	24.5	17.0	43.6	30.1	33.0	26.2
IX., XI., XII., XIII., and XIV., Other and Miscellaneous ..	26.8	17.7	13.4	18.7	17.5	20.8	21.7
All Groups	32.5	26.5	18.8	34.0	29.5	26.4	29.0

4. **Unemployment.**—*States.*—The results of the quarterly investigations as to unemployment in the years 1913 to 1919 were published in Labour Reports Nos. 1 to 11, and in the Quarterly Summary of Statistics. The

following table shows for each State the percentage of members of trade unions returned as unemployed quarterly during the years 1920 to 1933 (3rd Quarter) :—

Unemployment—States, Percentages Quarterly.

Period.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Q'land.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.	Australia.
1920 3rd Quarter ..	5.2	5.3	13.4	5.9	3.2	3.1	6.2
1921 3rd ,, ..	12.3	10.2	13.5	8.5	9.2	15.7	11.4
1922 3rd ,, ..	11.9	7.4	8.6	6.6	11.1	6.7	9.6
1923 3rd ,, ..	9.3	6.4	6.6	4.6	5.8	3.9	7.4
1924 3rd , ..	13.5	7.8	5.3	5.4	6.1	4.2	9.5
1925 3rd ,, ..	7.8	9.9	5.4	5.1	6.9	9.3	7.9
1926 3rd ,, ..	7.4	7.3	8.3	6.6	9.2	15.0	7.6
1927 3rd ,, ..	5.3	8.1	5.5	8.9	7.1	11.2	6.7
1928 3rd ..	11.9	11.2	6.8	17.6	8.8	8.2	11.4
1929 1st ,, ..	9.7	8.6	7.1	13.2	8.5	8.7	9.3
2nd ,, ..	10.0	9.4	7.6	14.1	9.8	14.6	10.0
3rd ,, ..	12.4	13.0	6.2	17.8	9.6	15.0	12.1
4th ,, ..	13.8	13.5	7.4	17.8	11.8	15.1	13.1
1930 1st ,, ..	16.3	14.1	8.4	18.6	15.1	7.5	14.6
2nd ,, ..	21.0	17.6	10.1	21.4	18.7	18.9	18.5
3rd ,, ..	23.3	19.4	11.6	24.7	18.4	23.4	20.5
4th ,, ..	26.3	21.9	12.5	28.5	24.6	26.5	23.4
1931 1st ,, ..	29.2	24.4	14.1	30.6	26.1	26.6	25.8
2nd ,, ..	30.7	26.5	16.1	32.4	27.1	27.3	27.6
3rd ,, ..	31.6	26.8	16.9	33.3	27.9	27.3	28.3
4th ,, ..	31.5	25.6	17.5	33.7	28.1	28.4	28.0
1932 1st ,, ..	31.8	26.0	18.2	33.1	28.6	27.3	28.3
2nd ,, ..	33.2	27.7	19.9	35.2	30.3	27.4	30.0
3rd ,, ..	33.0	27.0	19.3	35.4	30.1	26.9	29.6
4th ,, ..	31.9	25.2	17.9	32.2	28.9	23.8	28.1
1933 1st ,, ..	30.2	23.9	16.7	30.5	27.1	19.8	26.5
2nd ,, ..	29.6	23.0	15.6	30.0	26.0	19.0	25.7
3rd ,, ..	28.8	22.5	15.1	30.3	25.6	19.2	25.1

5. **Causes of Unemployment.**—In earlier issues of the Labour Report tables were published showing the percentage of members of unions unemployed through—(*a*) lack of work; (*b*) sickness and accident; and (*c*) other causes. The returns from trade unions for past years show that while the percentage unemployed through lack of work has varied considerably according to the state of trade during the period, the percentages of members unemployed through sickness and accident, and through other causes, have remained uniform at 0.7 per cent. and 0.2 per cent., respectively.

6. **Seasonal Employment in Australia.**—An investigation concerning the extent of seasonal employment in Australia was made in 1928. The State Statisticians were invited to furnish brief reports regarding the industries and callings in their respective States subject to seasonal fluctuations, and from the reports received, supplemented by information from other sources, particulars were published in Labour Report, No. 19. The result of inquiries concerning the organization of public works in connexion with unemployment was also published in Report, No. 19.

7. **Special Legislation for Relief of Unemployment.**—(i) *General.*—The position in regard to unemployment in Australia became so serious in 1930 that the usual methods of providing funds for relief work and

sustenance were found to be inadequate. The number of unemployed increased rapidly, and the Governments realized that special action was needed to provide additional funds to relieve the distress.

The steps taken by the Governments to provide money for the relief of unemployment, and the legislation enacted in the years 1930 to 1932 for that purpose are briefly reviewed in the two preceding issues of the Annual Labour Report.

Unfortunately, the provision made proved inadequate to meet the situation, as the number of unemployed increased in 1931 and 1932. The Acts in operation were amended, and higher rates of special taxation were imposed. In the following statement the Acts which came into force in 1932 and 1933 are briefly reviewed.

(ii) COMMONWEALTH.—(*a*) *General.*—The Loan (Unemployment Relief Works) Act, No. 9 of 1932, authorized the raising of money to the amount of £1,800,000 for assisting the States in the relief of unemployment. The amounts allotted to the States were as follows :—New South Wales, £600,000 ; Victoria, £475,000 ; Queensland, £310,000 ; South Australia, £195,000 ; Western Australia, £145,000 ; Tasmania, £75,000. The payments are conditional on the expenditure being on approved reproductive works, and on the States providing equivalent amounts. The required sum was borrowed by the Commonwealth from the Commonwealth Bank, and the States borrowed £1,200,000 from the same source, making a total of £3,000,000 available for the purpose indicated. The amount of £600,000 granted to New South Wales was not subject to the £1 for £1 condition. The total expenditure up to 31st July, 1933, was £1,367,638.

(*b*) *Commonwealth Advisory Committee on Employment.*—An Advisory Committee, consisting of five members was appointed by the Commonwealth Government in September, 1932.

One of the functions of the Committee is the preparation of the agenda for Premiers' Conferences and the following up of decisions and undertakings. The operations of the committee do not interfere with or hamper State activities, but render all possible assistance to the States. At the first meeting of the Committee, held on the 28th September, 1932, the Minister in charge of Development, stated that the Premiers' Conference decided that a special loan programme of £7,000,000 should be carried out as part of a three-year plan to provide £15,000,000 for reproductive works.

(iii) *New South Wales.*—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—Unemployment Relief Tax Act, No. 16 of 1932 ; Prevention and Relief of Unemployment (Amendment) Acts, Nos. 5, 15, 22, and 56 of 1932 ; Finances Adjustment Act, No. 27 of 1932 ; Finances Adjustment (Relief of Unemployment and Public Service Salaries) Act, No. 3 of 1933.

The rates of tax are as follow :—(*a*) One shilling in the £ of the net assessable income derived by any person or company during the income year ending 30th June, 1933 ; and (*b*) one shilling in the £ of the income derived from employment by every person other than a company during

the income year commencing on 1st July. Under the original Act the wage of any employee who was paid less than thirty shillings per week was exempt from the tax, whereas under the amending Act the exemption wage is any wage less than two pounds per week, the scales of total contribution being as follows, viz. :—On weekly incomes of £2 to £2 10s., 1s. ; over £2 10s. to £3, 1s. 6d. ; £3 and not over £3 10s., 2s. ; above £3 10s. at 1s. in £1.

Resident taxpayers whose total income from all sources did not exceed £100 per annum were exempt from tax.

(iv) *Victoria.*—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 was as follows :—The Stamps (Unemployment Relief) Acts, Nos. 4026 and 4027 of 1932 ; the Unemployment Relief Tax Acts, Nos. 4023, 4053, 4057, 4059 and 4097 of 1932.

The rates of tax are on a sliding scale according to salary, commencing at a rate of 1.2d. in the £ for incomes of £52 to £103 per annum ; 3.24d. from £104 to £207 ; 4.05d. from £208 to £311 ; and so on up to a maximum rate of 14.22d. for incomes in excess of £3,000.

(v) *Queensland.*—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932–33.

The existing rates of taxation are 3d. in the £ up to £104 per annum, 6d. over £104 to £208 ; 9d. over £208 to £499 ; and 1s. over £499.

(vi) *South Australia.*—Legislation covering special taxation for Unemployment Relief has not been enacted, the necessary funds being voted by Parliament from revenue.

(vii) *Western Australia.*—Legislation dealing with this subject was not passed in 1932 and 1933. Special taxation has not been imposed, all money for the purpose being provided by the Government, Municipal Authorities and other bodies. There is a Hospital Tax of 1½d. in the £1 applicable to all incomes over £1 per week, and a Financial Emergency Tax of 4½d. in the £1 from 1st December, 1932, similar to the Hospital Tax.

(viii) *Tasmania.*—Legislation passed in 1932 and 1933 comprised the Unemployment Relief Tax Acts, Nos. 4 and 27 of 1932 ; the Public Works (Unemployment Relief) Act, No. 409 of 1932 and No. 2 of 1933 ; the Unemployed (Assistance to Primary Producers) Relief Act, No. 4 of 1933.

The rates of special taxation for unemployed relief are—4d. in the £ on the first £312 ; 5d. on £313 to £519 ; 9d. on £520 to £1,500 ; 1s. over £1,500. Although this tax is nominally an Income Tax, the receipts are largely utilized for unemployment relief purposes.

8. **Unemployment Relief—Sustenance Rates.**—(i) *New South Wales.*—The Unemployment Relief Council is the central organization charged with the administration. Food relief is supervised by the Director of Charitable Relief ; and employment on relief works by the Department of Labour and Industry. In 1933 the method of issuing food relief was changed to

a system whereby orders to supply food to a specified value to the recipients are issued direct to suppliers. The value of orders for goods varies with prices and is higher in country districts.

The following table shows the approximate value of food relief orders, as at September, 1933, for the various family units in the metropolitan area :—

Family Unit.	Limit of Income per week.	Value of Food Relief per week.	Family Unit.	Limit of Income per week.	Value of Food Relief per week.
	s. d.	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Single person ..	10 0	5 6	Married couple, 6 children	40 0	26 6
Married couple ..	20 0	9 6	Married couple, 7 children	45 0	29 0
Married couple, 1 child	20 0	14 0	Married couple, 8 children	50 0	31 6
Married couple, 2 children	25 0	16 6	Married couple, 9 children	55 0	34 0
Married couple, 3 children	25 0	19 0	Married couple, 10 children	60 0	36 6
Married couple, 4 children	30 0	21 6			
Married couple, 5 children	35 0	24 0			

In May, 1933, a scheme of "working for sustenance" was initiated, and payment of wages was made in cash as a substitute for food relief. The work is provided through the Councils of municipalities and shires according to the following scale :—

Family Unit.	Emergency Relief Work.		Family Unit.	Emergency Relief Work.	
	Hours per week.	Wages per week.		Hours per week.	Wages per week.
		s. d.			*s. d.*
Single person ..	6	9 5	Married couple, 5 children	20	31 2
Married couple ..	10	15 7	Married couple, 6 children	22	34 3
Married couple, 1 child	13	20 3	Married couple, 7 children	24	37 5
Married couple, 2 children	14	21 10	Married couple, 8 children	26	40 6
Married couple, 3 children	16	24 11	Married couple, 9 children	28	43 8
Married couple, 4 children	18	28 1			

It is roughly estimated that about £1,450,000 will be required to finance the Government share of the cost of this scheme in 1933–1934.

(ii) *Victoria.*—Sustenance payments are distributed by relief committees approved by the Charities Board of Victoria, and with the assistance of the police. The system of "working for sustenance" which was in operation in isolated instances only, was generally instituted on 3rd July, 1933, in spite of considerable opposition from organized labour.

The maximum income and allowance at 28th August, 1933, under the system are as follows :—

Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds . per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.		Family Unit.	Sustenance not granted if Family Income exceeds. per week.	Maximum Weekly Sustenance.	
		Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.			Persons not working in Return for Sustenance.	Persons working in Return for Sustenance.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*		*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Itinerant unemployed male	10 0	5 9	10 0	Man, wife and 3 children ..	30 0	16 6	27 6
Individual residing with relatives or strangers (other than parents) unable to support him or her ..	12 0	6 0	12 0	Man, wife and 4 children ..	32 6	19 0	30 0
Man and wife ..	20 0	9 0	20 0	Man, wife and 5 children ..	35 0	21 6	32 6
Man, wife and 1 child	25 0	11 6	22 6	Man, wife and 6 children ..	37 6	24 0	35 0
Man, wife and 2 children.. ..	27 6	14 0	25 0	Man, wife and 7 children ..	40 0	26 6	37 6
				Man, wife and 8 or more children ..	42 6	29 0	40 0

Note.—An additional 2s. 6d. is granted for each unemployed child of 16 and over residing with the applicant working for sustenance, provided that the weekly value of sustenance does not exceed 42s. 6d. Total family income plus sustenance must not exceed 57s. per week.

(iii) *Queensland.*—The Intermittent Relief Scheme provides work through Local Authorities and Government Departments for all persons eligible to draw food relief. The classification of the family units and amounts allotted thereto are shown in the following table.

Weekly Ration Scale, Family Units, Number of Work Days and Total Amount of Pay as from 15th September, 1933.

Weekly Ration Scale, if not on Relief Work.	Family Unit.	Work Days.	Total Amount of Pay when Work Provided.
s. d.			*s. d.*
10 0	One person	1	13 6
14 6	Man and wife	1½	20 3
18 0	Man, wife and 1 child	2	27 0
21 6	Man, wife and 2 children	2	27 0
25 0	Man, wife and 3 children	2½	33 9
28 6	Man, wife and 4 children	3	40 6
32 0	Man, wife and 5 children	3	40 6
35 6	Man, wife and 6 children	3½	47 3
39 0	Man, wife and 7 children	4	54 0
42 6 (maxi.)	Man, wife and 8 children	4	54 0

(iv) *South Australia.*—Food relief is controlled by the Unemployment Relief Council.

The approximate value of food relief orders for the various family units is as follows :—

	Per Week.	
	s.	*d.*
Single person	5	3
Man and wife	10	6
Man, wife and one child	13	1
Man, wife and two children	15	8
Man, wife and three children	18	3
Man, wife and four children	20	10

The above rates are based on weekly average. The approximate amount granted for each child is 2s. 7d. per week.

(v) *Western Australia.*—Relief is granted to unemployed married men at the rate of 7s. per member of the family per week, with a maximum amount of 49s. per week, of which 2s. in cash is paid in respect of each 7s. Children over fourteen years of age are not eligible. Single men are allowed free board and lodging at Blackboy Hill Camp, where they await relief work to enable them to earn 30s. per week. If incapable of work, meal tickets are provided and the men are billeted on approved lodging houses. Single girls and women receive food relief to the value of 7s. per week, and are required to work one day per week at a sewing centre.

From the 1st August, 1933, employment upon relief works was placed on a rotary basis which provides four weeks full-time work to be followed by a period on sustenance according to a sliding scale commencing with seven weeks on sustenance for a man and wife and one week less in respect of each child. Single men are given part-time employment enabling them to earn 30s. per week. Arbitration Court awards and conditions are observed.

(vi) *Tasmania.*—The rates of sustenance allowed are as follows :—

	Per Week. s.	d.
Single persons	6	0
Married couples	13	3
Married couples with one child	18	0
Married couples with two children	21	0
Married couples with three children	23	8
Married couples with four children	26	0
Married couples with five children	28	4
Married couples with six children	30	9
Married couples with seven children	33	0
Married couples with eight children	35	3
Married couples with nine children	37	8

In respect of work in return for sustenance (which came into operation in June, 1933), 25 per cent. is added to the above rates.

Firewood is allowed also at the rate of $\frac{1}{4}$ ton fortnightly in winter, and every three weeks in summer, at a cost of approximately 1s. 8d. per week.

In addition, 1 pint of milk per day is issued where there is a child under four years of age.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory.*—The original practice of granting rations was changed to a scheme of issue of work dockets, and the payment of the equivalent cash to that previously received in food value. The scale of sustenance per week, and the earnings under the scheme now in operation are shown below :—

Family Unit.	Scale of Sustenance per week. s.	d.	Maximum Earnings Allowed. s.	d.
Single person	6	3	34	0
Man and wife	9	9	80	0
Man, wife and one child	15	5½	80	0
Man, wife and 2 or 3 children	20	6	104	0
Man, wife and 4 or 5 children	24	5	126	0*
Man, wife and 6 children	24	10	172	0
Man, wife and 7 children	28	2½	195	0
Man, wife and 8 children	28	8½	218	0

* 149s. for 5 children.

The earnings are taken over a period of four weeks, and no relief is granted when they exceed the amounts mentioned during such period taken as a whole.

Relief work is granted on the basis of one week in three for a married man and one in five for a single man.

(viii) *Northern Territory.*—Rations are issued only to sick persons, women and children and the old and infirm. Married men are required to perform work to the value of 25s. (approximately 1½ days) per week and single men to the value of 15s. (approximately 1 day) per week. Relief is restricted to persons who were in the Territory 12 months prior to December, 1931. Special assistance is also given to unemployed placed on peanut farms, while concessions are granted in regard to such matters as hospital treatment, burials, fares out of Territory, repariation of aged Chinese, &c.

9. **Unemployment Relief Funds.**—(i) *Commonwealth.*—The Commonwealth Government made available the sum of £1,000,000, appropriated by Act No. 55 of 1930, for the relief of unemployment in the States. Other references appear in section 7 (ii) *ante.*

(ii) *New South Wales.*—The receipts and expenditure in connexion with the Unemployment Fund in this State during the years 1930–31 to 1932–33 were as follows :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1930–31 ..	4,377,835 ..	4,357,085
1931–32 ..	6,042,256 ..	6,105,452
1932–33 ..	6,736,923 ..	3,995,362(*a*)

(iii) *Victoria.*—The following statement shows the receipts and expenditure from the Unemployment Relief Fund for the years 1930–31 to 1932–33 :—

Year.	Receipts.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1930–31 ..	1,238,504 ..	1,343,281
1931–32 ..	1,545,715 ..	1,653,552
1932–33 ..	3,243,648 ..	2,838,084

(iv) *Queensland.*—The receipts from the Unemployment Relief Tax for the period 28th April, 1930, to 30th June, 1931, were £702,640, the expenditure for the same period being £700,112. For the year ending 30th June, 1932, the receipts were £1,089,645 and the total expenditure £1,200,674. For the year ended 30th June, 1933, the receipts were £1,806,010 and expenditure £1,771,111, in addition to an amount of £2,839,073 from the Commonwealth–State Joint and other Loan Funds.

(v) *South Australia.*—There is no special unemployment taxation in this State. The moneys required for the relief of unemployment are provided from general taxation receipts. The total expenditure on Unemployment Relief (including Children's Welfare and Public Relief) during 1930–31 was £877,047 ; during 1931–32, £1,024,553 ; and during 1932–33, £797,310.

(*a*) In addition £2,358,848 from loans was expended for the relief of unemployment.

(vi) *Western Australia.*—Special unemployment taxation is not in force in this State. Amounts required for relief are voted by the Government from general revenue. In 1930–31 sustenance payments amounted to £436,146 and expenditure on relief works to £149,455, and in 1931–32, expenditure on sustenance was £643,996 and on relief works £1,202,547. In 1932–33 expenditure on sustenance amounted to £346,956 (of which £149,833 was for sustenance work) and on reproductive relief work to £775,131.

(vi) *Tasmania.*—There is no specified tax for the relief of unemployment. An estimate of the amounts expended for the last three years on relief work and sustenance for the unemployed is given below.

	Year, 1930–31.	Year, 1931–32.	Year, 1932–33.
	£	£	£
From Loans ..	35,300	40,000	62,000
From Revenue ..	51,800	70,000	69,892

The amount of £69,892 for 1932–33 consisted of £19,887 for relief works and £50,005 for sustenance.

(vii) *Federal Capital Territory.*—There is no special taxation for the relief of unemployment, but the Commonwealth Government credited a Trust Fund with £15,000 at the end of 1931–32, in addition to meeting its ordinary obligations for relief from revenue, special loans, &c. The expenditure in 1932–33 amounted to £67,580, and a substantial amount of relief was also provided from the Additions–New Works Estimates as well as the General Maintenance Estimates.

(viii) *Northern Territory.*—Special funds are provided for unemployment relief in the estimates of expenditure for the Territory. The expenditure in 1932–33 was as follows:—Relief work, £5,031; rations, £2,031; fares, £1,036; unemployment relief works account, £1,263; other assistance, £1,467—Total, £10,828.

10. **Numbers in Receipt of Sustenance.**—The number of persons in receipt of relief in its various forms cannot be accurately determined, but the following statement shows the numbers in receipt of sustenance in the various States at the 30th June, 1932 and 1933:—

State.	30th June, 1932.	30th June, 1933.
New South Wales	385,034	202,980
Victoria	169,600	95,800
Queensland	28,863	21,932
South Australia	55,705	46,787
Western Australia	27,278	19,373
Tasmania	7,360	7,581
Total	673,840	394,453

§ 3. State Free Employment Bureaux.

1. **General.**—There is considerable diversity in the scope of the several State Employment Bureaux, as well as in the methods adopted for registration of applicants for employment. Information in regard to these Bureaux was published in Labour Report, No. 19. Details were given concerning

systems of registration of applicants for employment, selection of applicants for vacant positions, granting sustenance and food relief, and other matters. In Labour Report No. 20, particulars relating to the organization of the State Free Labour Bureaux in the several States were given.

The work of the State Employment Bureaux greatly increased in 1930 owing to the abnormal amount of unemployment. The peak number of applications for work was, however, received in the first quarter of 1931. Skilled and semi-skilled workers, who in the past had not availed themselves of the services of the Bureaux, registered for relief work, as there was little prospect of employment in their usual occupations. Special legislation in 1930 for the relief of unemployment provided that registration at the Bureaux was essential before relief work or sustenance could be obtained, and resulted in increased registrations for employment.

2. **Applications and Positions Filled.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers received at the State Free Labour Bureaux in the various States in the years 1928 to 1932. The number of positions to which workpeople were sent is also shown. The figures relating to applications for employment received do not, however, necessarily represent the number of individuals applying for employment, since the same persons may apply more than once in the twelve months :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Australia.

Year.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
1928	287,834	79,197	78,274
1929	310,752	72,721	71,806
1930	668,506	143,219	154,923
1931	838,481	104,353	129,451
1932	741,224	124,553	137,044

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

3. **Details for each State.**—The next table shows the number of applications for employment and from employers, and the number of positions filled in each State in the year 1932 :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, States, 1932.

State.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received.	Positions filled.
New South Wales	173,691	78,134	78,050
Victoria	81,322	9,334	9,154
Queensland	145,234	22,512	22,512
South Australia	277,667	8,623	8,623
Western Australia	49,323	5,950	5,481
Tasmania	13,987	(a)	13,224
Total	741,224	124,553(b)	137,044

(a) Particulars not available. (b) Exclusive of Tasmania.

4. **Details in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives details for the years 1931 and 1932 in industrial groups :—

State Free Employment Bureaux.—Summary, Industrial Groups, Australia.

Industrial Group.	1931.			1932.		
	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.	Applications for Employment received.	Applications from Employers received. (a)	Positions filled.
I. Wood, Furniture, Sawmill, Timber Workers, etc. ..	9,185	372	327	7,872	666	851
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc. ..	27,348	584	757	25,923	734	1,096
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	8,109	1,367	1,385	7,176	611	819
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	6,453	1,104	1,106	5,561	2,118	2,212
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1,428	56	58	1,388	45	60
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	7,200	367	358	7,076	1,756	1,827
VII. Building ..	52,585	3,760	4,456	50,593	3,993	5,217
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	3,339	907	1,170	3,252	594	731
IX. Rail and Tram Services ..	202,122	4,012	4,005	208,455	7,755	7,715
X. Other Land Transport ..	8,154	3,163	2,948	8,561	3,972	3,878
XI. Shipping, Wharf Labour, etc. ..	299	27	44	343	..	135
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, Rural, etc.	24,331	7,286	8,207	32,055	10,045	10,438
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	22,978	5,290	4,783	21,238	5,575	4,696
XIV. General Labour and Miscellaneous ..	464,950	76,058	99,847	361,731	86,689	97,369
Total ..	838,481	104,353	129,451	741,224	124,553	137,044

(a) Exclusive of Tasmania.

As pointed out previously, the work of the Bureaux in the various States is not on uniform lines. For example, in States in which Government Departments obtain workers from the Labour Bureaux, the numbers of workers are larger in comparison than in the same groups in States which do not adopt this practice. Moreover, special provisions for female workers are not made in all States.

The majority of the workers sent to employment by State Employment Bureaux in 1932 were unskilled men, the number of general labourers and miscellaneous workers (Group XIV.) being 97,369, or 71 per cent., of the total number provided with work. Domestic workers (Group XIII.), and pastoral and agricultural labourers (Group XII.), were sent to employment in comparatively large numbers during the year. The number of skilled workers for whom positions were found was not large. As a general rule skilled workers do not register at the Bureaux until they have exhausted the usual avenues for obtaining employment. The majority of the workers who apply are unskilled, although skilled workers when they find that there is no employment in their own trade register for unskilled work.

5. **Quarterly Applications for Employment.**—The following table shows the number of applications for employment registered in each State in each of the quarters specified. A marked increase in the number of registrations occurred in 1930 and 1931. In the four quarters of 1929 the number of applications for employment remained fairly constant, but in the succeeding quarters the depressed state of trade and industry was shown by the increasing numbers of workpeople registering at the Bureaux for employment and sustenance. The number of registrations increased in each quarter of 1930 and reached its peak in the first quarter of 1931.

State Free Employment Bureaux—Registrations for Employment—States.

Period.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	All States.
1929.							
1st Quarter ..	18,668	8,668	25,630	16,541	3,381	554	73,442
2nd ,, ..	18,918	11,187	21,494	17,733	3,610	968	73,910
3rd ,, ..	17,901	10,731	27,200	19,801	7,131	929	83,693
4th ,, ..	17,137	8,955	28,233	20,574	4,006	802	79,707
1930.							
1st Quarter ..	27,715	10,180	29,120	22,009	5,263	1,111	95,398
2nd ,, ..	51,769	31,085	29,697	29,101	7,926	1,785	151,363
3rd ,, ..	82,575	32,506	28,310	43,389	14,364	5,178	206,322
4th ,, ..	88,069	34,085	35,665	48,832	5,229	3,543	215,423
1931.							
1st Quarter ..	84,242	36,344	40,957	62,269	6,008	3,727	233,547
2nd ,, ..	70,344	34,589	32,037	69,144	5,068	2,927	214,109
3rd ,, ..	60,367	26,140	23,981	72,307	16,937	2,501	202,233
4th ,, ..	54,899	21,021	30,744	74,029	4,507	3,392	188,592
1932.							
1st Quarter ..	59,723	23,458	38,637	69,349	6,154	3,905	201,226
2nd ,, ..	36,135	22,693	33,671	72,066	8,774	3,691	177,030
3rd ,, ..	44,983	17,447	35,785	72,924	21,866	3,567	196,572
4th ,, ..	32,850	17,724	37,141	63,328	12,529	2,824	166,396
1933.							
1st Quarter ..	59,347	21,543	34,619	61,123	..	2,151	..
2nd ,, ..	42,516	23,386	30,503	60,872	..	2,576	..

§ 4. Industrial Accidents.

1. **Source of Information.**—The following tables have been compiled from monthly and quarterly returns received from the Chief Inspectors of Factories, the Chief Inspectors of Machinery, and from Boiler, Lift, and Scaffolding Inspectors in the several States. In the Annual Reports issued by the State Departments, special sections are published relating to accidents in industrial undertakings. Reference to these Reports will afford more detailed information. The appreciative thanks of the Bureau are extended to the officials of the various State Departments, including the officials of the Mining Departments, who very kindly supplied the summarized returns shown hereunder.

2. **Number of Accidents Reported.**—The following table shows the number of accidents reported in each State in the years 1928 to 1932 :—

Industrial Accidents.—Numbers, 1928 to 1932.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
No. of Fatal Accidents	1928 ..	55	9	16	8	6	3	97
	1929 ..	65	20	15	10	11	16	137
	1930 ..	51	10	15	1	20	7	104
	1931 ..	41	14	5	6	18	8	92
	1932 ..	56	9	8	3	21	6	103
No. of Accidents incapacitating for over 14 days	1928 ..	(*a*)3,903	706	273	303	354	66	5,605
	1929 ..	,, 6,061	655	325	264	340	56	7,701
	1930 ..	,, 5,586	531	230	219	349	79	6,994
	1931 ..	,, 4,307	398	278	182	430	54	5,649
	1932 ..	,, 4,615	441	235	123	392	93	5,899

(*a*) *Vide* remarks below.

In 1932, deaths from industrial accidents exceeded those for the previous year in all States with the exception of Victoria, South Australia and Tasmania. The number of non-fatal accidents increased in New South Wales, Victoria and Tasmania, but decreased in the other States.

The large increase in the number of accidents in New South Wales in the last four years was due to an amendment of the Act which provided that all accidents which prevented workers from returning to work within seven days must be reported. Figures for this State are, therefore, not exactly comparable with those for other States. Further, the definition of a non-fatal accident is not on uniform lines in all States.

3. **Accidents in Industrial Groups.**—The next table gives the number of accidents in industrial groups in Australia in 1932.

Industrial Accidents.—Number in Industrial Groups, Australia, 1932.

Industrial Group.	Fatal.	Incapacitating for over 14 days. (*b*)
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	2	319
II. Engineering, etc.	3	812
III. Food, Drink, etc.	1	694
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	3	366
V. Books, Printing, etc.	1	246
VI. Other Manufacturing	7	1,339
VII. Building and Scaffolding ..	2	32
VIII. Mining	77	(*a*) 1,941
IX. Lifts	3	19
X. Miscellaneous	4	131
Total	103	5,899

(*a*) Includes accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works as follows :—1 fatal, 1,077 non-fatal in New South Wales and 2 fatal and 2 non-fatal in Western Australia.
(*b*) *Vide* remarks above.

The largest number of accidents both fatal and non-fatal occurred in the mining and allied industries, the percentage being 75 for fatal and 33 for non-fatal on the respective totals recorded for all industrial accidents.

Two fatal accidents occurred in connexion with building and scaffolding, and three deaths were due to lift accidents. Seventeen fatal, and 3,776 non-fatal accidents were reported in the manufacturing industries, and 812 of the total occurred in the engineering and metal-working group.

4. **Mining Accidents.**—(i) *Sources of Information.*—Information regarding mining accidents is obtained from the Departments of Mines in the respective States, except as regards accidents occurring in smelting and metallurgical works which are registered as factories and are under the jurisdiction of the Chief Inspectors of Factories.

(ii) *Classification.*—The following tables give particulars of mining accidents reported to the Mines Departments, and in regard to accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works to Inspectors of Factories in each State in the year 1932.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1932.(*a*)

A.—Fatal Accidents.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
,, ,, Falls of Ground	3	2	2	..	10	3	20
,, ,, Falling down shafts, etc.	4	..	..	..	..	..	4
Other Accidents	1	..	2	..	2	..	5
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	..	..	2	..	3
Other Accidents	6	..	..	..	1	1	8
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	4	..	1	..	2	..	7
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc.	..	1	..	3	1	..	5
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth	11	..	..	..	..	..	11
Other Accidents	6	..	..	..	..	..	6
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other Accidents	5	..	1	..	..	..	6
Total	42	3	6	3	19	4	77

(*a*) The figures relating to mining accidents do not in all cases correspond with those published by the States Mines Departments, the discrepancies being partly due to the fact that accidents occurring in certain metallurgical works and quarries are not included in the figures issued by the Mines Departments, and partly to the lack of uniformity regarding the definition of a non-fatal accident.

Mining Accidents.—Classification according to Causes, 1932—*continued.*

B.—Non-fatal Accidents Incapacitating for over 14 days.

Cause of Accident.	N.S.W. (*a*)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total. (*b*)
METALLIFEROUS MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Explosives ..	1	1	4	..	6	2	14
" " Falls of Ground	10	2	9	..	14	3	38
" " Falling down shafts, etc. ..	1	..	..	..	4	2	7
Other Accidents	5	..	41	..	165	46	257
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by machinery in motion	1	..	1	..	7	..	9
Other Accidents	9	1	10	4	41	7	72
3. Accidents in Batteries, Ore-dressing, Smelting and other Metallurgical Works, etc.	1,078	..	25	74	20	5	1,202
4. Quarries, Brick and Clay Pits, etc. ..	..	..	..	11	2	..	13
COAL MINES.							
1. Below Ground—							
Accidents caused by Mine Explosions (Fire Damp, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Accidents caused by Explosives (Dynamite, etc.)	11	1	..	..	1	..	13
Accidents caused by Falls of Earth ..	43	1	16	..	27	..	87
Other Accidents	44	2	63	..	81	2	192
2. Above Ground—							
Accidents caused by Machinery in Motion	1	1	1	..	1	..	4
Other Accidents	9	..	11	..	13	..	33
Total	1,213	9	181	89	382	67	1,941

(*a*) Complete reports not available. (*b*) Inclusive of 1,079 accidents reported by Chief Inspectors of Factories as having occurred in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works.

Forty-eight fatal accidents occurred below ground in Australia during the year, as compared with 17 above ground. Fatal accidents in ore-dressing, smelting and metallurgical works in 1932 numbered 7, as against 41 in metalliferous mines, 24 in coal mines and 5 in quarries and brick and clay pits. The total number of non-fatal accidents reported by Mines Departments and Inspectors of Factories in connexion with batteries, ore-dressing, smelting, etc., was 1,202. The number of non-fatal mining accidents below ground was 608 and above ground 118. Thirteen non-fatal accidents occurred in quarries and brick and clay pits.

CHAPTER IV.—ASSOCIATIONS.

§ 1. Labour Organizations.

1. **General.**—In Labour Report No. 2 an outline was given of the method adopted to ascertain the number of members of labour organizations in Australia, and tabulated results up to the end of 1912 were included. From the beginning of 1913 quarterly returns were obtained from a considerable number of trade unions, both as to membership and unemployment, and these were supplemented at the end of each year by special inquiries as to the membership of those unions which, owing to the nature of the callings and industries covered, were unable to furnish quarterly unemployment returns. The following pages show the general situation in regard to the trades union movement in Australia at the present time, and its development since the year 1928. The affairs of single unions are not disclosed in the published results and this has assisted in securing complete information. The Bureau is greatly indebted to the secretaries of Trade Unions for their cordial co-operation in regard to the supply of information.

The figures published in this chapter cover the years 1928 to 1932. Particulars for the years 1912 to 1927 will be found in preceding issues of the Report.

2. Trade Unions and Branches—Number and Membership, 1928 to 1932.—The following table gives particulars of the number of separate unions and branches with the number of members at the end of the years 1928 to 1932:—

Trade Unions—Branches and Membership.

Year.	N.S.W	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N'thern T'tory.	Total.	Aust.
				NUMBER OF SEPARATE UNIONS.					
1928 ..	197	151	102	106	128	80	4	768	*a*379
1929 ..	195	151	106	105	129	81	4	771	*a*374
1930 ..	203	151	107	106	127	82	4	780	*a*362
1931 ..	*e*202	150	107	110	129	78	4	780	*a*362
1932 ..	*e*202	151	107	110	129	78	4	781	*a*361
				NUMBER OF BRANCHES.					
1928 ..	596	415	311	104	190	74	..	1,690	*b*2,079
1929 ..	598	410	315	173	189	72	..	1,757	*b*2,154
1930 ..	598	410	319	173	190	71	..	1,761	*b*2,179
1931 ..	585	408	318	171	183	70	..	1,735	*b*2,153
1932 ..	583	406	319	171	185	71	..	1,735	*b*2,155
				NUMBER OF MEMBERS.					
1928 ..	357,390	242,190	154,799	75,725	61,498	18,465	1,474	911,541	911,541
1929 ..	354,430	240,809	154,627	69,479	63,619	17,215	989	901,168	901,168
1930 ..	343,134	229,322	141,925	63,318	60,243	16,831	984	855,757	855,757
1931 ..	315,732*e*	203,956	123,050	57,082	52,234	16,150	802	769,006	769,006
1932 ..	314,050*e*	196,989	110,055	54,109	50,160	14,699	769	740,831	740,831
				PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP.(*d*)					
1928 ..	0.6	*c*2.2	2.8	*c*5.1	1.5	10.3	26.5	..	..
1929 ..	*c*0.8	*c*0.2	*c*0.1	*c*7.9	3.4	*c*7.3	*c*32.9	*c*1.1	*c*1.1
1930 ..	*c*3.2	*c*4.8	*c*8.2	*c*8.9	*c*5.3	*c*2.2	*c*0.5	*c*5.0	*c*5.0
1931 ..	*c*8.0	*c*11.1	*c*13.3	*c*9.9	*c*13.3	*c*4.1	*c*18.5	*c*10.1	*c*10.1
1932 ..	*c*0.5	*c*3.4	*c*10.6	*c*5.2	*c*4.0	*c*9.2	*c*4.1	*c*3.7	*c*3.7

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication. The figures represent the number of distinct organizations and inter-State groups of organizations. They do not represent the total number of organizations which are practically independent and self-governing (*see* following remarks). (*b*) Includes not only branches of separate State unions and sub-branches in each State of inter-State unions, but also head State branches of inter-State unions. (*c*) Decrease. (*d*) On preceding year. (*e*) Includes 13 unions with a membership of 890 in the Federal Capital Territory.

The types of trade unions in Australia vary greatly, and range from the small independent association to the large inter-State organization, which, in its turn, may be a branch of an international union. Broadly speaking, there are four distinct classes of labour organizations, viz.:— (i) the local independent; (ii) the State; (iii) the inter-State; and (iv) the Australasian or international.

In the table just given, under the heading "Number of Separate Unions," each union represented in a State is counted once only, regardless of the number of branches in that State. In the total number of separate unions in each State (*see* last column but one), it is obvious that there will be duplication in the case of inter-State and similar unions, since each such union is counted once in each State in which it is represented by a Branch. The figures in the last column, therefore, have been obtained by making due allowance for this duplication.

3. **Trade Unions—Industrial Groups, 1928 to 1932.**—The following table gives the number and membership of trade unions in Australia in industrial groups at the end of the years 1928 to 1932. In previous Reports it was pointed out that the number of unions classified in Group XIV. (Miscellaneous), increased considerably during the period 1918 to 1920, and a correspondingly large increase occurred in the membership of the group. During recent years many associations of employees of public and semi-public bodies have been organized, and such unions are now included in the tabulations. Public Service, municipal, banking and insurance associations, which were not previously recognized, are now registered under the provisions of Commonwealth and State Industrial Arbitration Acts, and are therefore classified as industrial bodies. The inclusion of these organizations is responsible, to a great extent, for the increase in Group XIV.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Industrial Groups.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	NUMBER OF UNIONS(*a*).				
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	4	4	4	4	4
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	23	22	22	22	22
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	33	33	32	34	34
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	12	12	12	12	12
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	8	8	9	10	10
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	40	42	41	38	37
VII. Building	28	28	28	28	28
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	14	14	14	13	13
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	30	31	30	29	29
X. Other Land Transport	5	5	5	4	4
XI. Shipping, etc.	29	28	26	24	24
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	3	3	3	4	4
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	20	19	15	15	16
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	19	20	20	19	19
(ii) Public Service	54	50	45	46	45
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	7	7	7	7	7
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage, and Labouring	13	13	13	13	13
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	37	35	36	40	40
Total	379*a*	374*a*	362*a*	362*a*	361*a*

(*a*) Allowing for inter-State duplication.

Trade Unions—Industrial Groups—Australia—*continued.*

Industrial Groups.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	NUMBER OF MEMBERS.				
Manufacturing—					
I. Wood, Furniture, etc. ..	35,740	35,898	30,944	26,700	27,054
II. Engineering, Metal Works, etc.	87,417	85,425	79,081	74,316	72,883
III. Food, Drink, Tobacco, etc. ..	71,994	71,948	71,437	63,582	61,183
IV. Clothing, Hats, Boots, etc. ..	56,874	56,300	50,625	47,707	51,154
V. Books, Printing, etc. ..	19,771	19,817	19,822	18,703	18,128
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	46,779	44,693	44,742	42,553	40,578
VII. Building	60,416	61,191	59,629	52,041	52,582
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	43,044	43,098	42,405	36,037	32,846
IX. Railway and Tramway Services ..	116,061	113,281	106,968	92,292	91,889
X. Other Land Transport	20,632	18,817	18,211	17,595	17,158
XI. Shipping, etc.	38,361	38,308	38,050	36,039	32,994
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc. ..	55,547	50,266	43,639	28,668	21,237
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	30,488	29,767	25,504	23,611	20,993
XIV. Miscellaneous—					
(i) Banking, Insurance and Clerical	28,371	30,440	31,140	30,222	28,420
(ii) Public Service	79,175	79,773	81,275	81,395	80,889
(iii) Retail and Wholesale ..	31,034	31,887	28,859	26,630	24,983
(iv) Municipal, Sewerage and Labouring	48,691	46,577	41,027	32,541	30,639
(v) Other Miscellaneous ..	41,146	43,682	42,399	38,374	35,221
Total	911,541	901,168	855,757	769,006	740,831

4. Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members.—(i) *States*, 1932. The census of 1921 showed the percentage of male and female employees (*i.e.*, persons "in receipt of wages or salary," and persons "unemployed"), 20 years of age and over, on the total male and female population, and by applying these percentages to the estimated total male and female population at 31st December, 1932, an estimate of the number of adult employees of each sex in that year was obtained. These figures will, naturally, be subject to modification when the necessary particulars have been compiled from the Census of 1933.

The following table shows separately for males and females and for each State (*a*) the number of members of trade unions, (*b*) the estimated number of employees of each sex 20 years of age and over in all professions, trades, and occupations, and (*c*) the percentage of the former (*a*) on the latter (*b*) at the end of the year 1932. The estimated number of employees includes all persons (over the age specified) in receipt of wages or salary, as well as those unemployed, and therefore embraces a large number of adults who are not eligible for membership of any trade union (such as certain persons employed in professional occupations) as well as others who, while eligible for membership so far as the nature of their trade or occupation is concerned, do not reside in a locality which is covered by any union devoted to their particular trade or occupation. Moreover, the age at which persons are eligible for membership varies in different unions. The Census results are classified in quinquennial age groups, and age 20 years is taken as approximating to the age of admission to membership. A line has been added to show the estimated numbers of "junior" workers under 20 years of age.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members, 1932.

Particulars.	N.S.W. (a)	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Nthn. T'tory.	Australia.
MALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over ..	531,200	347,750	200,840	117,630	92,000	39,130	1,450	1,330,000
No. of Members of Unions ..	271,882	160,011	95,520	47,469	43,215	11 850	741	630,688
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees ..	51.2	46.0	47.6	40.4	46.9	30.3	51.1	47.4
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	92,310	68,140	37,040	23,330	16,840	8,720	120	246,500
FEMALES.								
Estimated Total No. of Employees 20 years of age and over	118,290	105,560	41,610	25,460	17,420	8,730	180	317,250
No. of Members of Unions ..	42,168	36,978	14,535	6,640	6,945	2,849	28	110,143
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total No. Employees	35.6	35.0	34.9	26.1	39.9	32.6	15.6	34.7
Junior Workers (under 20) ..	51,260	43,960	19,300	12,340	8,910	4,150	60	139,980

(a) Inclusive of Federal Capital Territory.

(ii) *Australia.*—Similar particulars for Australia for the five years 1928 to 1932 are given in the next table.

Trade Unions—Number and Percentage of Male and Female Members—Australia.

Particulars.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
MALES.					
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over	1,288,200	1,302,400	1,313,000	1,321,000	1,330,000
Number of Members of Unions	785,189	774,031	735,767	656,105	630,688
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Male Employees	60.9	59.4	56.0	49.7	47.4
Junior Workers (under 20)	239,050	241,400	243,400	244,850	246,500
FEMALES.					
Estimated Total Number of Employees 20 years of age and over	304,000	308,200	311,600	314,600	317,250
Number of Members of Unions	126,352	127,137	119,990	112,901	110,143
Percentage of Members on Estimated Total Number of Female Employees ..	41.5	41.3	38.5	35.9	34.7
Junior Workers (under 20)	134,200	136,000	137,500	138,870	139,980

5. Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members, 1928 to 1932.—The following table shows the number and membership of all trade unions in Australia for the years 1928 to 1932 inclusive, classified

according to size. In this table inter-State unions are counted once only :—

Trade Unions—Classification according to Number of Members—Australia.

Classification.	10,000 and over.	5,000 and under 10,000.	2,000 and under 5,000.	1,000 and under 2,000.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
					NUMBER OF UNIONS.						
1928 ..	27	15	38	46	46	34	29	47	45	52	379
1929 ..	26	15	37	45	47	28	34	49	37	56	374
1930 ..	28	8	39	41	43	33	30	48	35	57	362
1931 ..	26	10	35	42	51	29	23	51	36	59	362
1932 ..	23	14	38	38	47	30	24	50	34	63	361
					MEMBERSHIP.						
1928 ..	565,478	94,520	121,944	65,148	32,738	13,047	6,895	7,114	3,220	1,437	911,541
1929 ..	556,447	98,868	117,834	64,008	33,720	10,831	8,273	7,061	2,601	1,525	901,168
1930 ..	543,235	57,939	133,496	58,476	31,726	12,786	7,030	7,007	2,485	1,577	855,757
1931 ..	454,636	69,163	121,659	58,616	36,779	11,052	5,485	7,470	2,564	1,582	769,006
1932 ..	392,095	102,843	128,801	53,784	34,331	11,410	6,269	7,189	2,477	1,632	740,831
					PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.						
1928 ..	62.0	10.4	13.3	7.1	3.6	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	0.2	100.0
1929 ..	61.7	11.0	13.1	7.1	3.7	1.2	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1930 ..	63.5	6.8	15.6	6.8	3.7	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	100.0
1931 ..	59.1	9.0	15.8	7.6	4.8	1.4	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.2	100.0
1932 ..	52.9	13.9	17.4	7.3	4.6	1.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.2	100.0

In the last part of the preceding table the percentage which the membership in each group bears to the total membership of all groups is given for the years 1928 to 1932. The tendency towards closer organization is evidenced by the fact that though membership of trade unions has increased since 1912 by 71 per cent., the number of unions having less than 2,000 members has considerably decreased, viz., from 360 to 286.

6. **Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions.**—The following table gives particulars regarding number and membership of inter-State or federated trade unions having branches in two or more States. The figures include inter-State unions registered under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act, as well as federated unions which are not so registered :—

Inter-State or Federated Trade Unions—Number and Membership.

Particulars.		Unions Operating in—					Total.
		2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.*a*	
Number of Unions	1928 ..	17	14	14	19	43	107
	1929 ..	19	13	16	20	43	111
	1930 ..	18	15	16	19	43	111
	1931 ..	19	14	18	23	41	115
	1932 ..	21	12	19	23	41	116
Number of Members	1928 ..	22,200	51,225	95,363	175,128	398,355	742,271
	1929 ..	26,955	53,967	107,030	208,721	352,765	748,538
	1930 ..	24,699	63,103	99,861	183,309	357,469	728,441
	1931 ..	23,992	59,110	93,736	178,712	290,457	646,007
	1932 ..	31,950	43,491	92,518	182,540	261,835	612,334

(*a*) Certain unions in this group have, in addition to branches in each of the six States, branches in the Northern Territory and in the Federal Capital Territory.

The number of organizations operating in two or more States has increased from 72 in 1912 to 116 in 1932, and the percentage of the membership of such organizations on the total membership of all organizations has risen from 65 per cent. to 83 per cent. during the same period.

7. **Central Labour Organizations.**—In each of the capital cities, as well as in a number of other industrial centres, delegate organizations, consisting of representatives from a group of trade unions, have been established. Their revenue is raised by means of a per capita tax on the members of each affiliated union. In the majority of the towns where such central organizations exist, most of the local unions are affiliated with the central organization, which is usually known as the Labour or Trades Hall Council, or the Labour Federation. In Western Australia a unified system of organization extends over the industrial centres throughout the State, and there is a provincial branch of the Australian Labour Party, having a central council and executive, and metropolitan and branch district councils to which the local bodies are affiliated. The central council, on which all district councils are represented, meets periodically. In the other States, however, the organization is not so close, and though provision usually exists in the rules of the central council in the capital city of each State for the organization of district councils, or for the representation on the central council of the local councils in the smaller industrial centres of the State, the councils in each State are, as a matter of fact, independent bodies. The table hereunder gives the number of metropolitan and district or local labour councils, together with the number of unions and branches of unions affiliated therewith in each State at the end of the years 1928 to 1932.

Central Labour Organizations—Number, and Unions Affiliated.

Particulars.		N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N. Ter.	F.C.T.	Total.
No. of Councils	1928 ..	3	6	5	2	9	2	1	..	28
	1929 ..	3	5	4	2	9	2	1	..	26
	1930 ..	3	5	5	2	9	2	..	..	26
	1931 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	1	29
	1932 ..	3	5	6	2	9	3	..	1	29
No. of Unions and Branch Unions Affiliated	1928 ..	97	188	83	65	227	55	1	..	716
	1929 ..	87	189	78	64	227	59	1	..	705
	1930 ..	84	188	68	65	237	59	..	..	701
	1931 ..	94	175	61	60	208	64	..	9	671
	1932 ..	95	169	74	55	209	60	..	10	672

The figures regarding number of unions do not necessarily represent separate unions, since the branches of a large union may be affiliated with the local trades councils in the several towns in which they are represented.

Between the trade union and the central organization of unions may be classed certain State or district councils organized on trade lines and composed of delegates from separate unions, the interests of the members of which are closely connected by reason of the occupations of their members, such, for example, as delegate councils of bakers, bread carters and mill employees, or of unions connected directly or indirectly with the metal trades, or with the building trades.

A Central Labour Organization, called the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, came into being during 1927. The Council was created to function on behalf of the Trade Unions of the Commonwealth, and was founded at an All-Australian Trade Union Congress, held in Melbourne in May, 1927. The Australasian Council is based on the Metropolitan Trades and Labour Councils in each State, such bodies having the right to appoint two representatives to act on the Executive of the Council. In addition to the representatives from the Metropolitan Councils, the Executive consists of four officers, viz., the President, two Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary, who are elected by and from the All-Australian Trade Union Congress.

The objective of the Council is the socialization of industry, i.e., production, distribution and exchange. The methods to be adopted are:—(*a*) The closer organization of the workers by the transformation of the Australian Trade Union Movement from the Craft to an Industrial basis by the establishment of one Union in each industry; (*b*) the consolidation of the Australasian Labour Movement with the object of unified control, administration, and action; (*c*) the centralized control of industrial disputes; (*d*) educational propaganda among Unions.

The A.C.T.U. is the first interstate body in Australia with authority to deal with industrial matters of an interstate character affecting the Trade Union movement generally. It is also the body responsible for choosing the Australian Workers' delegate to the Annual International Labour Conference at Geneva.

8. **Organizations Registered under Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act.**—Under Part V. of the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act any employer or association of employers in any industry who has employed not less than 100 employees during six months preceding application for registration, and any association of not less than 100 employees in any industry may be registered.*. Registered unions include both interstate associations and associations operating within one State only.

At the end of the year 1932 the number of employers' organizations registered under the provisions of the Act was 27, with a membership of approximately 20,000. At the same date the number of unions registered was 137, with a membership of approximately 630,000, representing 85 per cent. of the total membership of all trade unions in Australia.

§ 2. Employers' Associations.

1. **General.**—Associations for trade purposes merely are not included in the present chapter, which deals with those associations only whose members are united for their own protection, and for representation in cases before Arbitration Courts, Wages Boards and other wage-fixing tribunals. Associations of employers and employees are recognized under the Commonwealth Conciliation and Arbitration Act as well as under several State Acts, and such organizations may be registered.

* Under the Arbitration (Public Service) Act an association of less than 100 employees may be registered as an organization, provided that its members comprise at least three-fifths of all persons engaged in that industry in the Service.

2. **Employers' Associations in each State.**—The following table gives particulars of the number and membership of employers' associations in each State at the end of the years 1928 to 1932 :—

Employers' Associations—States.

Year.	N.S.W.	Vic.	Q'land.	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.							
1928	146	140	76	56	59	28	505
1929	146	154	80	56	62	29	527
1930	146	152	83	58	66	29	534
1931	148	157	85	60	67	30	547
1932	148	158	85	60	68	30	549
NUMBER OF BRANCHES.							
1928	907	525	188	13	301	1	1,935
1929	921	526	191	12	301	6	1,957
1930	930	495	197	12	297	7	1,938
1931	906	465	197	18	306	7	1,899
1932	907	461	185	18	297	10	1,878
MEMBERSHIP.							
1928	55,353	33,626	18,393	6,751	10,390	2,668	127,181
1929	57,839	36,357	20,113	6,871	11,410	2,752	135,342
1930	56,430	37,790	18,791	7,218	11,723	2,717	134,669
1931	55,417	37,389	18,807	7,311	10,969	2,535	132,428
1932	54,005	37,342	18,929	6,656	10,189	2,504	129,625

The increase shown for "Number of Branches" since the year 1927 is wholly due to the inclusion of associations representing agricultural interests, while the increase in total membership is partly attributable to a more complete collection of statistics relating to these organizations.

3. **Employers' Associations in Industrial Groups.**—The figures in the next table refer to Australia at the end of the years 1931 and 1932.

Employers' Associations—Industrial Groups—Australia.

Class.	Number of Associations.		Number of Branches.		Membership.	
	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.	1931.	1932.
Manufacturing—						
I. Wood, Furniture, etc.	20	20	3	7	1,311	1,297
II. Engineering, etc.	16	16	12	12	3,028	3,000
III. Food, Drink, etc.	117	118	91	81	20,070	19,697
IV. Clothing, Hats, etc.	21	21	2	2	1,916	1,890
V. Books, Printing, etc.	45	45	2	2	2,876	2,873
VI. Other Manufacturing ..	51	51	3	2	3,529	3,537
VII. Building	30	30	13	13	2,665	2,501
VIII. Mining, Quarrying, etc.	12	12	..	..	241	228
X. Other Land Transport	19	19	21	21	2,472	2,365
XI. Shipping, etc. ..	16	16	7	7	275	263
XII. Pastoral, Agricultural, etc.	47	47	1,714	1,700	76,328	74,008
XIII. Domestic, Hotels, etc.	17	17	..	..	1,541	1,413
XIV. Miscellaneous ..	136	137	31	31	16,176	16,553
Total ..	547	549	1,899	1,878	132,428	129,625

The female membership of these associations was 5,153 for 1931 and 5,580 for 1932.

The organization of employers is relatively strongest in the pastoral and agricultural industries and in the manufacture and distribution of articles of food and drink. In the former case there has been considerable growth in organization among small farmers, and in the latter the large membership is mainly due to the proprietors of shops purveying foodstuffs being members of grocers', butchers', and other similar associations.

4. **Employers' Associations in Membership Groups.**—The following table gives information in membership groups for Australia for the years 1928 to 1932.

Employers' Associations—Membership Groups—Australia.

Membership Groups.	1,000 and over.	500 and under 1,000.	300 and under 500.	200 and under 300.	100 and under 200.	50 and under 100.	Under 50.	Total.
NUMBER OF ASSOCIATIONS.								
1928..	22	21	23	20	59	75	285	505
1929..	25	18	22	18	60	80	304	527
1930.. ..	25	21	19	19	58	78	314	534
1931.. ..	22	20	20	21	62	73	329	547
1932.. ..	21	24	19	21	59	71	334	549
MEMBERSHIP.								
1928.. ..	78,503	15,373	9,391	4,918	8,637	4,911	5,448	127,181
1929.. ..	89,156	13,208	8,568	4,467	8,948	5,241	5,754	135,342
1930.. ..	88,531	15,039	7,223	4,363	8,297	5,221	5,995	134,669
1931.. ..	86,402	13,623	7,854	4,800	8,635	4,904	6,210	132,428
1932.. ..	80,756	17,228	7,075	5,246	8,143	4,883	6,294	129,625
PERCENTAGE ON TOTAL MEMBERSHIP.								
1928.. ..	62	12	7	4	7	4	4	100
1929.. ..	66	10	6	3	7	4	4	100
1930.. ..	66	11	5	3	6	4	5	100
1931.. ..	65	10	6	3	7	4	5	100
1932.. ..	62	13	6	4	6	4	5	100

5. **Federations of Employers' Associations.**—In addition to the associations in various industries, there are central associations in each State, to which many of these separate organizations are affiliated. Examples of this kind of association are provided in the Chamber of Manufactures, Chamber of Commerce, and Employers' Federation in each State. Further, these State Associations are, in some cases, organized on a Federal basis, e.g., there is an Associated Chamber of Manufactures, an Associated Chamber of Commerce, and a Central Employers' Association, to which State branches are affiliated.

The affiliation of these associations is, however, somewhat loose as compared with that of the Federated Trade Unions. Whereas in the latter case the central body has complete control of its State branches, in the case of the Employers' Associations the State body generally has complete independence, the central body acting in a more or less advisory capacity only.

The following table gives particulars for the years 1928 to 1932, so far as can be ascertained, of inter-State or federated associations having branches in two or more States :—

Inter-State or Federated Employers' Associations.

Year.	Associations Operating in—					Total.
	2 States.	3 States.	4 States.	5 States.	6 States.	
	Number of Associations.					
1928	3	3	3	11	16	36
1929	3	4	4	10	16	37
1930	4	3	4	12	16	39
1931	5	4	4	13	19	45
1932	5	4	4	13	19	45
	Membership.					
1928	205	1,126	208	59,175	41,511	102,225
1929	201	1,066	594	60,729	43,166	105,756
1930	1,169	339	975	61,327	43,303	107,113
1931	1,190	359	741	61,813	42,871	106,974
1932	1,132	323	842	59,993	40,872	103,162

Of the total membership of 129,625 of all employers' associations, 80 per cent. are organized on an inter-State basis. The Pastoral, Agricultural, &c., section (Class XII.) is the most important in the federated sphere, their numbers covering no less than 57 per cent. of the total membership of federated organizations. The Food, Drink, &c., section (Class III.) and the Miscellaneous section (Class XIV.) are also well represented in the federations.

§ 3. International Comparisons.

1. **The International Labour Conferences.**—In Chapter XVII. of Labour Report No. 14, information was given with regard to the clauses in the Peace Treaty referring to labour conditions. Provision was made in the Treaty for the holding of International Labour Conferences, and the institution of the International Labour Office. The Report referred to also contains information regarding the activities of the Labour Office, together with a brief reference to the five Annual Labour Conferences which had then been held. A short summary of the proceedings at the Sixth Conference was given in Labour Report No. 15; of the Seventh in Labour Report No. 16; of the Eighth and Ninth in Labour Report No. 17; and of the Tenth in Labour Report, No. 19.

The subject-matters discussed, and the names of the Australian delegates to the Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Conferences appeared in Labour Report, No. 20, and a short summary of the proceedings, together with the names of the Australian delegates, at the fourteenth session of the International Labour Conference held at Geneva from the 10th to the 28th June, 1930, was included in Labour Report, No. 21.

The Sixteenth Session was held at Geneva from the 12th to 30th April, 1932, at which 49 States were represented by 150 delegates and 196 advisers. On this occasion the Australian Commonwealth was not represented by a Government delegate. There were four questions on the Agenda of this Session (1) the abolition of fee-charging employment agencies; (2) invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance; (3) age of admission of children to non-industrial employment; (4) protection against accident of workers loading or unloading ships. In the first two cases points were settled upon which the Governments should be consulted with a view to the adoption of draft conventions at the 1933 Conference. In the third case Conference adopted a Draft Convention and a Recommendation. On the fourth item Conference adopted a revised text of the 1929 "Dockers" Convention on the subject.

The Seventeenth Session was held at Geneva from 8th to 20th June, 1933, Australia being represented on this occasion by Mr. J. G. McLaren, C.M.G., B.A., (Government), Mr. Thomas Maughan (Employers), and Mr. A. R. Wallis (Employees). The Agenda comprised five items, (1) Abolition of fee-charging employment agencies; (2) Invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance; (3) Unemployment insurance and various forms of relief; (4) Methods of providing rest and alternation of shifts in automatic sheet-glass works; and (5) Reduction of hours of work; report of the Tripartite Preparatory Conference. In the case of (1) a Draft Convention was adopted providing for their abolition within three years and the licensing of agencies not conducted for profit. Draft Conventions were also adopted covering (2) and a Resolution for the inclusion in the 1934 agenda of a first discussion on the rights of workers who transfer from one country to another. As regards (3) it was decided to place the matter on the 1934 agenda for second discussion, and a number of parts were adopted upon which Governments should be consulted. The same procedure was followed in regard to (4) and (5). Forty-nine States were represented by 367 delegates and advisers.

2. **Unemployment.**—In the following table, the percentage of unemployment in various countries is shown for each month of the year 1932. The figures are obtained chiefly from the *Monthly Bulletin of Statistics*, published by the League of Nations, Geneva :—

Unemployment in various Countries during 1932.

Country.	Percentage Unemployed During Month of—												Average for Year.
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	
Australia	..	..	28.3	..	..	30.0	..	..	29.6	..	..	28.1	29.0
Belgium	20.0	21.0	19.3	18.7	18.9	18.7	19.6	19.5	18.3	17.5	17.5	18.6	19.0
Canada	22.0	20.6	20.4	23.0	22.1	21.9	21.8	21.4	20.4	22.0	22.8	25.5	22.0
Denmark	34.1	35.9	35.8	27.7	24.8	24.9	28.7	29.2	29.6	31.8	35.1	42.8	31.7
Germany	43.6	44.1	44.6	43.9	43.3	43.1	43.9	44.0	43.6	42.9	43.2	45.1	43.8
Great Britain ..	18.4	18.2	17.5	17.3	17.1	16 7	17.1	17.3	17.8	17.9	18.2	18.1	17.6
Holland	33.7	32.7	29.3	25.0	26.4	27.2	29.6	30.6	29.8	29.1	30.5	34.5	29.9
Sweden	24.5	23.9	24.6	21.3	19.4	19.7	19.7	20.4	21.0	22.4	24.5	31.5	22.8
Switzerland ..	11.2	11.3	8.9	7.7	7.6	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.7	10.3	13.6	9.1
United States ..	31.0	30.0	31.0	31.0	32.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	31.0	32.0	34.0	35.0	32.0

3. **Trade Unionism in other Countries.**—The following table gives the membership of Trade Unions in the principal countries. The information has been obtained from various sources, but chiefly from the publications issued by the *International Federation of Trade Unions*.

Trade Unions—Membership, 1st January, 1932.

Country.	No. of Organized Workers.	Country.	No. of Organized Workers.
Argentine	255,000	Ireland	146,361
Australia	769,006	Italy	3,646,928
Austria	719,126	Japan	333,000
Belgium	804,509	Korea	123,000
Brazil	421,061	Latvia	23,804
Canada	205,758	Lithuania	1,200
Ceylon	114,000	Luxemburg	18,048
Chile	204,000	Mexico	500,000
China	2,800,000	New Zealand	44,000
Cuba	20,000	Norway	144,595
Czechoslovakia	1,511,439	Peru	25,000
Denmark	336,664	Philippines	67,000
Dutch East Indies	32,000	Poland	746,196
Egypt	60,000	Portugal	8,830
Estonia	21,622	Roumania	30,483
Finland	19,940	Russia	16,504,800
France	1,244,300	South African Union ..	20,000
Germany	7,684,331	Spain	1,790,737
Great Britain	3,899,949	Sweden	660,419
Greece	72,000	Switzerland	265,191
Holland	724,453	Uruguay	28,484
Hungary	140,880	United States	2,988,261
Iceland	111,921	Venezuela	36,150
India	66,400	Yugoslavia	44,854

4. **Retail Prices of Food—Various Countries.**—The following table shows the average retail prices of the chief items of food in the principal cities of the countries specified. The prices have been extracted from official publications and reports :—

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1932.

(Particulars extracted from Official Publications and Reports.)

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	Australia.								New Zealand.							
		Sydney.				Melbourne.				Wellington.				Christchurch.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	5.45	5.40	5.38	5.08	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	7.00	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.50	5.50	5.00	5.00
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	45.67	45.22	45.28	44.61	33.45	32.30	33.60	33.45	59.25	50.75	51.50	50.75	56.75	49.25	48.75	45.75
Tea	lb.	27.44	26.22	25.94	25.06	27.00	26.30	25.10	22.80	21.00	20.25	19.00	18.00	23.50	22.50	21.50	19.50
Jam	1⅛ lb.	10.94	11.39	11.33	10.83	10.30	10.55	10.45	10.40	13.13	12.75	12.75	12.75	12.38	12.38	12.38	10.50
Sugar	lb.	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	2.75	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
Rice	,,	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.36	3.58	3.48	3.48	3.53	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.50	2.25	2.50	2.50	2.50
Oatmeal	,,	3.16	3.05	2.98	2.98	3.05	2.98	2.74	2.74	2.70	2.40	2.90	2.40	2.65	2.65	2.45	2.25
Raisins	,,	9.38	9.37	9.48	9.17	9.60	9.40	9.30	9.45	6.00	6.50	6.25	5.75	6.00	6.50	6.25	6.25
Potatoes	14 lb.	25.00	18.20	17.40	14.30	19.71	7.71	8.79	7.29	14.50	14.75	16.25	17.75	16.75	12.00	12.00	12.00
Onions	lb.	2.00	2.80	4.00	4.00	1.86	2.71	4.50	2.43	2.25	2.00	2.75	3.75	1.75	1.25	2.75	4.25
Milk	quart	6.90	7.20	7.20	7.20	6.10	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.50	6.00	6.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.00
Butter	lb.	17.06	17.17	18.39	15.89	16.70	16.95	17.40	15.55	12.25	12.25	12.00	10.50	11.25	11.00	12.00	10.25
Cheese	,,	12.00	12.67	12.50	11.61	12.50	11.90	11.55	11.35	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.50	8.00	8.00	8.00	7.75
Eggs	dozen	16.28	26.06	15.39	14.50	16.60	23.67	15.35	11.20	20.75	28.75	17.75	12.75	17.75	23.75	14.50	9.50
Bacon	lb.	14.06	13.06	13.17	13.89	15.35	14.70	14.30	14.50	12.75	12.75	11.75	11.75	13.25	12.25	12.00	11.75
Beef, sirloin	,,	8.85	8.75	8.65	8.60	7.95	7.90	7.75	7.45	7.25	7.00	7.00	6.75	7.75	7.75	7.50	7.50
,, rib	,,	6.75	6.55	6.50	6.30	6.55	6.60	5.90	5.80	5.00	5.00	5.00	4.75	6.50	6.50	6.50	6.25
,, steak, rump	,,	13.20	13.15	12.85	12.95	12.90	13.00	12.00	11.70	10.50	10.00	9.50	9.50	10.50	10.50	9.50	9.50
Mutton, leg	,,	5.86	5.78	5.61	5.50	5.65	5.85	5.40	4.80	5.75	6.00	6.00	5.75	6.75	6.00	6.00	6.00
,, chops	,,	6.89	7.22	6.94	6.78	6.65	6.60	5.95	5.80	6.00	5.75	6.00	5.50	5.75	5.50	4.75	5.00
Pork chops	,,	10.80	10.60	10.40	10.50	9.70	10.10	9.10	9.05	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1932—*continued.*

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	United Kingdom.				Union of South Africa.							
						Capetown.				Johannesburg.			
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.63	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.83	7.57	7.56	7.09	6.84
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	41.00	41.00	42.00	42.75	81.43	81.43	81.21	79.93	75.45	74.68	73.42	73.42
Tea	lb.	20.25	21.00	21.50	21.50	29.70	29.70	28.50	28.10	27.53	26.94	26.56	25.78
Jam	1½ lb.	..	..	..	..	8.19	8.19	7.89	7.50	9.15	8.91	8.88	8.56
Sugar	lb.	2.50	2.50	2.25	2.25	3.50	3.50	3.48	3.48	3.83	3.82	3.78	3.79
Rice	,,	..	..	..	..	2.50	2.56	2.33	2.28	4.13	3.97	3.81	3.97
Oatmeal	,,	..	..	..	..	3.64	3.64	3.64	3.64	4.11	3.89	3.74	3.74
Raisins	,,	..	..	..	..	9.60	9.56	9.40	9.30	9.53	9.44	9.61	9.39
Potatoes	14 lb.	20.50	20.50	..	11.00	21.98	21.00	20.02	16.66	16.80	16.66	16.90	16.94
Onions	lb.	..	..	..	..	2.38	2.19	2.19	1.69	2.09	2.01	1.96	1.86
Milk	quart	6.25	5.75	5.50	6.25	6.33	6.67	6.16	6.17	6.40	6.27	6.00	6.00
Butter	lb.	16.75	16.25	15.50	15.75	19.70	18.80	19.00	18.60	17.16	17.50	18.11	17.44
Cheese	,,	11.00	10.50	10.00	10.50	15.75	15.25	15.45	14.95	15.52	15.26	15.46	14.67
Eggs	dozen	21.00	21.00	18.00	30.00	16.86	25.50	15.50	14.75	21.11	29.47	12.12	12.71
Bacon	lb.	9.25	9.25	10.00	10.25	11.67	11.67	10.83	10.67	9.95	10.30	10.00	9.30
						21.75	22.25	21.75	20.29	16.53	16.65	15.88	14.00
Beef, sirloin	,,	..	..	..	..	8.24	7.60	7.62	7.62	7.76	7.16	7.00	7.51
,, rib	,, (*a*)	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.25	6.00	5.32	5.62	5.62	4.88	4.44	4.44	4.72
	,, (*b*)	9.50	9.50	9.25	8.75								
,, steak, rump ..	,,	..	..	..	..	11.05	11.00	9.93	9.93	10.08	9.24	9.20	9.46
Mutton, leg	,, (*a*)	16.00	15.75	15.50	14.00	8.48	7.60	7.62	7.62	9.12	7.52	7.52	7.92
	,, (*b*)	9.75	9.75	9.50	9.00								
Pork chops	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(*a*) British. (*b*) Chilled or frozen.

Average Retail Prices of Food in Principal Cities—Australia and Other Countries—1932—*continued.*

Article.	Unit or Quantity.	Canada.								United States of America.(*b*)			
		Ottawa.				Montreal.							
		Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.	Feb.	May.	Aug.	Nov.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	(*a*)6.00	(*a*)6.00	(*a*)5.90	(*a*)5.70	(*a*)6.00	(*a*)6.00	(*a*)5.90	(*a*)5.70	7.0	6.90	6.80	6.70
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	45.00	46.25	40.00	42.50	45.00	43.75	43.75	41.25	46.25	40.00	38.75	37.50
Tea	lb.	27.50	25.40	23.70	24.50	27.45	25.25	25.05	24.35	36.80	36.00	35.05	34.05
Jam	1½ lb.	(*a*)10.92	(*a*)10.99	10.86	10.73	(*a*)10.92	(*a*)10.99	10.86	10.73	..	..	..	..
Sugar	lb.	2.95	2.85	2.75	2.65	2.70	2.60	2.50	2.55	2.65	2.45	2.55	2.55
Rice	,,	4.90	4.90	4.55	4.80	4.50	4.50	4.45	4.10	3.65	3.35	3.25	3.10
Oatmeal	,,	2.55	2.50	2.40	2.25	2.40	2.40	2.35	2.30	3.85	3.80	3.75	3.65
Raisins	,,	8.75	9.05	8.50	8.15	9.05	9.05	9.10	8.70	5.75	5.55	5.80	4.95
Potatoes	14 lb.	8.12	7.77	11.83	7.42	7.49	6.93	7.91	7.56	11.90	12.60	11.95	9.80
Onions	lb.	2.25	2.05	3.40	2.05	2.25	3.85	3.20	2.10	3.55	3.35	1.80	1.30
Milk	quart	5.00	5.00	4.00	4.50	5.25	5.00	5.00	5.00	5.70	5.40	5.25	5.30
Butter	lb.	12.60	11.25	10.60	12.45	13.30	11.90	11.05	13.00	14.75	12.55	13.40	13.75
Cheese	,,	10.70	10.80	11.15	10.20	10.65	10.55	9.75	10.05	12.20	11.25	11.30	11.20
Eggs	dozen	17.20	10.85	13.55	22.25	17.85	14.45	14.85	21.70	12.10	10.00	13.40	18.80
Bacon	lb.	9.05 10.35	7.75 9.05	8.40 9.80	9.90 10.90	9.55 10.10	7.85 8.60	8.25 8.70	9.45 10.15	13.05	11.95	11.95	11.25
Beef, sirloin	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
,, rib	,,	9.50	10.20	10.25	9.10	11.65	11.55	11.70	10.25	12.20	11.90	12.30	11.45
,, steak, rump ..	,,	13.15	13.15	13.95	11.45	13.35	13.50	13.25	11.30	16.60	16.50	17.45	15.70
Mutton, leg	,,	11.60	11.05	8.80	9.80	11.40	11.85	12.25	9.15	..	..	..	..
Pork chops	,,	7.35	7.30	7.10	7.35	7.30	6.95	7.55	6.75	9.55	9.95	11.65	10.10

(*a*) Dominion average. (*b*) Average for all towns.

APPENDIX.

Section I.

Wholesale Prices, Melbourne—Averages for years 1931 and 1932.

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1931.	1932.
		s. d.	s. d.
GROUP I. METALS—			
Iron—Pig—			
Mixed Nos.	ton	140 0	140 0
Rod and Bar	,,	410 0	410 0
Angle ..	,,	325 6	257 8
Plate ..	,,	325 10	340 0
Hoop ..	,,	358 9	360 0
Galvanized Corrugated	,,	546 0	528 4
Wire Fencing	,,	345 0	329 9
Zinc—Sheet ..	,,	1,250 0	1,250 0
Lead—Sheet ..	,,	700 0	700 0
Piping	,,	790 0	790 0
Copper—Sheet	lb.	1 5¼	1 3⅝
Coal (on Wharf)	ton	40 2	37 0½
Tinned Plates	box	40 10	49 5
Quicksilver ..	lb.	3 10½	2 6¼
GROUP II. WOOL, COTTON, ETC.—			
Jute Goods—			
Branbags ..	doz.	6 5¼	7 0 5/16
Cornsacks ..	,,	8 10½	8 5 7/16
Woolpacks ..	each	4 0⅝	3 7¾
Leather—			
Chrome Box Hide ..	ft.	0 10⅜	0 10⅛
Sole Leather—			
Factory .. Sides ..	lb.	1 2½	1 1 11/16
Rough Tanned —Split ..	,,	0 9 7/16	0 8½
Cotton—Raw	,,	0 6½	0 6 7/16
Wool ..	,,	0 9¼	0 8½
Tallow ..	ton	411 11	426 8
GROUP III. AGRICULT'L PRODUCE—			
Wheat ..	bushel	2 5 5/16	3 0 15/16
Flour ..	ton	146 9	161 3
Bran ..	,,	82 10	101 7
Pollard ..	,,	91 11	107 5
Oats ..	bushel	2 0 9/16	2 0 1/16
Oatmeal ..	ton	385 10	381 8
Barley—English	bushel	2 7⅝	3 1⅛
Cape	,,	1 9⅞	2 5¾
Maize ..	,,	3 7¾	4 4¼
Hay ..	ton	140 0	140 0
Straw ..	,,	40 7	53 6
Peas ..	bushel	4 10½	6 9 13/16
Potatoes ..	ton	87 4	85 4
Malt ..	bushel	5 8½	5 6
Chaff ..	ton	68 7	81 0
Onions ..	,,	70 0	336 9
GROUP IV. DAIRY PRODUCE—			
Ham ..	lb.	1 1 1/16	1 2¼
Bacon ..	,,	0 10¼	0 10¼
Cheese ..	,,	1 0¼	1 0 5/16
Butter ..	,,	1 4⅛	1 2 5/16
Lard ..	,,	0 8 11/16	0 5½
Eggs ..	doz.	1 0 13/16	1 0 15/16
Honey ..	lb.	0 4⅜	0 4 11/16
Beeswax ..	,,	1 2¼	1 1 1/16
Condensed Milk	doz tins	9 4⅝	8 7⅜

COMMODITY.	UNIT.	1931.	1932.
		s. d.	s. d.
GROUP V. GROCERIES, ETC.—			
Currants ..	lb.	0 7 3/16	0 7 5/16
Raisins ..	,,	0 6 13/16	0 8¼
Herrings ..	doz. 1-lb. tins	9 4⅜	9 6¾
Salmon ..	,,	19 3	19 5
Sardines ..	doz. hlvs.	8 7½	8 7½
Tea ..	lb.	1 3¼	1 0 3/16
Coffee ..	,,	2 1½	2 1½
Cocoa ..	,,	1 3	1 3
Sugar ..	ton	777 10	777 10
Macaroni ..	lb.	0 5½	0 4 7/16
Tapioca ..	cwt.	21 6½	19 6¾
Rice ..	ton	504 2	481 3
Salt—Fine ..	,,	133 11	124 2
Rock ..	,,	170 10	163 4
Mustard ..	doz. 1-lb. tins	45 0	44 0
Starch ..	lb.	0 10 11/16	0 10½
Blue ..	,,	1 0 5/16	1 0
Matches ..	gross	5 7 11/16	5 10 3/16
Candles ..	lb.	0 8	0 8
Kerosene ..	gallon	1 6	1 6¼
GROUP VI. MEAT—			
Beef ..	100 lb.	31 9⅝	27 2¾
Mutton ..	lb.	0 2⅞	0 2¾
Lamb ..	,,	0 4 13/16	0 4 3/16
Veal ..	,,	0 4¼	0 3 7/16
Pork ..	,,	0 5 13/16	0 5 9/16
GROUP VII. BUILDING MATERIAL—			
Timber, Flooring 6 x 1¼ ..	100ft. lin.	27 3¾	27 5 7/16
6 x ⅞ ..	,,	22 1	21 6⅝
6 x ¾ ..	,,	19 10¾	19 4 7/16
6 x ½ ..	,,	13 9⅜	13 10⅝
Weatherboards	,,	15 0 5/16	14 11¼
Oregon ..	1,000 ft. sup.	280 11	276 6
Shelving ..	,,	511 3	538 9
Cement ..	cask	22 3	22 3
White Lead ..	ton	1,150 0	1,172 11
GROUP VIII. CHEMICALS—			
Cream of Tartar	lb.	1 8⅛	1 6¼
Carbonate of Soda ..	ton	408 4	417 6
Saltpetre ..	,,	950 0	950 0
Sulphur ..	,,	247 11	272 11
Caustic Soda ..	,,	550 0	550 5
Potassium Cyanide ..	lb.	1 7½	1 7½
Alum ..	ton	553 4	600 0

NOTE.—In many instances these prices are the averages of certain brands which have been on the market for a great number of years, and these particular commodities and prices were therefore adopted in the scheme of computing the index-numbers for fluctuations in wholesale prices generally.

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Sydney during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
Groceries, &c.—		*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Bread	2 lb.	5.48	5.45	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.38	5.38	5.38	5.25	5.10	5.08	5.18	5.32
Flour, ordinary	25 lb.	46.61	45.67	45.33	45.11	45.22	45.44	45.11	45.28	45.28	44.50	44.61	44.28	45.20
„ self-raising	2 „	6.56	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.44	6.39	6.44	6.44	6.39	6.39	6.39	6.43
Tea	lb.	27.44	27.44	27.44	27.28	26.22	26.06	25.94	25.94	25.94	25.28	25.06	24.83	26.24
Sugar	„	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53	4.53
Rice	„	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.53	3.47	3.33	3.36	3.31	3.48
Sago	„	3.28	3.28	3.28	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.25	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.19	3.17	3.20
Jam, apricot	1½ „	10.89	10.94	11.22	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.28	11.33	11.33	11.11	10.83	10.83	11.17
Golden Syrup	2 „	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.11	7.06	7.06	7.06	7.10
Oatmeal	lb.	3.14	3.16	3.14	3.07	3.05	3.00	3.00	2.98	2.98	2.98	2.98	3.08	3.05
Raisins, seeded	„	9.38	9.38	9.19	9.30	9.37	9.37	9.31	9.48	9.48	9.41	9.17	9.41	9.36
Currants	„	8.83	8.83	8.89	8.89	8.94	8.94	8.89	8.83	8.83	8.89	8.89	8.78	8.87
Apricots, dried	„	12.39	12.50	12.50	12.83	13.17	13.39	13.61	13.61	13.83	14.22	14.89	14.94	13.49
Peaches, canned	2 lb.	10.67	11.11	11.06	11.56	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.67	11.56	11.56	11.50	11.45
Pears, canned	„	11.56	11.78	11.89	12.00	12.06	11.94	11.94	11.94	12.00	12.11	12.00	12.00	11.94
Salmon, in tins	lb.	16.28	16.28	16.39	16.50	16.56	16.56	15.94	16.22	16.22	16.22	16.17	16.17	16.30
Potatoes	14 lb.	20.60	25.00	22.70	20.70	18.20	16.90	16.80	17.40	17.10	18.90	14.30	12.50	18.43
Onions	lb.	1.80	2.00	2.20	2.70	2.80	3.30	3.80	4.00	4.60	5.80	4.00	2.10	3.26
Soap, household	„	5.27	5.09	5.09	5.29	5.29	5.18	5.15	4.97	4.99	4.97	4.97	4.97	5.10
Candles	„	11.39	11.56	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.39	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.44	11.43
Kerosene	1 gal.	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	1.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29	21.29
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh	1 quart	6.90	6.90	7.30	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.16
Butter, factory	lb.	16.72	17.06	17.44	18.50	17.17	17.39	18.39	18.39	18.39	18.00	15.89	15.56	17.41
Cheese, mild	„	11.81	12.00	12.22	12.67	12.67	12.56	12.44	12.50	12.61	12.33	11.61	11.39	12.24
Milk, condensed	1 tin	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.44	9.33	9.33	9.22	9.17	9.28	9.22	9.00	9.31
Eggs, fresh	1 doz.	15.28	16.28	19.11	21.61	26.06	21.78	18.56	15.39	14.67	14.56	14.50	15.44	17.77
Bacon, rashers	lb.	14.11	14.06	13.72	13.72	13.06	12.50	12.44	13.17	13.61	13.44	13.89	13.78	13.46
Ham, uncooked	„	17.63	17.75	18.38	18.25	16.31	16.56	16.81	16.44	16.69	17.69	17.38	17.38	17.28
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin	„	8.85	8.85	8.85	8.95	8.75	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.55	8.65	8.60	8.65	8.73
„ ribs	„	6.75	6.75	6.75	6.50	6.55	6.60	6.45	6.50	6.20	6.40	6.30	6.40	6.51
„ steak, rump	„	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.20	13.15	13.15	12.95	12.85	12.70	12.85	12.95	12.95	13.03
„ „ stewing	„	5.85	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.65	5.65	5.70	5.80	5.65	5.85	5.70	5.65	5.73
„ sausages	„	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.30	5.25	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.29
„ corned round	„	7.55	7.50	7.45	7.35	7.20	7.25	7.20	7.15	7.10	7.25	7.30	7.25	7.30
„ „ brisket with bone	„	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.60	3.80	3.60	3.55	3.65	3.68
Mutton, leg	„	5.92	5.86	5.92	5.83	5.78	5.67	5.61	5.61	5.39	5.39	5.50	5.44	5.66
„ shoulder	„	4.39	4.39	4.39	4.28	4.28	4.33	4.28	4.17	4.00	4.06	4.00	4.06	4.22
„ loin	„	7.00	6.94	6.75	6.88	6.56	6.69	6.63	6.44	6.44	6.31	6.44	6.50	6.63
„ chops, loin	„	7.39	7.39	7.39	7.06	7.22	7.11	7.06	6.94	6.72	6.83	6.78	6.83	7.06
„ „ leg	„	6.94	6.89	6.89	6.78	6.67	6.67	6.56	6.56	6.33	6.22	6.33	6.39	6.60
Pork, leg	„	11.10	10.90	10.90	10.75	10.85	10.40	10.60	10.40	10.45	10.65	10.50	10.50	10.67
„ loin	„	11.05	10.95	10.85	10.60	10.70	10.55	10.75	10.40	10.70	10.90	10.75	10.65	10.74
„ chops	„	10.85	10.80	10.75	10.40	10.60	10.20	10.45	10.40	10.45	10.55	10.50	10.40	10.50
„ sausages	„	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.13	8.50	8.30	8.30	8.30	7.90	8.10	8.10	8.10	8.25

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Melbourne during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
		d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread	2 lb.	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
Flour, ordinary ..	25 „	33.75	33.45	32.75	32.30	32.30	32.35	32.05	33.60	34.95	34.05	33.45	33.30	33.19
„ self-raising ..	2 „	6.15	6.10	6.00	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.95	5.98
Tea	lb.	27.00	27.00	27.00	27.00	26.30	25.70	25.40	25.10	24.80	23.40	22.80	23.00	25.38
Sugar	„	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Rice	„	3.58	3.58	3.58	3.53	3.48	3.50	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.48	3.53	3.48	3.52
Sago	„	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.78	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.83	2.82
Jam, apricot ..	1½ „	9.85	10.30	10.40	10.40	10.55	10.55	10.50	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.40	10.35	10.39
Golden Syrup ..	2 „	7.55	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.45	7.45	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.35	7.40	7.44
Oatmeal	lb.	2.95	3.05	3.03	3.00	2.98	2.83	2.80	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.74	2.64	2.86
Raisins, seeded ..	„	9.80	9.60	9.55	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.35	9.30	9.45	9.45	9.45	9.40	9.47
Currants	„	8.20	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.30	8.35	8.35	8.45	8.50	8.50	8.32
Apricots, dried ..	„	12.50	15.00	15.10	15.10	15.00	15.00	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.90	14.90	15.20	14.78
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	10.70	11.10	11.15	11.45	11.45	11.50	11.65	11.65	11.65	11.75	11.80	12.05	11.49
Pears, canned ..	„	11.40	11.95	11.85	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.95	11.95	11.95	12.10	12.10	12.00	11.89
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	15.40	15.95	16.75	16.85	16.85	16.85	16.85	17.15	17.35	17.55	17.55	17.55	16.89
Potatoes	14 lb.	17.00	19.71	14.36	11.43	7.71	8.36	8.71	8.79	7.36	6.57	7.29	8.36	10.47
Onions	lb.	1.43	1.86	2.29	2.57	2.71	3.07	3.50	4.50	5.64	5.10	2.43	1.43	3.05
Soap, household ..	„	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.39	5.25	5.30	5.15	5.15	5.13	5.06	5.20	5.27
Candles	„	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.15	11.25	11.05	11.05	11.05	11.00	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.15
Kerosene	1 gal.	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.44	21.78	21.85	21.50
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.10	6.10	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.06
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.50	16.70	17.05	17.95	16.95	16.75	17.25	17.40	17.80	17.00	15.55	15.15	16.84
Cheese, mild ..	„	12.30	12.50	12.20	12.40	11.90	12.00	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.65	11.35	11.00	11.83
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.70	9.50	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.45	9.35	9.05	9.05	9.20	9.20	9.43
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	11.75	16.60	15.30	19.65	23.67	19.10	17.00	15.35	12.00	11.15	11.20	11.20	15.33
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	15.55	15.35	15.10	14.90	14.70	14.40	14.30	14.30	14.50	14.70	14.50	14.50	14.74
Ham, uncooked ..	„	15.88	15.56	15.56	15.56	15.13	14.38	14.75	14.75	15.25	15.75	15.50	15.50	15.30
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	„	7.80	7.95	7.95	7.85	7.90	7.95	7.85	7.75	7.60	7.60	7.45	7.45	7.76
„ ribs	„	6.40	6.55	6.55	6.45	6.60	6.45	6.25	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.80	5.75	6.22
„ steak, rump ..	„	12.70	12.90	12.90	12.80	13.00	12.60	12.30	12.00	12.00	11.90	11.70	11.50	12.36
„ „ stewing	„	6.05	5.95	5.95	5.95	6.05	5.70	5.80	5.65	5.60	5.55	5.20	5.15	5.72
„ sausages ..	„	5.22	5.22	5.11	5.11	5.33	5.22	5.10	5.05	5.15	5.20	4.95	4.95	5.13
„ corned round	„	8.10	8.15	8.25	8.10	7.85	7.45	7.35	7.15	7.05	7.05	6.75	6.75	7.50
„ „ brisket with bone	„	4.05	3.90	4.10	4.20	4.00	3.65	3.80	3.75	3.55	3.60	3.50	3.50	3.80
Mutton, leg ..	„	5.40	5.65	5.80	5.75	5.85	5.75	5.50	5.40	5.00	5.15	4.80	4.85	5.41
„ shoulder ..	„	3.30	3.45	3.35	3 45	3.55	3.60	3.40	3.10	3.00	3.05	2.80	2.75	3.24
„ loin ..	„	5.35	5.35	5.40	5.50	5.15	5.20	5.35	5.20	5.10	5.25	4.80	4.85	5.21
„ chops, loin	„	6.35	6.65	6.55	6.85	6.60	6.55	6.55	5.95	5.95	6.00	5.80	5.55	6.28
„ „ leg	„	6.78	6.67	6.78	6.78	6.94	6.83	6.61	6.33	6.17	6.17	6.11	6.06	6.52
Pork, leg	„	8.95	8.85	9.00	8.95	8.95	8.55	8.40	8.40	8.65	8.65	8.40	8.40	8.68
„ loin	„	9.10	9.10	9.25	9.25	9.25	8.75	8.65	8.80	8.75	8.75	8.55	8.50	8.89
„ chops	„	9.90	9.70	10.00	10.00	10.10	9.40	9.25	9.10	9.25	9.25	9.05	9.05	9.51
„ sausages ..	„	8.67	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.50	8.30	7.90	7.70	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	8.05

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Brisbane during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	4.90	4.68	4.59	4.58	4.59	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.56	4.56	4.57	4.56	4.61
Flour, ordinary ..	25 lb.	46.45	46.00	45.86	45.86	45.86	45.86	46.00	45.82	45.68	45.41	45.36	45.36	45.79
,, self-raising ..	2 ,,	7.23	7.09	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.82	6.73	6.73	6.77	6.64	6.68	6.88
Tea	lb.	23.82	23.82	23.82	23.86	23.55	23.18	23.18	23.05	23.00	22.00	22.00	22.27	23.13
Sugar	,,	4.46	4.46	4.46	4.45	4.45	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.44	4.45
Rice	,,	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.41	3.45	3.45	3.32	3.27	3.27	3.41
Sago	,,	2.95	2.95	2.95	2.90	2.90	2.90	2.95	2.89	2.85	2.85	2.80	2.85	2.90
Jam, apricot ..	1½ ,,	8.97	9.27	9.38	9.75	9.89	9.96	10.02	10.06	10.06	10.19	10.13	9.89	9.80
Golden Syrup ..	2 ,,	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.55	7.45	7.54
Oatmeal	lb.	2.70	2.74	2.72	2.72	2.72	2.74	2.79	2.80	2.76	2.76	2.76	2.75	2.75
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	10.59	10.64	10.64	10.59	10.59	10.50	10.45	10.45	10.45	10.41	10.41	10.41	10.51
Currants	,,	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.00	9.00	8.95	9.00	9.09	9.14	9.14	9.23	9.14	9.07
Apricots, dried ..	,,	12.50	13.95	13.91	14.23	14.32	14.50	14.95	14.86	15.27	15.41	15.41	15.59	14.58
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.86	10.68	11.68	12.00	12.18	12.59	12.59	12.86	12.64	12.64	12.64	12.23	12.05
Pears, canned ..	,,	11.32	11.95	12.09	12.23	12.36	12.50	12.45	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.50	12.14	12.25
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	14.27	14.36	14.55	14.64	14.55	14.55	14.45	14.36	14.36	14.41	14.36	14.32	14.43
Potatoes	14 lb.	18.59	23.18	18.86	15.82	13.91	14.18	15.77	15.14	14.36	13.00	10.95	12.18	15.50
Onions	lb.	1.58	1.89	2.17	2.41	2.43	2.69	3.01	3.48	4.36	4.09	1.59	1.15	2.57
Soap, household ..	,,	3.82	3.84	3.84	3.82	3.82	3.82	3.66	3.45	3.34	3.25	3.30	3.32	3.61
Candles	,,	10.27	10.36	10.36	10.32	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.36	10.41	10.32	10.35
Kerosene	1 gal.	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14	18.14
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	5.98	5.98	5.98	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.08	6.06
Butter, factory ..	lb.	18.32	17.36	17.82	18.36	18.36	17.18	17.27	17.55	17.55	17.73	16.41	15.32	17.44
Cheese, mild ..	,,	11.59	11.50	11.41	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.50	11.45	11.45	11.45	11.36	11.14	11.45
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.55	9.50	9.55	9.55	9.36	9.05	9.09	9.00	9.00	9.14	9.32	9.41	9.29
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	14.14	13.86	16.50	20.18	24.09	20.27	16.36	12.32	13.91	13.27	11.86	13.45	15.85
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	11.50	10.95	11.05	10.82	10.77	10.82	10.77	10.91	11.36	11.27	11.18	11.18	11.05
Ham, uncooked ..	,,	15.25	15.25	15.10	15.28	15.28	15.15	14.94	14.94	15.75	15.94	16.81	17.75	15.62
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	,,	7.23	7.18	7.18	7.15	7.15	7.15	6.70	6.60	6.55	6.70	6.65	6.75	6.92
,, ribs	,,	4.75	4.55	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.58	4.50	4.40	4.40	4.55	4.55	4.60	4.55
,, steak, rump ..	,,	9.65	9.60	9.60	9.60	9.55	9.45	8.95	8.95	8.95	9.05	9.10	9.10	9.30
,, ,, stewing	,,	4.10	4.10	4.10	3.95	3.95	3.85	3.73	3.73	3.68	3.93	3.98	4.03	3.93
,, sausages ..	,,	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.05	5.00	5.05	4.85	4.85	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.90	4.95
,, corned round	,,	6.20	6.05	6.05	6.05	6.10	6.05	5.85	5.80	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.80	5.94
,, ,, brisket with bone	,,	3.00	2.91	2.78	2.63	2.72	2.72	2.61	2.70	2.55	2.60	2.75	2.75	2.73
Mutton, leg ..	,,	5.75	5.70	5.65	5.70	5.65	5.55	5.45	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.35	5.35	5.50
,, shoulder ..	,,	3.40	3.40	3.30	3.45	3.40	3.40	3.20	3.05	3.00	3.05	3.10	3.15	3.24
,, loin ..	,,	5.15	5.05	5.05	5.10	5.05	5.00	4.75	4.85	4.80	4.85	4.80	4.85	4.94
,, chops, loin	,,	5.65	5.60	5.50	5.60	5.60	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.25	5.25	5.15	5.20	5.42
,, ,, leg	,,	5.85	5.75	5.65	5.80	5.75	5.85	5.65	5.55	5.45	5.55	5.45	5.50	5.65
Pork, leg	,,	8.55	8.25	8.15	8.05	8.15	8.05	8.00	8.15	8.15	8.65	8.25	8.25	8.22
,, loin ..	,,	8.45	8.15	8.05	8.05	8.10	8.00	7.90	8.05	8.00	8.60	8.15	8.20	8.14
,, chops ..	,,	8.75	8.55	8.35	8.35	8.45	8.55	8.45	8.40	8.35	8.95	8.60	8.50	8.52
,, sausages ..	,,	6.36	6.14	6.14	6.29	6.29	6.29	6.00	6.14	6.14	6.29	6.14	6.14	6.20

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Adelaide during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Groceries, &c.—														
Bread ..	2 lb.	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.84
Flour, ordinary ..	25 ,,	33.60	33.25	33.45	32.78	32.83	31.83	30.95	31.45	31.95	32.30	32.80	32.45	32.47
,, self-raising ..	2	4.22	4.22	4.17	4.17	4.17	4.22	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20	4.20
Tea	lb.	24.95	24.95	24.85	24.85	23.94	22.83	22.70	22.70	22.80	21.80	21.55	21.55	23.29
Sugar	,,	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.42	4.42	4.43	4.43	4.43	4.40	4.40	4.40	4.41
Rice	,,	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.25	3.17	3.17	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.20	3.10	3.15	3.22
Sago	,,	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.80	2.83	2.78	2.80	2.75	2.60	2.55	2.65	2.65	2.73
Jam, apricot ..	1½ ,,	9.78	9.94	10.05	10.11	10.17	10.11	10.15	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.20	10.15	10.12
Golden Syrup ..	2 ,,	7.11	7.11	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.17	7.05	7.05	7.05	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.09
Oatmeal	lb.	2.40	2.40	2.42	2.52	2.42	2.42	2.38	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.36	2.40
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	7.00	7.00	7.00	7.00	6.89	6.89	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.10	7.20	7.10	7.02
Currants	,,	7.35	7.35	7.40	7.20	7.39	7.39	7.40	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.50	7.60	7.43
Apricots, dried ..	,,	11.25	11.89	12.11	12.22	12.17	12.17	12.20	12.20	12.20	12.75	13.35	12.85	12.28
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	9.78	9.94	10.33	10.50	10.72	10.83	11.10	11.20	11.35	11.35	11.30	11.30	10.81
Pears, canned ..	,,	10.06	10.11	10.33	10.28	10.28	10.44	10.70	10.80	10.85	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.50
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	11.78	11.78	11.78	11.78	11.83	11.83	11.70	11.70	11.75	11.85	11.75	11.90	11.79
Potatoes	14 lb.	18.33	23.83	16.17	12.17	9.00	8.67	8.71	10.67	9.83	8.50	8.00	9.83	11.98
Onions	lb.	1.14	1.48	1.92	2.08	2.17	2.75	3.07	4.25	5.08	3.40	1.83	1.17	2.53
Soap, household ..	,,	4.29	4.29	4.25	4.18	4.21	4.19	4.18	4.18	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.13	4.19
Candles	,,	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.85	10.72	10.72	10.75	10.65	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.70	10.75
Kerosene	1 gal.	19.73	20.24	20.07	19.43	18.59	18.83	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.74	18.89	18.89	19.13
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.11	16.11	17.72	18.22	16.28	15.78	16.65	16.35	16.60	15.80	14.10	14.10	16.15
Cheese, mild ..	,,	9.56	9.61	9.83	10.00	9.83	9.83	9.50	9.30	9.40	9.35	8.95	8.60	9.48
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.22	9.22	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.17	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.13
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	8.67	9.89	11.83	18.67	19.17	15.61	16.15	13.95	9.45	8.70	8.55	8.60	12.44
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	10.44	10.44	10.44	10.50	10.72	10.83	10.65	10.45	10.90	11.10	11.10	10.55	10.68
Ham, uncooked ..	,,	14.61	14.61	14.50	14.63	14.75	14.81	14.44	14.31	14.56	14.81	15.25	15.38	14.72
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	,,	7.25	7.60	7.80	8.10	8.20	8.10	7.80	7.50	7.25	7.35	7.30	7.20	7.62
,, ribs	,,	5.40	5.85	5.90	6.40	6.55	6.55	6.20	5.85	5.60	5.65	5.60	5.40	5.91
,, steak, rump ..	,,	11.20	12.10	11.90	12.30	12.40	12.40	12.30	11.80	11.40	11.30	11.40	11.30	11.81
,, ,, stewing	,,	6.80	7.00	7.30	7.40	7.70	7.80	7.50	7.40	7.20	7.20	7.20	7.00	7.29
,, sausages ..	,,	4.30	4.40	4.90	4.90	5.20	5.10	4.90	4.80	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.74
,, corned round	,,	8.25	8.50	8.60	8.60	8.85	8.65	8.35	7.80	7.85	7.80	7.85	7.80	8.24
,, ,, brisket with bone	,,	4.17	4.58	4.80	4.70	4.70	4.70	5.00	4.30	4.30	4.30	4.40	4.30	4.52
Mutton, leg ..	,,	6.90	7.45	7.50	7.80	7.75	7.30	6.75	6.40	6.00	6.05	6.00	6.00	6.83
,, shoulder ..	,,	5.65	5.95	6.00	6.25	6.35	5.85	5.85	5.40	5.15	5.20	5.05	5.10	5.65
,, loin ..	,,	6.55	6.35	6.45	6.65	6.55	6.85	6.40	6.35	6.00	6.00	5.75	5.60	6.29
,, chops, loin	,,	7.60	7.70	8.00	8.20	8.30	8.20	7.90	7.50	7.30	7.00	7.00	7.10	7.65
,, ,, leg	,,	8.20	8.50	8.70	9.10	9.15	8.95	8.90	8.05	7.85	7.95	7.65	7.75	8.40
Pork, leg	,,	8.55	8.65	8.95	8.95	9.15	8.75	8.25	8.05	7.95	7.85	7.55	7.75	8.37
,, loin ..	,,	9.00	9.10	9.80	9.50	9.50	9.00	8.70	8.50	8.40	8.60	8.20	8.25	8.86
,, chops ..	,,	9.70	9.80	10.00	9.80	9.90	9.80	9.60	9.20	8.90	8.90	8.60	8.60	9.40

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Perth during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	4.50	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	3.90	3.90	3.90	3.85	4.01
Flour, ordinary ..	25 ,,	35.30	30.90	30.60	30.40	29.95	30.75	30.75	30.45	30.10	30.20	30.00	29.50	30.74
,, self-raising ..	2 ,,	6.20	6.05	5.95	6.05	6.05	6.15	6.05	6.05	6.00	5.95	5.95	5.90	6.03
Tea	lb.	28.80	28.80	28.60	28.80	26.60	26.30	26.30	25.90	25.80	24.00	23.60	23.40	26.41
Sugar	,,	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50
Rice	,,	3.75	3.65	3.70	3.85	3.75	3.75	3.75	3.70	3.70	3.60	3.50	3.45	3.68
Sago	,,	2.95	2.95	3.00	3.05	3.00	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.05	3.00	3.00	3.02
Jam, apricot ..	1½ ,,	9.85	10.35	10.75	10.95	11.00	11.00	10.95	11.20	11.25	11.25	11.25	11.20	10.92
Golden Syrup ..	2 ,,	8.35	8.35	8.35	8.30	8.35	8.30	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.29
Oatmeal	lb.	3.19	3.19	3.14	3.11	3.11	3.11	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.06	3.10
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	9.50	9.40	9.35	9.30	9.40	9.25	9.35	9.35	9.25	9.45	9.40	9.35	9.37
Currants	,,	8.70	8.80	8.80	8.70	8.65	8.60	8.60	8.55	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.65	8.67
Apricots, dried ..	,,	13.00	14.00	14.00	14.40	14.20	14.20	14.40	14.40	14.50	14.60	14.60	15.10	14.29
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.90	11.85	12.30	12.35	12.50	12.50	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.70	13.00	12.90	12.49
Pears, canned ..	,,	12.50	13.00	12.80	13.10	13.20	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.20	13.10	13.00	12.90	13.01
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.50
Potatoes	14 lb.	19.00	20.50	21.70	21.10	17.30	16.45	15.90	16.20	15.20	10.75	9.15	8.35	15.97
Onions	lb.	1.55	2.00	2.40	3.10	2.90	3.30	3.95	4.25	4.95	5.00	3.20	2.45	3.25
Soap, household ..	,,	4.13	4.14	4.14	4.14	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.34	4.26	4.30	4.32	4.27	4.26
Candles	,,	11.50	11.60	11.60	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.74
Kerosene	1 gal.	21.95	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.36	22.22	22.22	21.93	21.93	22.08	22.21
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	7.05	7.05	7.05	6.95	6.95	6.95	6.85	6.65	6.55	6.55	6.35	6.15	6.76
Butter, factory ..	lb.	17.20	16.85	18.30	18.95	18.60	17.65	17.65	17.90	17.70	17.55	16.95	15.90	17.60
Cheese, mild ..	,,	11.70	11.80	11.80	11.70	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.75	11.45	11.45	11.35	11.67
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	9.80	9.55	9.55	9.50	9.35	9.25	9.25	9.25	9.15	9.10	9.15	9.20	9.34
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	10.25	13.30	20.60	26.40	24.70	22.30	14.90	13.00	11.75	11.75	11.90	11.35	16.02
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.50	14.30	14.10	14.10	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.40	14.13
Ham, uncooked ..	,,	16.60	17.20	17.40	17.25	17.00	16.56	16.70	16.50	16.50	16.50	16.30	16.70	16.77
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	,,	7.90	8.00	8.00	8.10	8.10	8.30	7.65	7.60	7.70	7.80	7.80	7.80	7.90
,, ribs	,,	6.70	6.80	6.80	7.00	7.00	7.20	6.55	6.50	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.68
,, steak, rump ..	,,	14.60	14.70	14.60	14.30	14.50	14.70	13.70	13.40	13.60	13.60	13.60	13.60	14.08
,, ,, stewing	,,	6.80	7.00	6.80	6.80	6.80	7.10	6.65	6.60	6.70	6.80	6.80	6.80	6.81
,, sausages ..	,,	5.25	5.15	5.15	5.15	5.25	5.25	5.30	5.30	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.19
,, corned round	,,	7.90	8.10	7.90	7.80	7.85	8.05	7.55	7.10	7.30	7.40	7.40	7.40	7.65
,, ,, brisket with bone	,,	4.65	4.80	4.70	4.17	4.33	4.50	4.11	3.94	3.94	3.89	3.83	3.94	4.24
Mutton, leg ..	,,	6.50	6.60	6.65	6.55	7.10	6.85	6.35	6.25	6.05	5.60	5.50	5.40	6.28
,, shoulder ..	,,	4.35	4.35	4.25	4.30	4.75	4.70	4.30	4.50	4.40	3.95	3.75	3.80	4.28
,, loin ..	,,	5.95	6.10	6.20	6.25	6.60	6.40	6.00	6.00	5.60	5.30	5.20	5.20	5.90
,, chops, loin	,,	6.80	6.75	6.55	6.65	7.05	6.75	6.45	6.45	6.25	6.15	6.15	6.15	6.51
,, ,, leg	,,	6.85	6.95	6.85	6.85	7.25	6.85	6.65	6.55	6.35	6.15	6.25	6.25	6.65
Pork, leg	,,	9.45	9.35	9.20	9.10	9.20	9.25	9.15	8.90	8.65	8.55	8.45	8.85	9.01
,, loin	,,	9.40	9.20	9.35	9.25	9.45	9.45	9.20	9.05	8.80	8.55	8.25	8.55	9.04
,, chops	,,	9.55	9.50	9.35	9.35	9.50	9.55	9.50	9.35	9.25	9.05	8.95	9.05	9.30
,, sausages ..	,,	7.30	7.20	7.40	7.30	7.30	7.10	7.00	6.80	6.60	6.70	6.70	6.70	7.01

Average Retail Prices of Chief Food Items in Hobart during each Month of the Year, 1932.

Article.	Unit.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Average, Year, 1932.
Groceries, &c.—		d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Bread	2 lb.	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95	3.95
Flour, ordinary ..	25 ,,	38.50	37.55	38.15	37.95	37.65	36.95	36.95	36.80	37.55	37.10	37.10	35.90	37.35
,, self-raising ..	2 ,,	6.45	6.45	6.40	6.35	6.40	6.35	6.30	6.20	6.10	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.25
Tea	lb.	25.70	25.70	26.50	26.30	24.90	24.60	24.50	24.50	24.20	22.90	22.60	23.00	24.62
Sugar	,,	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.50	4.49	4.49	4.49	4.50
Rice	,,	3.70	3.65	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.65	3.69
Sago	,,	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.50	3.45	3.45	3.45	3.50	3.45	3.50	3.48
Jam, apricot ..	1½ ,,	11.05	11.40	11.30	11.25	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.55	11.60	11.55	11.46
Golden Syrup ..	2 ,,	8.60	8.65	8.70	8.65	8.60	8.55	8.55	8.45	8.30	8.35	8.35	8.15	8.49
Oatmeal	lb.	3.41	3.40	3.41	3.41	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.29	3.35
Raisins, seeded ..	,,	9.80	9.80	9.95	9.75	9.60	9.70	9.60	9.60	9.65	9.65	9.65	9.45	9.68
Currants	,,	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.05	9.10	9.20	9.10	9.10	9.10	9.00	9.09
Apricots, dried ..	,,	12.50	13.40	13.57	14.00	14.13	14.57	14.67	14.50	15.00	15.00	14.50	14.50	14.20
Peaches, canned ..	2 lb.	11.75	12.00	12.10	12.40	12.40	12.50	12.30	12.60	12.10	12.20	12.15	11.95	12.20
Pears, canned ..	,,	12.00	12.25	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.00	12.20	12.20	12.00	11.95	11.85	12.04
Salmon, in tins ..	lb.	13.95	13.95	14.00	13.80	13.70	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	13.90	14.00	14.00	13.91
Potatoes	14 lb.	20.65	23.60	23.30	22.10	17.90	13.88	13.60	13.45	13.35	13.35	13.25	15.90	17.03
Onions	lb.	2.25	2.70	2.75	3.00	3.25	3.55	4.11	4.80	5.90	6.30	3.55	2.95	3.76
Soap, household ..	,,	5.80	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.48	5.33	5.09	4.99	4.99	4.95	4.95	5.29
Candles	,,	10.85	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.00	11.20	11.20	11.00	11.02
Kerosene	1 gal.	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.60	25.70	25.70	26.10	26.50	26.50	26.65	26.80	26.00
Dairy Produce—														
Milk, fresh ..	1 quart	5.30	5.35	5.40	5.15	5.10	5.10	5.20	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.18
Butter, factory ..	lb.	16.60	16.85	17.90	18.65	17.90	17.10	17.80	18.00	17.80	17.40	15.80	15.15	17.25
Cheese, mild ..	,,	12.90	13.10	12.90	13.10	13.30	13.10	13.10	13.10	13.10	12.90	12.60	12.40	12.97
Milk, condensed ..	1 tin	10.80	10.70	10.70	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.45	10.25	10.20	10.25	10.30	10.10	10.43
Eggs, fresh ..	1 doz.	12.30	15.30	16.40	26.40	24.80	21.30	16.20	13.20	10.30	9.60	10.00	11.40	15.60
Bacon, rashers ..	lb.	14.00	14.00	13.80	13.70	13.80	13.70	13.70	13.30	13.50	13.50	13.50	13.40	13.66
Ham, uncooked ..	,,	15.00	15.00	15.00	15.00	14.67	15.33	14.67	14.33	14.33	14.33	14.00	14.00	14.64
Meat—														
Beef, sirloin ..	,,	8.40	8.80	8.60	8.60	8.73	8.30	8.00	8.10	8.40	8.50	8.20	8.10	8.40
,, ribs	,,	6.75	7.25	7.15	7.10	6.95	6.60	6.70	6.50	6.80	6.85	6.50	6.50	6.80
,, steak, rump ..	,,	13.30	13.30	13.40	13.40	13.10	12.80	12.60	12.40	12.80	12.80	12.80	12.20	12.91
,, ,, stewing	,,	6.60	6.55	6.45	6.65	6.60	6.55	6.40	6.50	6.90	6.70	6.50	6.50	6.58
,, sausages ..	,,	5.72	5.72	5.72	5.83	5.89	5.72	5.83	5.83	5.78	5.78	5.89	5.89	5.80
,, corned round	,,	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.40	8.30	8.00	8.10	8.25	8.60	8.20	8.30	8.32
,, ,, brisket with bone	,,	4.35	4.60	4.65	4.90	4.75	4.55	4.65	4.45	5.05	5.20	4.85	4.60	4.72
Mutton, leg ..	,,	5.70	5.70	5.55	5.65	5.50	5.50	5.40	5.50	5.80	6.10	5.95	5.75	5.68
,, shoulder ..	,,	3.90	3.85	3.95	4.10	4.05	3.85	3.95	4.00	4.15	4.40	4.35	3.90	4.04
,, loin ..	,,	5.55	5.80	5.55	5.70	5.70	5.50	5.30	5.40	5.50	5.85	5.40	5.20	5.54
,, chops, loin	,,	7.60	7.45	7.45	7.70	7.80	7.80	7.60	7.70	7.60	7.90	7.50	7.50	7.63
,, ,, leg	,,	8.00	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.90	7.80	7.70	8.10	7.80	7.90	7.70	7.60	7.85
Pork, leg	,,	9.40	9.50	9.50	9.30	9.30	9.00	9.10	9.30	9.90	10.30	10.10	10.00	9.56
,, loin ..	,,	9.60	9.80	9.80	9.70	9.70	9.50	9.60	9.70	9.80	10.40	10.00	10.10	9.81
,, chops ..	,,	10.60	10.70	10.60	10.60	10.50	10.40	10.00	10.30	10.50	11.10	10.80	10.60	10.57
,, sausages ..	,,	9.44	9.67	9.25	9.13	9.38	9.38	9.38	9.63	9.63	9.75	9.50	9.00	9.43

Section III.

Weekly House Rents (*a*) in Metropolitan and Country Towns.

TOWN.	WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY RENTS FOR 4 AND 5 ROOMS COMBINED.				
	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
NEW SOUTH WALES—					
Sydney	25 2	25 7	26 4	22 7	19 8
Newcastle	24 0	23 10	23 0	19 8	17 7
Broken Hill	15 5	15 5	16 0	15 5	13 8
Goulburn	26 0	27 3	26 0	21 0	18 6
Bathurst	19 6	19 4	21 6	19 8	17 2
Weighted Average	**24 9**	**25 1**	**25 9**	**22 1**	**19 3**
VICTORIA—					
Melbourne	23 11	24 1	22 3	19 1	17 11
Ballarat	14 10	15 6	15 4	13 8	13 10
Bendigo	17 5	18 0	16 6	14 5	14 2
Geelong	21 7	20 8	19 5	17 11	16 3
Warrnambool	18 3	18 8	19 0	18 1	17 8
Weighted Average	**23 2**	**23 4**	**21 7**	**18 8**	**17 7**
QUEENSLAND—					
Brisbane	18 6	18 6	17 1	14 11	14 1
Toowoomba	16 0	15 10	16 0	13 10	14 3
Rockhampton	14 4	13 11	15 1	13 9	12 10
Charters Towers	14 11	16 5	15 10	13 10	11 11
Warwick	14 11	14 11	14 8	14 3	13 7
Weighted Average	**17 8**	**17 9**	**16 8**	**14 8**	**13 11**
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—					
Adelaide	22 6	21 8	20 2	16 7	15 2
Kadina, etc.	10 7	9 9	8 9	8 10	8 4
Port Pirie	15 5	15 4	15 9	14 10	13 9
Mount Gambier	12 1	12 4	12 11	12 11	13 5
Peterborough	16 11	17 11	17 10	15 9	15 5
Weighted Average	**21 6**	**20 9**	**19 5**	**16 2**	**14 10**
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—					
Perth	20 8	21 0	21 7	19 4	17 10
Kalgoorlie	11 11	11 11	14 10	14 5	16 4
Northam	20 2	20 2	19 10	18 9	17 8
Bunbury	14 9	14 10	17 3	17 0	16 7
Geraldton	21 0	21 8	23 5	22 9	21 7
Weighted Average	**19 8**	**19 11**	**20 7**	**18 10**	**17 9**
TASMANIA—					
Hobart	20 8	20 6	20 1	19 10	19 1
Launceston	18 7	18 3	17 9	17 1	16 9
Burnie	17 2	17 2	16 0	15 8	15 5
Devonport	15 8	16 2	17 0	16 0	15 3
Queenstown	10 1	11 5	14 6	13 2	14 10
Weighted Average	**19 4**	**19 3**	**18 10**	**18 6**	**17 11**
Weighted Average, Australia	**22 8**	**22 10**	**22 4**	**19 4**	**17 7**

(*a*) The rents are shown to the nearest penny.

Section IV.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Male Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of each State for a Full Week's Work, at 31st December, 1932.

NOTE.—Ruling or predominant rates of wage are distinguished from Award, Determination or Industrial Agreement rates of wage by an * . Except where otherwise specified by a numerical prefix in small type, the hours of labour constituting a full week's work are forty-eight, *vide* footnotes below. Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted from the latest Awards, Determinations, or Agreements which were in force at the 31st December, 1932. Where two or more Award, Determination or Agreement Rates are quoted, the reason for such is that different rates of wage have been fixed for various classes or grades of work. In certain cases of this nature the wages are shown in the form (say), 78s. 9d. to 92s. 3d. ; indicating that in addition to the two rates specified, there are also certain intermediate rates in force. In other cases the rates are shown in the form 89s. and 93s., indicating that there are only two minimum or standard rates in force for different classes or grades of work, and that there are no intermediate minimum or standard rates.

GROUP I.—WOOD, FURNITURE, SAWMILLS AND TIMBER YARDS.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coopering—						
Coopers	89 1	[6]120 0	[8]106 6	78 9	[6]99 6	[6]110 0
Furniture—						
Cabinetmakers ..	[6]96 0	85 1	[6]102 8	80 7	[6]88 10	86 10
Carpet Planners ..	[6]96 0	85 1	..	80 7	83 0	86 10
Chairmakers ..	[6]96 0	85 1	[6]102 8	80 7	[6]88 10	86 10
French Polishers ..	[6]96 0	85 1	[6]102 8	80 7	[6]86 5	86 10
Upholsterers ..	[6]96 0	83 3	[6]102 8	78 9	[6]88 10	85 1
Woodcarvers ..	[6]96 0	85 1	[6]102 8	80 7	[6]88 10	86 10
Wood Machinists ..	[6]96 0	71/7 to 85/1	[6]102 8	67/1 to 80/7	[6]86/5 & 88/10	73/4 & 86/10
Mattress Making—Wire—						
Finishers	[6]91 0	76 11	[6]93 6	72 5	..	78 9
Makers	[6]91 0	76 11	[6]93 6	72 5	[6]84 0	78 9
Picture Framing—						
Compo. Workers ..	[6]90 0	76 1	[6]93 0	67 1	[6]81 7	..
General Hands ..	[6]90 0	76 11	[6]93 0	61 8	[6]81 7	65 3
Gliders	[6]90 0	78 9	[6]93 0	69 9	[6]81 7	..
Mount Cutters ..	[6]90 0	78 9	[6]93 0	69 9	[6]81 7	..
Saw Milling and Timber Yards—						
Box and Casemakers..	78 4	72 11	[6]82 11	67 6	70 2	74 8
Labourers	67 6	62 1	[6]82 0	56 8	59 5	63 11
Machinists—						
Box Printing ..	70 2	64 10	[6]82 11	59 5	62 1	66 7
Boults Carver ..	86 5	81 0	[6]88 6	75 7	78 4	82 10
Nailing	72 11	67 6	[6]82 11	62 1	64 10	69 4
Planing	78/4 to 83/8	72/11 to 78/4	[6]87 7	67/6 to 72/11	70/2 to 75/7	74/8 to 80/1
Shaping	86 5	81 0	[6]101 4	75 7	78 4	82 10
Ordermen	78 4	72 11	[6]84 10	67 6	70 2	77 4
Saw Doctors ..	94 6	89 1	[6]97 8	83 8	86 5	90 11
Sawyers—						
Band or Jig ..	78/4 to 83/8	72/11 to 83/8	[6]90 4	67/6 to 78/4	70/2 to 81/	74/8 to 85/6
Circular	76/6 to 83/8	71/1 to 78/4	[6]87 7	65/8 to 72/11	68/5 to 75/7	72/11 to 80/1
Stackers	72 11	67 6	[6]97 8	62 1	64 10	69 4
Wood Turners ..	86 5	81 0	[6]91 3	75 7	78 4	82 10

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Agricultural Implements—						
Assemblers ..	[6]87 6	69 4	..	64 4	[6]79 2	..
Bulldozermen ..	[6]93 6	74 8	..	69 9	[6]84 0	..
Drillers	[6]87 6	68 5	..	63 5	[6]79 2	..
Fitters	[6]93 6	74/8 to 78/9	..	69/9 to 73/10	[6]88 10	..
Labourers—unskilled	[6]75 6	65 3	..	60 4	[6]71 4	..
Machinists—Iron ..	[6]87 6	72 0	..	67 1	[6]87 2	..
Painters—Brush ..	[6]70 6	67 11	..	63 0	..	..
Scroll ..	[6]77 6	78 9	..	73 10	..	..
Patternmakers ..	[6]108 6	85 11	..	81 0	[6]96 0	..
Sheet Iron Workers ..	[6]91 6	78 9	..	73 10	..	..
Strikers	[6]75 6	69 4	..	64 4	[6]72 0	..

Various numbers of hours constituting a full week's work.

(3*a*) 35 hours. (4) 36 hours. (4*b*) 40 hours. (5) 42 hours. (5*a*) 43 hours. (6) 44 hours. (7) 44½ hours. (8) 45 hours. (10) 46 hours. (10*a*) 46¼ hours. (11) 46½ hours—Daylight, 48 hours, artificial light, 45 hours. (12) 47 hours. (12*a*) 47½ hours. (13) 47¾ hours. (28) 56 hours. (33) 60 hours. (33*a*) 62 hours. (38*a*) 88 hours per fortnight. (38*b*) 86 hours per fortnight. (39*a*) 96 hours per fortnight. (64) 48 hours (summer), 46 hours (winter).

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Boiler Making—						
Journeymen ..	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Railwaymen ..	[6]117 6	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]91 2	[6]85 11
Brassworking—						
Coremakers ..	[6]75/7 to 89/1	[6]70/2 & 83/8	[6]97 8	[6]65/3 & 78/9	[6]88 10	[6]72/11 & 86/4
Dressers	[6]74/8 to 76/6	[6]69/4 & 71/1	[6]78 4	[6]64/4 & 66/2	[6]76 3	[6]72/11 & 73/10
Finishers	[6]81/ to 89/1	[6]76/6 & 83/8	[6]97 8	[6]71/7 & 78/9	[6]88 10	[6]79/2 & 86/4
Furnacemen ..	[6]78 4	[6]72 11	[6]78/4 & 87/8	[6]64 4	[6]84 0	[6]72 0
Moulders	[6]75/7 to 89/1	[6]70/2 & 83/8	[6]94/ to 97/8	[6]65/3 & 78/9	[6]88 10	[6]72/11 & 86/4
Cycles—						
Assemblers ..	[6]78 0	85/6 & 90/	[6]89/4 & 97/8	*85/ to 100/	[6]76/3 & 81/7	76 0
Frame Builders ..	[6]79 8	90/ & 92/3	[6]97 8	*85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Repairers	[6]79 8	90 0	[6]97 8	*85/ to 100/	..	76 0
Turners (Motor) ..	[6]89 1	83 8	[6]101 4	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Electrical Installation—						
Cable Jointers ..	[6]106 0	83/8 & 85/6	[6]98 1	78/9 & 80/7	..	86/4 & 88/2
Fitters	[6]106 0	[6]85 6	[6]100 10	[6]80 7	[6]88 10	[6]88 2
Mechanics	[6]100 0	80 1	[6]98 1	75 2	[6]88 10	82 10
Patrolmen	..	71/1 & 80/1	[6]79 9	66/2 & 75/2	..	73/10 & 82/10
Wiremen	[6]100 0	80 1	[6]98 1	75 2	[6]83 2	82 4
Other Adults ..	..	62 1	[6]77 0	57 7	[6]71 4	64 10
Electrical Supply—						
Armature Winders ..	[6]106 0	85 6	[6]100 10	80 7	[6]88 10	88 2
Cable Jointers ..	[6]106 0	83/8 & 85/6	[6]98 1	78/9 & 80/7	..	86/4 & 88/2
Instrument Makers ..	[6]106 0	85 6	[6]100 10	80 7	[6]88 10	88 2
Linesmen	[6]100 0	80 1	[6]98 1	75 2	[6]84 0	82 10
Meter Testers ..	[6]100 0	75/7 & 78/9	[6]98 1	70/8 & 73/10	..	78/4 & 81/5
Patrolmen—Night ..	..	71/1 & 80/1	[6]79 9	66/2 & 75/2	..	73/10 & 82/10
Shift Electricians ..	[6]106 0	80/1 & 85/6	[6]110 10	..	..	82/10 & 88/2
Switchboard Attendants	..	78 9	[6]77 0	73 10	..	81 5
Other Adults ..	..	62 1	[6]77 0	57 7	..	64 10
Electrical Trades—						
Fitters	[6]106 0	[6]85 6	[6]100 10	[6]80 7	[6]88 10	[6]88 2
Mechanics	[6]100 0	80 1	[6]98 1	75 2	[6]88 10	82 10
Wiremen	[6]100 0	80 1	[6]98 1	75 2	[6]84 0	82 10
Electroplating—						
Platers	[6]81/11 to 89/1	[6]76/6 & 83/8	[6]88 0	[6]71/7 & 78/9	[6]88 10	79/2 & 86/4
Polishers	[6]86/0 to 90/1	93 0	[6]82/6 to 88/	75 0	..	..
Engineering—						
Blacksmiths ..	[6]90 0	[6]84 7	[6]101 4	[6]77 10	[6]88 10	[6]87 4
Borers and Slotters ..	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Brassfinishers ..	[6]87/4 & 89/1	[6]76/6 & 83/8	[6]97 8	[6]71/7 & 78/9	[6]88 10	[6]79/2 & 86/4
Coppersmiths ..	[6]90 0	[6]84 7	[6]101 4	[6]79 8	[6]88 10	[6]87 4
Drillers—Radial ..	[6]78 4	[6]72 11	[6]85 8	[6]67 11	[6]88 10	[6]75 7
Fitters	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Millers	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Pattern Makers ..	[6]97 2	[6]91 10	[6]103 0	[6]86 10	[6]96 0	[6]94 6
Planers—						
Rail and Plate, Edge	[6]81 11	[6]76 6	[6]83 0	[6]71 7	[6]82 5	[6]79 2
Other	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Shapers	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Turners	[6]89 1	[6]83 8	[6]97 8	[6]78 9	[6]88 10	[6]86 4
Ironworking—Assistants—						
Boilermakers' Helpers	[6]72 11	[6]67 6	[6]78 4	[6]62 7	[6]76 3	[6]70 2
,, Labourers	[6]72 11	[6]67 6	[6]78 4	[6]62 7	[6]71 4	[6]70 2
Engineers' Labourers	[6]72 11	[6]67 6	[6]76 8	[6]62 7	[6]76 3	[6]70 2
Furnacemen's Assists.	[6]72 11	[6]67 6	[6]76 8	[6]62 7	[6]76 3	[6]70 2
Moulders' Labourers..	[6]72 11	[6]67 6	[6]76 8	[6]62 7	[6]76 3	[6]70 2
Strikers	[6]72/11 to 74/8	[6]67/6 & 69/4	[6]78 4	[6]62/7 & 64/4	[6]79 2	[6]70/2 & 72/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP II.—ENGINEERING, METAL WORKS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Moulding—Iron—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Coremakers—Machine	[6] 75 7	[6] 70 2	[6] 97 8	[6] 65 3	[6] 88 10	[6] 72 11
,, Other ..	[6] 89 1	[6] 83 8	[6] 97 8	[6] 78 9	[6] 88 10	[6] 86 4
Dressers and Fettlers	[6] 74 8	[6] 69 4	[6] 78 4	[6] 64 4	[6] 76 3	[6] 72 0
Furnacemen ..	[6]80/1 & 81/	[6]74/8 & 75/7	[6]78/4 to 87/8	[6]69/9 & 70/8	[6] 84 0	[6]77/4 & 78/4
Moulders—Machine ..	[6] 75 7	[6] 70 2	[6] 94 0	[6] 67 1	[6] 88 10	[6] 74 8
,, Other ..	[6] 89 1	[6] 83 8	[6] 97 8	[6] 78 9	[6] 88 10	[6] 86 4
Sheet Metal Working—						
Canister Makers	[6] 76 6	69/4 & 71/2	[6] 89 4	67/ to 75/	83 6	[6]91/8 & 95/4
Japanners—						
Coating or Brush-work	[6] 85 0	68 5	[6] 91 2	71 0	..	..
Ornamental ..	[6] 87 0	80 2	[6] 91 2	82 6	..	..
Solderers	[6] 76/6 & 80/6	69/4 & 71/2	[6] 91 2	69 0	83 6	..
Tinsmiths	[6] 90 6	77/5 & 85/6	[6] 91 2	79/6 & 86/6	91/ & 99/6	[6] 91 8
Nailmaking—						
Case Wirers ..	[6] 76 0	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Labourers	[6] 76 0	76 0	..	63 0	..	..
Setters Up	[6] 95 0	87 0	..	63/ to 77/6	..	..
Wire Working—						
Journeymen ..	[6] 90 0	81 6	..	78 0	78 10	*85 0

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Aerated Water and Cordials—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bottlers	69/9 to 72/	63/11 to 66/2	[6] 74 0	70 6	75 6	74 0
Drivers (Motor) ..	73/10 to 81/	[6a]67/1 to 74/3	83/ to 91/	[6a]67/1 to 74/3	82 6	[6a]67/6 to 74/8
,, (One Horse) ..	69 4	[6a]62 7	81 0	[6a]62 7	82 6	[6a]63 0
Packers	67 6	61 8	[6] 74 0	67 6	75 6	72 0
Wirers	67 6	61 8	..	67 6	75 6	72 0
Baking (Bread)—						
Board Hands ..	[6]116 0	[6]106 4	[6]92/ to 97/	85 0	[6] 88 10	87 6
Carters (One Horse) ..	[6] 96 0	[39a]85 0	[6] 83 0	74 0	78 0	62 6
Doughmen	[6]118/6 & 116/	[6]106 4	[6] 99 6	85 0	[6] 92 10	87 6
Ovenmen	[6]121 0	[6]106 4	[6] 97 0	85 0	[6] 90 10	87 6
Singlehands ..	[6]118 6	[6]115 6	[6] 99 6	90 0	[6] 92 10	87 6
Baking (Biscuits and Cakes)—						
Adult Males ..	[6] 76 0	73 6	[10] 74 0	63 0	77 7	67 0
Bakers	[6] 91 0	82 6	[10] 81 6	68 0	85 7	75 6
Mixers	[6] 82 0	82 6	[10] 81 6	66 0	85 7	79 0
Brewing—						
Adult Males ..	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 82 0	[6] 97 6	[6] 85 6	92 6
Bottlers and Washers	[6]100 0	[6] 92 0	[6] 82 0	[6] 97 6	[6] 85 6	92 6
Cellarmen	[6]103 0	[6]103 3	[6] 87 0	[6] 97 6	[6]85/6 & 90/6	92 6
Drivers (Two Horses)	[6]103 0	67 1	[6] 87 0	[6]100 6	[6] 85 6	67 1
,, (Motor under 3 tons) ..	[6]109 0	67/1 to 70/8	[6]84/ to 92/	[6]103 6	..	67/1 to 70/8
Towermen	[6]102 0	[6] 95 8	[6] 82 0	[6]100 6	[6] 85 6	94 6
Butchering (Carcase)—						
Chilling Room Hands	[6] 86 0	..	[8] 91 6	95 0	[6] 75 6	..
Labourers (Beef) ..	[6] 90 0	[10] 77 5	[8] 79 0	95 0	[6] 80 6	75 6
,, (Mutton) ..	[6] 81 6	[10] 77 5	[8] 79 0	95 0	[6] 80 6	75 6
Scalders	[6]102 0	78 4	[8] 91 6	109 0	[6]80/6 & 98/	..
Slaughtermen (Beef) ..	[6]130 0	[10]103 6	[6]101 6	130 0	[6] 98 0	108 0
,, (Mutton)	(*a*)	[10]103 6	[6]101 6	130 0	[6] 98 0	108 0

(*a*) Piecework rates.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Butchering (Retail)—						
Carters (Cash Cutting)	[6] 97 0	78 9	[12] 91 6	73 10	90 6	85 6
"	[6] 79 6	67 6	[12] 82/6 & 85/6	62 7	75 6	..
General Hands ..	[6] 89 6	78 9	[12] 91 6	73 10	90 6	85 6
Shopmen	[6] 89/6 to 97/	78 9	[12] 91 6	73 10	90/6 & 95/6	85 6
Smallgoodsmen ..	[6] 98 6	76 6	[12] 91 6	71 7	90/6 & 95/6	97 6
Cold Storage and Ice—						
Chamber Hands ..	[6] 86/ & 90/	(*a*) [6] 90 9	[6] 109 9	*64/ to 73/	* 73 0	66 2
Pullers and Stackers ..	[6] 81 0	(*a*) [6] 90 9	[6] 115 3	*64/ to 73/	* 73 0	66 2
Confectionery—						
Journeymen ..	[6] 94 0	90 0	[10] 81 6	68/ & 73/6	*[6] 105 0	87 6
Storemen	[6] 72 0	76 6	[10] 78 0	63 0	* 83 0	90 3
Ham and Bacon Curing—						
Curers—First Hand ..	[6] 106 0	85 1	[6] 103 0	82 4	98 6	97 6
Cutters Up—First Hand	[6] 92 0	78 4	[6] 97 0	75 7	89 0	85 6
Ham Baggers ..	..	72 0	[6] 91 0	69 4	84 0	85 6
Lardmen	[6] 78 6	72/ to 78/4	[6] 91 0	69 4	89 0	85 6
Rollers and Trimmers	[6] 83 6	78 4	[6] 84 9	75 7	84/ & 89/	85 6
Scalders	[6] 78 6	78 4	[6] 93 3	75 7	91 6	85 6
Slaughtermen ..	[6] 92 6	84 7	[6] 103 0	82 4	98 6	108 0
Smallgoodsmen—						
First Hand ..	[6] 98 6	85 1	[6] 103 0	82 4	98 6	97 6
Smokers—First Hand	[6] 84 6	78 4	[6] 97 0	75 7	84 0	85 6
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Adult Males ..	64 4	71 6	[6] 74 0	64 4	77 7	71 6
Solderers	70 8	78 6	[6] 91 2	70 8	77 7	78 6
Malting—						
Maltsters	[6] 90/ to 91/10	90 0	[6] 74 0	[6] 97 6	85 6	83 0
Milling—Condiments—						
Grinders	[6] 84 6	72 0	[6] 75 6	66 0	..	64 4
Mixers or Blenders ..	[6] 77 6	74 0	[6] 75 6	68 0	..	64 4
Stone Dressers ..	[6] 85 0	79 0	[6] 75 6	73 6	..	64 4
Milling—Flour—						
Millers—Head ..	[6] 92 3	[6] 92 3	[6] 96 6	[6] 92 3	[6] 92 3	117 0
" Shift ..	[6] 80/7 to 90/	[6] 80/7 to 90/	[6] 88/ to 96/	[6] 80/7 to 90/	[6] 80/7 to 90/	94/6 & 102/7
Packermen ..	[6] 69 9	[6] 69 9	[6] 76 6	[6] 69 9	[6] 69 9	85 6
Purifiermen ..	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	[6] 76 6	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	81 0
Silksmen	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	[6] 76 6	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	81 0
Storemen—Head ..	[6] 74 3	[6] 74 3	[6] 81 6	[6] 74 3	[6] 74 3	90 0
Topmen	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	[6] 76 6	[6] 72 5	[6] 72 5	85 6
Truckers and Others ..	[6] 65/3 to 67/11	[6] 65/3 to 67/11	..	[6] 65/3 to 67/11	[6] 65/3 to 67/11	81 0
Milling—Oatmeal—						
Kilnmen	[6] 80 0	72 6	[6] 75 6	66 6	..	81/ & 85/6
Millers—Head ..	[6] 90 6	80 6	[6] 79/6 & 94/6	73 6	..	103 6
Pastrycooking—						
Carters	[6] 80 0	62 7	[6] 81 0	74 0	77 2	62 6
Pastrycooks ..	[6] 94 0	100 0	[6] 102 0	85 0	90/6 & 98/	83 0

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bootmaking—						
Bootmakers ..	[6] 84 9	[6] 84 9	[6] 84 9	[6] 84 9	[6] 82 5	[6] 84 9
Tailoring—Order—						
Cutters	[6] 90 0	[6] 90 0	[6] 90 0	[6] 90 0	[6] 103 6	[6] 90 0
Pressers	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 89 6	[6] 81 0
Tailors	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 89 6	[6] 81 0
Trimmers	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 89 6	[6] 81 0

(*a*) As from 2nd January, 1932.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Tailoring—Ready-made—						
Cutters	[6] 83 8	[6] 83 8	[6] 83 8	[6] 83 8	[6] 83 2	[6] 83 8
Folders	[6] 66 2	[6] 66 2	[6] 66 2	[6] 66 2	..	[6] 66 2
Machinists	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	..	[6] 81 0
Pressers	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 83 2	[6] 81 0
Tailors	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 83 2	[6] 81 0
Trimmers	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 81 0	[6] 83 2	[6] 81 0
Textile-Working—Woollen Mills—						
Carders	[6] 73 0	70 9	[6] 74 0	60 9	63 11	68 0
Dyehousemen	[6] 74 6	70 9	[6] 74 0	60 9	63 11	70 8
Labourers—General	[6] 73 0	70 9	[6] 74 0	60 9	63 11	68 0
Pattern Weavers	[6] 73 0	73 6	..	63 5	66 7	70 8
Scourers	[6] 73 6	70 9	[6] 74 0	60 9	63 11	68 0
Spinners	[6] 74 0	73 6	[6] 85 0	60 9	63 11	70 8
Tuners	[6]77/ & 88/6	72/2 to 85/6	[6]74/ to 85/6	62/1 to 75/7	65/3 to 69/9	78 4

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Bookbinding—						
Bookbinders	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Finishers	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Marblers	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Paper Rulers	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Engraving (Process)—(*b*)						
Engravers	[6]100 0	[6]105 0	..	82 0	..	..
Etchers—Half-tone	[6]106 0	[6]96/6 & 105/	[6]104 0	94 6	..	..
Etchers—Line	[6]100 0	[6]103 0	[6] 99 0	80 6	..	..
Operators	[6]106 0	[6]96/6 & 105/	[6]104 0	94 6	..	..
Printers	[6]100 0	[6] 98 6	[6] 94 0	70 6	..	..
Routers	[6] 95 0	[6] 96 6	[6] 91 6	70 6	..	..
Lithographing—						
Printers	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]105 0	[6] 86 5	..	[6] 86 5
Rotary Machinists	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]105 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Stone Polishers	[6] 72 0	[6] 72 0	[6] 85 0	[6] 72 0	..	[6] 72 0
Printing (Daily Newspapers)—						
Compositors—						
Day Work	[6]117 0	[6]114 0	[6]108 10	[6] 90 5	[6]122 0	[6] 92 8
Night Work	[5]127 0	[5]131 6	[6]116 2	[5] 98 7	[5]135 9	[5]100 10
Linotype Attendants—						
Day Work	[6]112 0	[6] 95 6	[6] 95 0	[6] 68 10	[6]109 3	[6] 76 1
Night Work	[5]122 0	[5]104 6	[6]100 0	[5] 76 11	[5]122 0	[5] 84 2
Linotype Operators—						
Day Work	[6]143/ & 153/	(*a*)	[6]120 1	(*a*)	[5]131 4	(*a*)
Night Work	[5]153/ & 163/	(*a*)	[6]127 5	(*a*)	[4]*b*144 1	(*a*)
Machinists (First Hand)—						
Day Work	[6]117 0	[6]110 4	[6]117 6	[6] 90 5	[6]113 6	[6] 92 8
Night Work	[5]127 0	[5]119 4	[6]122 6	[5] 98 7	[5]126 3	[5]100 10
Publishers	[6] & [5] 97/ & 107/	[6] & [5] 94/3 & 103/3	[6]84/ to 100/	[6] & [5] 71/7 to 79/8	[6] & [5] 96/6 to 110/11	[6] & [5] 73/10 to 81/11
Readers—						
Day Work	[6]122 0	[6]114 0	[6]105 0	[6] 93 2	[6]122 0	[6] 95 5
Night Work	[5]132 0	[5]131 6	[6]110 0	[5]101 3	[5]134 9	[5]103 6
Readers' Assistants—						
Day Work	[6] 92 0	[6] 89 3	[6] 90 0	[6] 68 10	[6] 93 1	[6] 71 1
Night Work	[5]102 0	[5] 97 9	[6] 95 0	[5] 76 11	[5] 105 10	[5] 79 2
Stereotypers (First Class)—						
Day Work	[5]109 6	[6] 99 3	[6]97/6 & 105/	[6] 79 8	[4]107 2	[6] 81 11
Night Work	[4]*b*119 6	[5]108 3	[6]102/6 & 110/	[5] 87 9	[4]119 10	[5] 90 0

(*a*) Piece-work rates. (*b*) Other than in newspaper offices.

SECTION IV.—*continued*

GROUP V.—BOOKS, PRINTING, BINDING, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Printing (Job Offices)—						
Compositors ..	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Electrotypers ..	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
General Hands ..	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10	[6] 85 0	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10
Linotype Operators ..	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2	[6]105/ & 112/4	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2
Machinists ..	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]85/ & 101/	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Monotype Operators	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2	[6]100/ & 106/	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2	[6] 97 2
Monotype Casting Machinists ..	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 85 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5
Readers	[6] 91 10	[6] 91 10	[6]101 0	[6] 91 10	[6] 91 10	[6] 91 10
Stereotypers ..	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6]101 0	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5	[6] 86 5

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Brickmaking—						
Burners	[6] 88 0	74 6	[6]82/ to 88/	72 0	[6] & 76/8 & 85/7	84 0
Carters—Two Horses	[6] 88 6	67 1	[6] 86 0	67 1	81 2	67 1
Drawers	[6] 88 0	74/ to 79/	[6] 76 6	80 0	(*a*)	84 0
Labourers	[6] 82 0	68 6	[6] 74 8	69 0	[6] 76 8	81 0
Machinemen ..	[6] 84 0	70 0	[6] 76 6	72/ & 75/	[6]76/8 & 77/2	81 0
Panmen	[6]82/ & 86/	71/6 & 75/6	[6] 74 8	72/ & 75/	[6] 76 8	81 0
Pitmen	[6] 86 0	74/6 to 79/6	[6] 76 6	74 0	[6] 76 8	81 0
Setters	[6] 88 0	74/ to 79/	[6]74/8 & 76/6	80 0	[6] 81 2	87 0
Wheelers	[6] 82 0	68 6	[6]74/8 & 76/6	69 0	[6]76/8 & 77/2	81 0
Brushmaking—						
Bass Broom Drawers	[6] 92 6	85 6	[6] 91 6	78 0	..	..
Finishers	[6] 92 6	85 6	[6] 91 6	78 0	..	..
Machinists—Boring ..	[6] 92 6	85 6	[6] 91 6	78 0	..	..
Paint Brush Makers ..	[6] 97 0	90 0	[6] 91 6	82 0	..	..
Candle Making—						
Acidifiers	[6] 75 0	75 0	[6] 78 0	66 0	..	..
General Hands ..	[6] 73 0	69 0	[6] 74 0	63 0	70 6	..
Glycerine Distillers ..	[6] 77 6	75 0	[6] 74 0	66 0	80 6	..
Moulders	[6] 75 0	75 0	[6] 78 0	66 0	79 6	64 4
Stillmen	[6] 78 0	75 0	[6] 78 0	66 0	..	..
Cardboard Box Makers—						
Guillotine and other Cutters	[6]75/7 to 78/4	[6]75/7 to 78/4	[6] 89 0	[6]75/7 to 78/4	[6]75/7 to 78/4	[6]75/7 to 78/4
Other Adults ..	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10	[6] 76 0	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10	[6] 64 10
Coachmaking (Road)—						
Bodymakers ..	89 7	83 8	[6] 98 0	78 9	88 10	85 11
Labourers	67 11	62 1	[6] 77 0	57 2	71 4	64 4
Painters	[6] 89 7	[6] 83 8	[6] 98 0	[6] 78 9	88 10	[6] 85 11
Smiths	89 7	83 8	[6] 98 0	78 9	88 10	85 11
Trimmers	89 7	83 8	[6] 98 0	78 9	88 10	85 11
Wheelmaking Machinists	89 7	83 8	[6] 98 0	78 9	88 10	85 11
Wheelwrights ..	89 7	83 8	[6] 98 0	78 9	88 10	85 11
Fellmongering—						
Bate Hands ..	69 9	64 10	86 6	66 0	..	..
Green Hands ..	69 9	64 10	83 6	66 0	..	..
Limepit Men ..	69 9	64 10	86/6 & 89/6	66 0	..	..
Machinists ..	72 5	67 6	83/6 to 92/6	66 0	..	..
Soakhole Men ..	72 5	67 6	89 6	66 0	..	..
Wool Sorters ..	84 2	78 4	89 6	66 0	..	..

(*a*) Piece-work rates. (*b*) As from 8th January, 1932.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Gas Making and Supply—						
Coke Trimmers ..	[6] 85 9	[6] 77 5	[6] 74 0	..	..	..
Gas Fitters ..	[6] 99 10	[6] 97 2	[6]109 6	[6] 88 8	[6] 96 10	[6] 85 11
Labourers	[6] 76 0	[6] 71 6	[6] 74 0	[6] 61 8	[6] 70 6	[6] 73 2
Mainlayers	[6] 87 11	87 1	[6] 85 0	[6]85/1 to 85/11	[6] 82 6	[6] 86 4
Metermakers ..	[6] 95 0	88 5	..	[6]88/8 to 110/	[6] 94 6	86 4
Meter Testers ..	[6] 87 11	82 10	..	[6] 77 10	..	..
Service Layers ..	[6] 87 11	87 1	[6] 85 0	[6] 88 8	[6] 85 6	[6] 86 4
Stokers	[6] 92 2	85/3 to 88/6	[6]99/ & 101/	[6]79/5 to 80/9	[6] 87 3	[6] 87 6
Glassfounding—						
Furnacemen ..	[6] 79 4	[6] 73 7½	[6] 89 4	[6] 68 5	[6] 92 2	..
Labourers	71 6	65 6	82 0	[6] 60 0	85 0	..
Lehrmen	[12]*a*74 1	[12]*a*68 5	[12]*a*84 1	[12]*a*63 2	[12]*a*83 7	..
Sorters	73 1½	67 5½	83 2	63 2	86 0	..
Glass Working and Glazing						
Bevellers	[6] 97 10	83 3	[6] 97 0	78 9	[6] 91 6	85 1
Cutters and Glaziers	[6] 96 0	83 3	[6] 91 0	78 9	..	..
Lead Light Glaziers ..	[6] 96 0	83 3	..	78 9	..	..
Silverers	[6] 97 10	83 3	[6] 97 0	78 9	[6] 91 6	..
Jewellery, Clock and Watchmaking—						
Chainmakers	[6]90/ to 92/6	85 0	[6] 86 6	[11] 80 0	[6] 94 6	[12]80/ to 85/*
Engravers	[6] 92 6	[11] 97 0	[6]86/6 & 89/	[11] 82 0	[6] 94 6	[12]80/ to 85/*
Mounters	[6] 90 0	85 0	[6]86/6 & 89/	[11] 88 0	[6] 94 6	[12]80/ to 85/*
Setters	[6] 92 6	85 0	[6] 89 0	[11] 88 0	[6] 94 6	[12]80/ to 85/*
Watch and Clock-makers and Repairers	[6] 96 0	[11]90/ & 100/	[6] 91 6	[11]88 0	[6] 95 6	[12] 85 0*
Masonry—Marble and Stone—						
Carvers	[4]*b*146 8	[6]122 11	[6]118 8	[6]118 0	[6]106 0	..
Machinists—						
Carborundum ..	[4]*b*120 0	81 11	[6]118 8	[6]85/ & 94/10	[6]106 0	..
Other	[6]106/4 & 115/6	92 8	[6]118 8	[6]85/ & 94/10	[6]106 0	..
Masons	[4]*b*120 0	[6] 98 6	[6]118 8	[6] 94 10	[6]106 0	[6] 94 11
Paper Bag Making—						
Guillotine Cutters ..	[6] 75 7	[6] 75 7	[6] 92 6	[6] 75 7	[6] 75 7	[6] 75 7
Machinists	[6] 78 4	[6] 78 4	[6] 92 6	[6] 78 4	[6] 78 4	[6] 78 4
Paper Making—						
Beatermen	[6] 90 0	80 7	..	..	..	..
Breakermen ..	[6] 73 0	65 3	..	..	..	..
Guillotine Men ..	[6] 72 0	64 4	..	..	..	..
Machinists	[6] 90 0	83 3	..	..	..	..
Ragboilermen ..	[6] 75 0	64 4	..	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6] 72 0	61 8	..	..	..	..
Potteries—General—						
Burners—Head ..	[6] 85 0	75 6	[6] 82 0	84 0*	..	81 0
Hollow-ware Pressers	[6] 90 0	73 6	[6] 74 8	75 0*	..	81 0
Sanitary Pressers ..	[6] 96 0	74 6	[6] 74 8	..	..	81 0
Throwers—1st Class	[6] 96 0	80 6	[6] 93 0	100 0*	..	84 0
Potteries—Pipemaking—						
Burners—Head ..	[6] 85 5½	75 6	[6] 88 0	84 0	79 2	81 0
Drawers	[6] 80 0	72 6	[6] 74 8	84 0	71 4	..
Moulders	[6] 87 0	68 6	[6] 74 8	..	79 2	75/ & 76/6
Mould Makers ..	[6] 82 0	80 6	[6] 76 6	84 0	77 7	..
Setters	[6] 84 0	73 6	[6] 74 8	..	74/7 & 79/2	76 6
Quarrying—						
Borers—Hand or Machine ..	[6] 89 6	[6] 83 0	[6] 83 2	80 6	[6] 78 6	79 0
Dressers	[6] 98 8	90 0	[6] 77 2	74 6	..	76 0
Facemen	[6] 91 6	86 0	[6] 83 2	74 6	..	64 0
Hammermen ..	[6]87/6 & 90/	[6] 90 0	[6] 83 2	74 6	[6] 78 6	76 0
Machine Feeders ..	[6] 93 6	[6] 81 6	[6]78/7 & 82/8	74 6	[6] 81 2	73 0
Quarrymen ..	[6] 98 8	..	[6] 86 10	74 6	[6] 78 6	79/ & 92/

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VI.—OTHER MANUFACTURING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Rubber Working—						
Calendar Hands ..	[10]a85/6 & 89/1	[10]a79/8 & 83/2	..	..	..	..
Cycle Tyre Makers ..	[10]a71 1	[10]a65 3	..	..	..	..
Dough Mixers ..	[10]a71 1	[10]a65 3	..	..	..	..
Hosemakers ..	[10]a72/11 & 79/2	[10]a67/1 & 73/4	..	..	..	..
Mechanical Lathe Hands	[10]a72/11 & 76/11	[10]a67/1 to 72/1	..	..	..	..
Mill Hands ..	[10]a71/1 & 79/2	[10]a67/1 & 73/4	..	..	..	..
Spreaders	[10]a73/10 & 79/2	[10]a67/11 & 73/4	..	..	..	..
Surgical Packing, and other Makers ..	[10]a72/11 & 79/2	[10]a67/1 & 73/4	..	..	..	..
Tyre Moulders ..	[10]a76 11	[10]a71 1	..	..	..	..
Saddlery and Harness-making—						
Harnessmakers ..	84 7	84 7	84 7	82 0	88 10	84 7
Saddlers	84 7	84 7	84 7	82 0	88 10	84 7
Sail Making—						
Sailmakers	84 7	84 7	84 7	75 0	75 6	84 7
Ship Building—						
Carpenters and Joiners	[6] 92 5	[6] 92 5	[6] 92 5	[6] 92 5	[6] 92 5	[6] 92 5
Dockers	82 2	88 2	[6] 80 8	87 9	[6] 80 9	..
Painters	88 2	88 2	[6] 80 8	87 9	[6] 80 9	..
Shipwrights ..	106 2	[6] 97 4	[6] 97 4	106 2	106 2	[6]97 4
Soap Making—						
General Hands ..	[6] 73 0	69 0	[6] 74 0	63 0	70 6	64 4
Mixers	[6] 73 0	75 0	[6] 74 0	[6] 68 0	77 6	..
Soap Makers ..	[6] 85 0	79 6	[6] 74 0	..	75 6	78 4
Tanning and Currying—						
Beamsmen	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5
Curriers	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6
Japanners or Enamellers	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2	70 2
Limemen and Yardmen	64 10	64 10	64 10	64 10	64 10	64 10
Machinists—						
Fleshing	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5	72 5
Scouring ..	65 8	65 8	65 8	65 8	65 8	65 8
Splitting ..	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6	76 6
Unhairing ..	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6
Rollers and Strikers ..	69 4	69 4	69 4	69 4	69 4	69 4
Tablemen	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6	67 6
Tent and Tarpaulin Making—						
Cutters	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	84 7
Machinists	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	79/2 to 84/7
Sewers—Hand ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	..	79/2 to 84/7
Tent Makers ..	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	79/2 to 84/7	75 0	75 6	79/2 to 84/7

GROUP VII.—BUILDING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Building—						
Bricklayers—						
Surface	[6]101 0	[6] 99 0	[6]109 6	[6] 98 1	[6] 96 10	[6] 94 11
Sewer and Tunnel ..	[6]107 0	[6]107 3	[6] 109 6	[6] 98 1	[6] 96 10	[6]100/11 & 106/11
Carpenters	[6]112 6	[6] 90 0	[6]109 6	[6] 86 4	[6] 97 7	[6] 93 7
Labouring (Builders)..	[6] 76 9	[6] 70 1	[6] 91 2	[6] 64 4	[6] 83 9	[6] 73 5
Lathers	[6]132 0	[6]104 6	[6]109 6	(*a*)	(*a*)	[6] 75 8
Metal Ceilers ..	[6]104 6	[6] 95 4*	[6]109 6	..	[6] 96 0*	[6] 94 11
Masons	[4]*b*120 0	[6] 98 6	[6]118 8	[6] 94 10	[6]106 0	[6] 94 11
Painters, Paperhangers	[6]103 4	[6] 91 8	[6]109 6	[6] 90 2	[6] 96 2	[6] 83 0
Signwriters ..	[6]110 8	[6] 91 8	[6]109 6	[6] 90 2	[6] 96 2	[6] 83 0

(*a*) Mainly piece-work.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VII.—BUILDING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Building—*continued.*—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Plasterers—						
Surface	[6]132 0	[6] 96 3	[6]109 6	[6] 98 1	[6]106 0	[6] 91 3
Sewer or Tunnel ..	[6]137 6	[6]109 1	[4]*a*115/6 to 118/6	[6] 98 1	[6]112/ to 118/	[6]97/3 & 103/3
Plumbers, Gasfitters	[6]114 4	[6] 97 2	[6]109 6	[6] 97 2	[6] 98 4	[6]91/8 & 113/8
Slaters	[6]114 4	[6]109 1	[6]109 6	(*a*)	(*a*)	[6] 95 4*
Tilers	[6]114 4	[6]103 7	[6]109 6	98 1	[6] 91 10	[6] 95 4
Tuckpointers ..	[6]100 0	[6]105 5	[6]109 6	[6] 98 1	(*a*)	[6]111 0*
Water Supply and Sewerage—						
Concrete Workers ..	[6]88/ & 93/	[6] 92 2	[6]85/ to 94/2	73 6	[6] 76 6	78 0
Labourers	[6] 82 6	[6] 69 8	[6] 76 0	70 6	[6] 70 6	72 0
Miners—Sewer ..	[1]*d* & [3]*a* & [6] 106/& 124/6	[6]79/8 to 85/2	[6]101 6	..	[6] 79 6	84 0
Pipe-jointers and Setters	[6]91/ & 95/6	[6] 81 8	[6]79/6 & 81/4	73/6 & 76/6	[6]79/6 & 88/6	78 0

GROUP VIII.—MINING.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Coal Mining—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Blacksmiths ..	[38]*b*113/6 to 122/	[38]*b*95 10½	[38]*b*127/6 to 130/6	..	[4]&[5]98 6	[10]121 6
Bracemen	[38]*b*112 0	[38]*b*78/6 & 84/6	[38]*b*111/ to 126/6	..	..	..
Carpenters	[38]*b*109/6 to 124/6	[6] 96 0	[38]*b*121/6 to 122/6	..	..	[10]123 0
Deputies	[38]*b*132/6 to 143/	[10]102/5 & 110/1	[38]*b*130/6 to 134/	..	..	[10]111/6 to 121/
Engine Drivers—						
Winding and Loco.	[38]*b*117/ to 135/	[10]101/ & 106/	[38]*b*120/6 to 156/	..	[5]110/ to 118/	[10]113/ to 124/6
Other	[38]*b*108/6 to 109/6	[10]92/6 to 99/6	[38]*b*114/6 to 144/	..	..	..
Labourers—						
Surface	[38]*b*105 0	69 0	[38]*b*108/ to 114/6	..	[5] 75 6	[10]105 0
Underground ..	[38]*b*105/ to 108/6	[38]*b*84 0	[38]*b*108/ to 115/	..	[5] 83 0	[38]*b*105 0
Miners—						
Machine	(*a*)	(*a*)	[38]*b*127/ to 130/6	..	[5]96/ to 104/	..
Manual—Dry Work	(*a*)	(*a*)	(*a*)	..	[5] 94 6	(*a*)
Platmen or Banksmen	[38]*b*108/ to 112/	[10]95/6 & 102/6	[38]*b*108/ to 115/	Not Mined	[5] 83 0	[38]*b*105 0
Shiftmen—						
Dry Work ..	[38]*b*105/ to 129/6	[10]89/6 & 96/	[38]*b*122/6 to 131/6		[5] 95 6	[38]*b*119/6 to 123/
Wet Work ..	[38]*b*105/ to 120/6	[10]96/6 & 103/	[38]*b*131/9 to 139/9		..	..
Shotfirers	[38]*b*126/6 to 137/	..	[38]*b*122/6 to 130/6		[5] 95 6	..
Timbermen	[38]*b*105/ to 129/6	[10]89/6 & 96/	[38]*b*122/6 to 130/6	..	[5] 95 6	..
Weighmen	[38]*b*112 0	[10] 98 6	..	..	..	[38]*b*114 0
Wheelers	[38]*b*105/ to 112/	[10]87/6 & 94/	[38]*b*111/6 to 119/	..	[5]86/ to 95/	[38]*b*105 0
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—						
Battery Feeders ..	[6] & 74/6 to 83/6	58/3 to 67/11	[6]84/4 to 89/10	(*b*)	[6]79/ to 91/	64 10
Bracemen	[3]*a* & 77/6 to 83/6	[6]62/9 to 72/5	[6]89/10 to 95/4	..	[6]88/ to 100/	67 6

(*a*) Piece-work rates. (*b*) South Australia—Particulars relating to rates of wage and hours of labour in the mining industry are not shown, owing to the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on account of the depression in the industry.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP VIII.—MINING—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gold and Other Mining (except Coal)—*contd.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Engine Drivers—						
Stationary ..	[6] & 75/7 to 82/10	69/9 to 86/2	[6]88/ to 109/	..	92/ to 98/	63/11 to 78/9
Winding and Loco.	[6] & 84/7 to 93/7	77/10 to 92/6	[6]98/ to 120/	..	95/ to 107/	72/ to 85/1
Firemen	[6] & 67/6 to 79/2	67/1 to 75/4	[6]83/ to 100/10	..	85/ to 91/	61/2 to 72/11
Labourers	[3]*a* & 74/6 to 77/6	[6]57/7 to 67/11	[6]84/4 to 89/10	..	[6]79/ to 91/	[6] 64 10
Miners—						
Machine	[3]*a* & 83/6 to 86/6	[6]63/8 to 84/2	[6]98/ to 103/6	..	[6]92/ to 104/	[6]72/11 to 75/7
Manual—						
Dry Work ..	[3]*a* & 83/6 to 86/6	[6]66/3 to 82/4	[6]89/10 to 95/4	..	[6]87/ to 106/	[6]72/11 to 74/3
Wet Work ..	[3]*a*92/6	[6]71/9 to 87/9	[6]98/ to 104/6	..	[6]96/ to 115/	[6]78/4 to 79/8
Platmen	[3]*a* & 77/6 to 83/6	[6]62/9 to 72/5	[6]89/10 to 95/4	..	[6]88/ to 100/	[6] 67 6
Shaft Sinkers—						
Dry Work ..	[3]*a* & 86/6	[6]71/9 to 84/2	[6]89/10 to 104/6	..	[6]94/ to 111/	[6] 78 4
Wet Work ..	[3]*a* & 92/6 to 95/6	[6]77/2 to 89/7	[6]98/ to 104/6	..	[6]103/ to 120/	[6] 99 3
Timbermen.. ..	[3]*a* & 82/ to 92/6	[6]67/9 to 82/10	[6]98/ to 103/6	..	[6]94/to 111/	[6]75/7 to 81/

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Railways—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Engine Drivers (Loco.)–						
1st Class	[6]118 0	105 0	102 0	105 0	[6]115 11	104 6
2nd Class ..	[6]112 0	100 0	97 4	102 0	[6]104 10	99 6
3rd Class.. ..	[6]106 0	94 6	91 10	96 0	[6] 98 5	94 0
4th Class.. ..	[6]100 0	89 0	86 9	90 0	[6] 87 2	87 6
5th Class.. ..	[6] 94 0	83 6	86 9	..	[6] 87 2	83 0
Firemen—						
1st Class	[6] 88 0	78 0	81 2	81 0	[6] 86 5	77 6
2nd Class ..	[6] 82 0	73 0	81 2	76 6	[6] 81 7	72 6
3rd Class.. ..	[6] 76 0	67 6	76 6	73 6	[6] 78 7	67 0
Guards—						
1st Class	[6]85/ to 94/	86/6 to 89/6	98 2	82/6 to 85/	[6] 88 10	83/6 to 86/6
2nd Class ..	[6]79/ to 85/	82/6 to 85/6	93 6	78/6 to 81/	[6] 86 5	78/ to 81/
3rd Class.. ..	[6]76/ to 79/	69/ to 77/	85 0	62/ to 70/	[6]81/7 to 84/	73/ to 75/6
Porters	[6]70/ to 79/	63/6 to 74/6	73 1	56/6 to 61/	[6]71 4	62/ to 67/6
Shunters—						
1st Class	[6]100/ to 101/6	85/6 to 90/6	98 2	77/ to 79/6	[6] 78 7	75 6
2nd Class ..	[6]95/6 to 100/	81/6 to 84/	91 10	70/ to 73/	[6] 76 3	73 0
3rd Class ..	[6]83/6 to 94/	74 6	88 10	..	..	..
Ordinary.. ..	[6]79/ to 82/	66/6 to 72/	81 7	..	[6] 76 3	..
Signalmen—						
Special	..	93 6	92/8 to 99/5	77/ to 85/	[4] 91 0	..
1st Class	[6]97/ to 100/	85 6	91 0	74 6	[6] 84 0	73 0
2nd Class ..	[6] 94 0	80 0	87 7	71 6	[6] 79 2	70 0
3rd Class.. ..	[6] 91 0	76 0	81 7	66 0	[6] 76 3	..
4th Class.. ..	[6]79/ to 88/	72 0	78 2	63 6	[6] 73 10	..

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP IX.—RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY TRANSPORT—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Tramways (Electric and Cable)—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Car Washers or Cleaners	[6] 70 0	67 1	[6] 81 7	64 0	[6] 71 4	67 0
Conductors—						
1st Year	[6] 70 0	67 1	77 0	65/6 to 67/6	[6] 73 0	65 6
2nd Year ..	[6] 73 0	69 9	77/ to 82/	67 6	[6] 79 2	68 0
3rd Year ..	[6] 75 6	72 5	82/ to 92/	71/ to 73/	[6] 79 2	71 0
Horse Drivers ..	[6] 76 0	67 11	81 0	67 1	[6] 84 0	62 10
Labourers	[6] 70 0	61 8	[6] 74 0	62 0	[6] 71 4	67 0
Maintenance Men ..	[6] 73 0	69 9	[6] 81 7	62 0	[6] 76 3	70 0
Motormen or Gripmen—						
1st Year	[6] 73 0	67 1	77 0	67 6	[6] 79 2	67 0
2nd Year ..	[6] 75 6	69 9	77/ to 82/	70 0	[6] 79 2	70 0
3rd Year ..	[6] 78 6	72 5	82/ to 92/	73/ to 74/	[6] 79 2	72 6
Overhead Wiremen—						
Leading	[6]101 0	85 6	[6]113 1	76 0	[6] 84 0	86 10
Other	[6]92/ & 98/	80 1	[6] 98 1	74 0	[6] 77 1	79 8
Pitmen	[6] 78 6	77 10	[6]85/3 to 89/10	67/6 to 70/	[6] 79 2	78 0
Signalmen	[6]82/ to 87/6	75 2	85/ to 89/	73/ to 78/6	..	..
Track Cleaners ..	[6] 70 0	67 1	77 0	62 0	[6] 71 4	67 0

GROUP X.—OTHER LAND TRANSPORT.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Carrying—Merchandise—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Carriers—						
One Horse ..	[6] 81 0	62 7	81 0	62 7	77 2	62 7
Two Horses ..	[6] 86 0	67 1	86 0	67 1	81 2	67 1
Corporation Carters—						
One Horse ..	[6] 85 0	62 7	81 0	62 7	[6] 77 11	62 7
Two Horses ..	[6] 92 6	67 1	86 0	67 1	[6] 80 0	67 1
Jinkers—						
One Horse ..	[6] 81 0	69 9	88 0	69 9	83 7	69 8
Two Horses ..	[6] 86 0	74 3	93 0	74 8	87 7	74 3
Sanitary Carters ..	[6]89/ & 94/	[6]66/2 to 75/2	82 0	[6]66/2 to 75/2	[6] 76 10	66/2 to 75/2
Stable Hands ..	[6]80/6 & 85/6	61 8	74 0	61 8	78 4	61 8
Motor Lorries and Wagons—						
Under 3 tons ..	[6]83/ to 93/	67/1 to 70/8	83/ to 91/	67/1 to 70/8	80/5 & 84/5	67/1 to 70/8
3 tons or over ..	[6]93/ to 97/6	74 3	96/ to 101/	74 3	87 7	74 3
Lift Attendants—						
Goods	[6] 74 0	81 0	80 0	63/ to 70/*	71 4	..
Passenger	[6] 74 0	81 0	74/ & 76/	63/ to 70/*	71 4	72 6*

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XI.—SHIPPING, WHARF LABOUR, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Waterside Working—						
Wharf Labourers per hour *a*	s. d. 2 3½	s. d. 2 3½	s. d. 2/3½ to 2/8½	s. d. 2 3½	s. d. 2 3½	s. d. 2 3½
Passenger Vessels—interstate *b*—						
Bakers per month			246/3 to 300/3			
Barmen ,,			220/6*d*			
Butchers ,,			246/3 to 282/3*c*			
Cooks—						
Chief ,,			345/3 to 372/3*c*			
Second ,,			273/3*c*			
Third ,,			219/3*c*			
Ships' ,,			264/3*c*			
Pantrymen ,,			238/6*d*			
Scullerymen ,,			201/3*c*			
Stewards—						
Chief Saloon ,,			229/6*d*			
Second ,,			256/6*d*			
Second Saloon ,,			256/6*d*			
Fore Cabin ,,			238/6*d*			
Bedroom and Other ,,			211/6 to 220/6*d*			
All Vessels—Interstate *b h*						
A.B. Seamen per month			245/3			
Boatswains ,,			263/3			
Donkeymen ,,			299/3			
Firemen .. ,,			281/3			
Greasers .. ,,			281/3			
Lamp Trimmers ,,			263/3			
Fuel Trimmers ,,			245/3			
		Vessels.		*Vessels.*		
Marine Engineers *b e g*—		*Under* 100 *N.H.P.*		100 *N.H.P and over*		
Chief per month		517/6 to 567/		594/ to 936/		
Second .. ,,		423/		423/ to 594/		
Third .. ,,		373/6		373/6 to 486/		
Fourth .. ,,				320/ to 432/		
5th, 6th, 7th and 8th .. ,,				311/		
		Seagoing Passenger Vessels.		Seagoing Cargo Vessels.		
Merchant Service *b f g*—		125 *tons or under.*	*Over* 10,000 *tons.*	60 *tons or under.*	*Over* 10,000 *tons.*	
Masters per month		527/	1,530/	447/9	1,134/	
Officers—						
Chief .. ,,		401/	594/	347/	522/	
Second .. ,,		347/	522/	311/	468/	
Third .. ,,			441/		405/	
Fourth and Fifth .. ,,			311/		311/	

a Rate of wage quoted is for other than special cargo. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to victualling and accommodation. *c* Not more than 8 hours per day. *d* Not more than 10 hours per day when at sea, 9 per day when in intermediate ports, not more than 8 per day when in terminal ports. *e* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified according to nominal horse-power of vessels. *f* Minimum rates under the Commonwealth Award are classified for interstate vessels, and for vessels within a State according to tonnage; the lowest and highest classes for interstate passenger and cargo vessels are here given. *g Marine Engineers*—Not more than 8 hours per day. *Masters and Officers*—Ordinary length of duty in a day at sea or in port or partly at sea and partly at port shall be 8 hours. *h* Not more than 8 hours per day.

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Farming—						
General Hands *a b* ..	25/ to 35/	10/ to 25/	15/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 35/
Harvesters *a b* ..	45/ to 65/	20/ to 40/	30/ to 60/	35/ to 40/	25/ to 40/	30/ to 55/
Milkers *a b* ..	30/ to 35/	10/ to 25/	15/ to 30/	10/ to 20/	15/ to 25/	20/ to 35/
Ploughmen *a b* ..	25/ to 35/	15/ to 30/	20/ to 30/	15/ to 20/	20/ to 40/	25/ to 32/6
Chaffcutters—						
Portable	..	[10] 82 0	[6] 78 0	..	77/6 to 105/	[33] 75 0
Stationary ..	..	[10] 76 0	[6] 78 0	69 0	77/6 to 105/	[33] 75 0

For footnotes, see next page.

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XII.—AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, ETC.—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	N.S.W.	Victoria.	Queensland.	S. Aust.	W. Aust.	Tasmania.
Gardening—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Gardeners	75 0*	[6] & 73/ to 81/7	[6] 85 8	66/ to 69/	76 3	75 0
Labourers	70/ to 72/*	[6] & 73 0	[6] 76 0	63/ to 66/	71 4	72 0
Nurserymen ..	75 0*	78 0	83 6	69/ to 75/	79 2	75 0
Labourers	70/ to 72/*	71 0	77 0	63/ to 69/	71 4	72 0
Pastoral Workers*d*—						
Cooks *b*	74 3	74 3	111/8 to 119/7	74 3	74 3	74 3
Shearers .. per 100	29 3	29 3	33 6	29 3	28 3	29 3
Shed Hands *b* ..	64 10	64 10	75 6	64 10	69 9	64 10
Wool Pressers *b* ..	85 6	85 6	92 3	85 6	85 6	85 6
Rural Workers—						
Fruit Harvesters ..	64/9 to 65/8	62/ to 65/8	74 0	57/4 to 65/8	..	..

a Ruling or predominant rates, *see* note at commencement of table. *b* Rates of wage quoted are in addition to board and lodging provided. *c* Hours in the farming industry vary considerably, and no reliable particulars can be published. *d* Shearers' and woolpressers' hours are 44 per week; shed hands' hours are the same as shearers with such additional time as may be necessary to finish picking up fleeces, &c. Should the time engaged picking up, &c., exceed 30 minutes per day, all time thereafter must be paid as overtime. The hours of cooks are **not** regulated.

GROUP XIII.—DOMESTIC, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage specified for employees in Clubs, Hotels, and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Cooks (Hotels and Restaurants)—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Chefs	[6]92 6 to 185/	76/6 to 103/1	99/ & 104/	88/ to 113/	90/6 & 98/6	65/3 to 115/2
Cooks—Second ..	[6]82/6 to 135/	71/1 to 87/4	89 0	73/ to 83/	76/6 & 82/6	51/10 to 91/10
Cooks—Third ..	[6]80/ to 105/	71 1	89 0	73 0	75 6	51/10 to 75/1
Kitchenmen ..	[6] 72 0	65 8	76 6	63 0	70 6	64 2
Hairdressing—						
Hairdressers ..	[6] 91 0	90 0	89 0	88 0	85 7	90/ to 94/6
Hotels—						
Barmen	[6] 75 7	69 9	80 0	80 0	90 6	79 3
Billiard Markers ..	[6] 70 0	65 8	74 0	63 0	70 6	64 2
Handymen ..	[6] 70 0	65 8	74 0	63 0	70 6	52/7 & 58/8
Lift Attendants ..	[6] 70 0	81 0	74 0	63 0	..	55/11 & 64/2
Porters—Day Work	[6] 70 0	65 8	74 0	65 6	70 6	55 11
Porters—Night Work	[6] 75 0	65 8	74 0	65 6	75 6	64 2
Waiters—Head ..	[6] 79 0	70 8	74 0	73/ to 76/	..	74/1 & 86/
Waiters—Other ..	[6] 72 0	67 11	74 0	68 6	74 6	57/9 & 74/1
Restaurants—						
Pantrymen ..	[6] 70 0	60 0	76 6	65 0	70 6	64 2
Waiters	[6] 70 0	60 0	76 6	68/6 & 69/6	74 9	57/9 & 74/1

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Factory Engine Driving—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Engine Drivers (Stationary)—						
1st Class	78/4 to 81/	75/8 to 78/4	101 0	67/6 to 70/2	71/1 to 73/10	75/2 to 77/10
2nd Class ..	75/7 to 78/4	72/11 to 75/8	93 0	64/10 to 67/6	68/5 to 71/1	72/5 to 75/2
3rd Class ..	75/7 to 78/4	72/11 to 75/8	85 0	64/10 to 67/6	68/5 to 71/1	72/5 to 75/2
Firemen—						
1st Class ..	72 11	72 11	83 0	64 10	65 8	69 9
2nd Class ..	70/2 to 71/7	66/2 to 70/3	..	58/1 to 63/11	63/ to 64/4	67/1 to 68/5
Greasers	70 2	66 2	83 0	59 5	63 0	67 1
Trimmers	68 10	66 2	79 0	58 1	61 8	65 8

SECTION IV.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—MISCELLANEOUS AND GENERAL LABOUR—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Municipal—						
Labourers	[6] 85 0	63 11	[6] 76 0	63 0	[6] 71 4	72 0
Street Sweepers ..	[6] 85 0	68 5	[6] 76 0	63 0	[6] 71 4	72 0
Shop and Other Assistants—						
Boot Salesmen ..	[6] 87 6	[12] 86 0	[6] 89 0	75 0	79 7	[10]80/ to 95/
Chemists' Assistants	[6] 99 6	[10] 99 0	[6]100 6	[22] 80 0	..	110 0
Clerks	[6]85/ to 90/	[5]*a* & [10]80/	[6] 89 0	[5] & [6]71 6	77 7	[10] 99 0
Drapery Salesmen ..	[6] 87 6	91 6	[6] 89 0	77 6	79 7	[10]80/ to 95/
Furniture Salesmen ..	[6] 87 6	[12] 97 6	[6] 89 0	74 6	79 7	108 0
Grocery Salesmen ..	[6] 82 6	85 0	[6] 89 0	72 6	79 7	79 3
Hardware Salesmen ..	[6] 87 6	75 6	[6] 89 0	74 6	79 7	90 0
Railway Bookstall Assistants ..	[6] 85 1	81 0	[6] 89 0	75 0	79 7	90 0
Tobacconists' Assts.	[6] 78 6	85 0	[6] 89 0	73 0	79 7	79 3
Storemen — Packing, Cleaning, &c.—						
Night Watchmen ..	[6]74/ & 77/6	[19]68/3 & 78/3	77 0	[28] 69 6	..	61 8
Office Cleaners ..	[6]76/6 to 86/6	[10] 70 6	74/ & 79/	63 0	[6] 73 10	[17] 70 0
Packers—General ..	[6]81/ to 83/6	68 0	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	61/8 to 66/2
Storemen—General ..	[6]78/ to 81/	68 0	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	61/8 to 66/2
Wholesale Grocery—						
Packers	[6] 79 6	75 0	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Storemen	[6] 78 0	75/ to 80/6	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Wholesale Hardware—						
Packers	[6]81/ to 83/	72 6	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11
Storemen	[6]78/ to 80/	72 6	[6] 79 0	66 0	79 7	67 11

(*a*) 38 hours except in special circumstances.

Section V.

Minimum Rates of Wage for Adult Female Workers in the Main Occupations in the Capital City of Each State for a Full Week's Work at 31st December, 1931.

(*See Explanatory Note at top of page 138.*)

GROUP III.—FOOD, DRINK, TOBACCO, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Biscuit Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 40 6	37 0	[10]39 0	31 6	[6] 40 0	30 0
Confectionery—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 39 0	40 8	[10] 39 0	32 0	[6]38/1 to 53/1*	41 6
Jam Making and Preserving—						
Fillers	39 2	39 2	[6] 44 6	39 2	[6] 38 1	39 2
Other Adults ..	33 9	33 9	[6] 41 0	33 9	[6] 38 1	33 9
Tea Packing—						
Head Women ..	[6] 38 9	46 6	[6]40/6 to 50/	..	..	..
Other Adults ..	[6] 38 9	40 6	[6] 39 0	36 6	38 1	..
Tobacco Working (Cigars)—						
Ringers	[6] 42 0	[6] 42 0	..	..	41 1	..
Wrapper Leaf Strippers	[6] 49 6	[6] 49 6	..	..	41 1	..

GROUP IV.—CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bootmaking—						
Machinists — Wax Thread	[6] 50 9	[6] 50 9	[6] 50 9	[6] 50 9	..	[6] 50 9
Other Adults ..	[6] 43 6	[6] 43 6	[6] 43 6	[6] 43 6	[6] 43 6	[6] 43 6
Dressmaking—						
Adult Females ..	[6]36/ to 54/5	[6]36/ to 54/5	[6]36/ to 54/5	[6]36/ to 54/5	[6]42/5 & 44/1	[6] 36/ to 54/5
Dyers and Cleaners—						
Adult Females ..	[6]36/ to 41/5	[6]36/ to 41/5	[6]36/ to 41/5	[6]36/ to 41/5	[6] 52 7	[6]36/ to 41/5
Hat Making (Straw)—						
Finishers and Machinists	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	..	[6] 38 8
Millinery—						
Adult Females ..	[6]36/ to 38/8	[6]36/ to 38/8	[6]36/ to 38/8	[6]36/ to 38/8	[6] 40 10	[6] 36/ to 38/8
Shirt Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]36/ to 49/11	[6]36/ to 49/11	[6]36/ to 49/11	[6]36/ to 49/11	[6]40/10 & 47/4	[6]36/ to 49/11
Tailoring (Order)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6] 56 0	[6] 45 5
Trousers, Vest Hands	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6]46/8 to 49/	[6] 40 6
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6] 45 5	[6]56/ to 57/1	[6] 45 5
Trousers, Vest Hands	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6] 40 6	[6]46/8 to 49/	[6] 40 6
Tailoring (Ready-made)—						
Machinists—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 3	[6] 43 2
Trousers, Vest Hands	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	[6] 38 8	[6] 40 10	[6] 38 8
Tailoresses—						
Coat Hands ..	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 2	[6] 43 3	[6] 43 2
Trousers, Vest Hands	[6] 37 10	[6] 37 10	[6] 37 10	[6] 37 10	[6] 40 10	[6] 37 10
Textile Working (Woollen Mills)—						
Comb Minders ..	[6] 43 0	38/5 to 40/3	[6] 39 0	32/10 & 34/2	34/8 & 36/	36/8 & 38/
Drawers and Menders	[6]46/ to 52/	39/6 to 45/4	[6] 39 0	31/6 to 39/7	33/4 to 41/5	38 11
Warpers	[6]47/ to 52/	39 0	[6] 39 0	33 9	35 7	37 7
Weavers—Loom ..	[6] 52 0	40 8	[6] 39 0	35 1	36 11	38 11
Other Adults ..	[6] 43 0	37 0	[6] 39 0	31 6	33 4	35 4
Underclothing—						
Adult Females ..	[6]36/ to 48/2	[6]36/ to 48/2	[6]36/ to 48/2	[6]36/ to 48/2	[6]42/5 & 44/1	[6]36/ to 48/2

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUPS I., II., V., AND VI.—PRINTING AND OTHER MANUFACTURING.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Bedding and Furniture—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Bedding Machinists ..	[6] 43 0	[6] 38 6	[6] 44 0	[6] 36 3	44 1	[6] 40 6
Picture Frame Workers	[6] 48 0	[6] 42 1	..	..	44 1	..
Bookbinding—						
Folders and Sewers ..	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4	[6]43/9 to 49/	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4
Brush Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 46 6	40 0	[6] 41 0	35 0	..	..
Candle and Soap Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 39 6	36 9	[6] 40 0	34 3	..	27 0
Cardboard Box Making—						
Box Makers ..	[6]39/7 to 44/1	[6]39/7 to 44/1	[6] 42 0	[6]39/7 to 44/1	[6]39/7 to 44/1	..
Other Adults ..	[6]35/1 to 38/8	[6]35/1 to 38/8	[6] 42 0	[6]35/1 to 38/8	[6]35/1 to 38/8	..
Jewellery—						
Chainmakers ..	[6]46/6 & 51/6	85 0	[6] 61 0	..	50 6	..
Gilders	[6] 46 6	77 6	[6] 51 0	[11] 55 0	50 6	..
Polishers	[6] 46 6	85 0	[6] 51 0	[11] 55 0	50 6	..
Scratch Brushers ..	[6] 46 6	40 0	[6] 51 0	[11] 55 0	50 6	..
Leather Goods—						
Adult Females ..	[8] 42 1	[8] 42 1	[8]42 1	42 0	[8] 45 9	[8] 42 1
Paper Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 38 6	34 5	..	..	..	..
Paper Bag Making—						
Adult Females ..	[6]35/1 to 39/7	[6]35/1 to 39/7	[6] 43 9	[6]35/1 to 39/7	[6]35/1 to 39/7	[6]35/1 to 39/7
Potteries—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 38 0	[10] 35 3	[6] 44 0	..	..	..
Printing—						
Jobbing Office Assistants	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4	[6] 43 9	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4	[6] 42 4
Lithographing Feeders	[6] 41 5	[6] 41 5	[6] 43 9	[6] 41 5	[6] 41 5	[6] 41 5
Rubber Working—						
Adult Females ..	[6] 36 2	[6] 33 1	..	..	..	..
Tent and Tarpaulin Making						
Machinists ..	[8] 42 1	[8] 42 1	[8] 42 1	38 0	[6] 40 1	[8] 42 1

GROUP XIII.—HOUSEHOLD, HOTELS, ETC.

NOTE.—The rates of wage mentioned herein for employees in Hotels and Restaurants represent the weekly cash payment where Board and Lodging are **not** provided.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
Hotels—	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*
Barmaids	[6] 55 2	55 7	[6] 74 0	48 6	91 11	59 5
Housemaids ..	[6] 47 0	44 7	41 6	40 6	53 4	43/4 & 47/4
Laundresses ..	[6] 52 6	47 0	47 6	44 6	53 4	50 4
Waitresses—Head ..	[6] 53 0	47 0	41 6	45 6	..	56/10 to 62/9
,, Other ..	[6] 48 0	43 8	41 6	40 6	53 4	43/4 to 50/9
Laundries—						
General Hands ..	[6] 38 0	[6] 36 6	[6] 40 0	34 6	44 11	24 0
Machinists—						
Shirt and Collar ..	[6] 38/ & 41/6	[6] 45 0	[6] 40 0	38 6	48 11	24/ & 30/
Sorters	[6] 40 0	[6] 36 6	[6] 40 0	38 6	44 11	24 0
Starchers	[6] 38 0	[6] 42 9	[6] 40 0	34 6	44 11	24 0
Washers	[6] 38/ & 44/	[6]47/6 to 72/9	[6] 40 0	34 6	53 11	36 0
Office Cleaning—						
Adult Females ..	[6]46/6 to 48/9	[6] 60 0	[6]54/ to 58/	39 6	(*a*) 1 9	..
Restaurants—						
Pantry Maids ..	[6] 43 0	36 9	[6] 42 6	35 6	[6] 50 7	44 5
Waitresses	[6]41/ to 42/6	36 9	[6] 42 6	37/ & 44/6	[6] 50 7	43/4 to 50/9

(*a*) Per hour, with minimum of 25 hours per week.

SECTION V.—*continued.*

GROUP XIV.—SHOP ASSISTANTS, CLERKS, ETC.

Industry and Occupation.	Sydney.	Melbourne.	Brisbane.	Adelaide.	Perth.	Hobart.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Clerks, &c.—						
Cashiers	[6] 45 3	[5]*a* & [10] 48/	[6] 69 0	[6] & [10] 45/	*a* 47 8	54 0
Clerical Assistants ..	[6] 45 3	[5]*a* & [10] 48/	[6] 69 0	[6] & [10] 45/	..	54 0
Saleswomen—						
Boot	[6] 51 6	[12] 38 0	[6] 54 6	40 0	[6]44/10 & 48/11	[10] 45 0
Drapery	[6] 51 6	45 0	[6] 54 6	40 0	[6]44/10 & 52/10	[10] 45 0
Fruit and Confectionery	[6] 42 0	42 6	[6] 54 6	..	[6] 44 10	49 6
Newsagent and Bookstall	[6] 51 4	42 6	[6] 54 6	40 0	[6] 44 10	45 0
Tobacconists ..	[6] 52 6	70 0	[6] 54 6	47 0	[6] 44 10	49 6

(*a*) 38 hours, except in special circumstances.

APPENDIX.

Section VI.

Weekly Rates of Wage and Hours of Labour—Australia and Other Countries.

Industry and Occupation.	Australia (Sydney).				Great Britain and Northern Ireland (London).				New Zealand (Auckland).				Canada (Montreal).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1932.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		* s. d.	
Furniture—																
Cabinet Makers	60 0	48	96 0	44	39 5	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	89 1	44	84 0	60	125 0	50 to 55
Upholsterers	60 0	48	96 0	44	38 8	46½ to 54	78 4	47	60 8½	47	89 1	44	84 0	60	158 4	50 to 55
French Polishers	60 0	48	96 0	44	37 5	46½ to 54	72 6	47	60 8½	47	89 1	44	84 0	60	137 6	50 to 55
Sawmilling—																
Machinists, Planing	63 0	48	78 4 to 83 8	48	..	..	..	..	57 0	47	80 4	47	60 0	55	125 0	50
,, Shaping	69 0	48	86 5	48	..	..	..	..	45 0	47	80 4	47	68 2	55	125 0	50
Sawyers, Band or Jig	68 0	48	78 4 to 83 8	48	..	..	..	..	48 0	47	75 5	47	68 2	55	125 0	50
,, Circular	54 0 to 60 0	48	75 6 to 83 8	48	..	..	..	..	54 0	47	78 4	47	61 7	55	125 0	60
Engineering, and Metal Working—																
Fitters and Turners	70 0	48	89 1	44	38 11	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7	47	89 0	44	..	..	129 3	44 to 50

* Average of various establishments.

SECTION VI.—*continued.*

WEEKLY RATES OF WAGE AND HOURS OF LABOUR—AUSTRALIA AND OTHER COUNTRIES—*continued.*

Industry and Occupation.	AUSTRALIA (SYDNEY).				GREAT BRITAIN AND NORTHERN IRELAND (LONDON).				NEW ZEALAND (AUCKLAND).				CANADA (MONTREAL).			
	July, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		August, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		March, 1914.		31st Dec., 1932.		Sept., 1914.		1st Oct., 1932.	
	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.	Rates of Wage.	No. of Hours.
Engineering and Metal Working—*contd.*	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Patternmakers	74 0	48	97 2	44	42 1	53 to 54	67 7	47	69 0	49	89 1	44	88 0	55	145 7	44 to 50
Moulders (Iron)	68 0 and 72 0	48	75 7 to 89 1	44	41 8	53 to 54	62 11	47	64 7½	47	89 1	44	78 0	60	137 1	44 to 50
Tinsmiths	60 0	48	90 6	44	..	..	..	..	62 8	47	89 1	44	58 10	54	*69 5	37
Milling (Flour)—																
Millers (Shift)	63 0 and 70 0	48	80 7 to 90 0	44	..	..	72 0	44	48 0	48	86 5*a*	48	78 0	60	*119 3	54
Packermen	51 0	48	69 9	44	..	..	..	..	48 0	48	82 10	48	60 0	60	*90 0	54
Bootmakers—	60 0	48	84 9	44	30 0	52½	51 2	48	52 6	45	79 9	44	93 0	55	..	..
Tailoring (Ready made)—																
Cutters	65 0	48	83 8	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	92 6	44	72 0 to 80 0	49	*117 0	44
Pressers (Coat)	60 0	48	81 0	44	..	..	..	..	55 0	45	78 9	44	60 0 to 80 0	49	*95 10	44
Trimmers	65 0	48	81 0	44	..	..	..	..	52 0 to 60 0	45	78 9	44	60 0	49	*118 10	44
Bookbinding—																
Bookbinders	65 0	48	86 5	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	88 0	44	72 0	48	149 6	44 to 48
Paper Rulers	65 0 to 77 6	48	86 5	44	33 11	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	88 0	44	80 0	48	*132 10	48

(*a*) Kilnmen (Christchurch). * Average of various establishments

Printing (Daily Newspapers)—																			
Compositors (Day work)	88 0	48	117 0	44	35 8	50	89 0	48	65 0	48	88 0	42	88 0	48	149 6	44 to 48
Readers	80 0	48	122 0	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	94 0	44	72 0	48	..	..
Compositors (Jobbing Offices) ..	65 0	48	86 5	44	35 8	50 to 51	80 0	48	65 0	48	88 0	42	74 0	48	149 6	44 to 48
Linotype Operators	80 0	48	97 2	44	..	..	96 0	48	74 0	48	94 0	42	..	..	149 6	44 to 48
Building—																
Bricklayers	78 0	48	101 0	44	40 7	49½	71 6	44	70 6	47	93 1	44	118 10	54	155 10	44
Carpenters	72 0	48	112 6	44	39 11	49½	71 6	44	64 7½	47	88 0	44	97 2	54	119 2	44
Labourers—Carpenters	60 6	44	76 9	44	27 0	49½	54 1	44	51 4	47	72 7	44	64 10	54	68 7	44 to 50
Concrete Workers ..	60 6	44	76 9	44	27 0	49½	55 0	44	54 10	47	72 7	44	64 10	54	68 7	44 to 50
Earth Excavators ..	60 6	44	76 9	44	27 0	49½	54 1	44	54 10	47	72 7	44	64 10	54	68 7	44 to 50
Painters	64 0	48	103 4	44	36 3	49½	67 10	44	60 6	44	89 1	44	86 5	54	119 2	44
Paperhangers	64 0	48	103 4	44	36 3	49½	71 6	44	60 6	44	89 1	44	86 5	54	119 2	44
Plasterers	78 0	48	132 0	44	40 0	49½	71 6	44	66 0	44	89 10	44	105 7	48	155 10	44
Plumbers	72 0	48	114 4	44	39 8	49½	71 6	44	62 4 to 66 0	44	89 10	44	91 10	54	137 6	44
Tramways—																
Conductors—																
1st year	48 0	48	70 0	44	27 5	*a*	64 0 to 73 0	48	42 0 to 48 0	48	79 2 to 82 10	48	52 10	60	102 9	70
2nd year	51 0	48	73 0										52 10	60	145 10	70
3rd year	54 0	48	75 6										55 2	60	160 5	70
Motormen—																
1st year	54 0	48	73 0	44	30 11	*a*	64 0 to 73 0	48	48 0 to 54 0	48	82 10 to 86 5	48	52 10	60	102 9	70
2nd year	57 0	48	75 6										52 10	60	145 0	70
3rd year	60 0	48	78 6										55 2	60	160 5	70
Carrying (Merchandise)—																
Carters (1 horse)	50 0	56½	81 0	44	25 7	*b*	55 0 and 56 0	48	48 0	48	79 3	48	84 0	54	123 9	48 to 60
Municipal—Labourers	57 0	48	85 0	44	26 9	*b*	58 8	47	50 11 to 58 9	47	81 1	47	48 7	54	100 0	60

(*a*) Hours were reduced in 1919. (*b*) Not available.

Section VII.

Retail Price Index Numbers—1911.—Base.—The index-numbers in the following tables are computed for the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration on a different basis to those given in previous sections of this Report. As indicated in the headings to the tables the rent constituent is based upon the weighted average of *all houses*. The index-numbers are directly comparable with those published in Labour Report, No. 15, and in Quarterly Summaries of Australian Statistics previous to No. 99.

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food and Groceries Only.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1903.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,833	1,844	1,810	1,816	1,953	1,933	1,941	1,965	1,824	1,808	1,748	1,657	1,608	1,588	1,533	1,539	1,555	1,540	1,519	1,480
Newcastle	1,828	1,823	1,814	1,811	1,912	1,879	1,885	1,911	1,817	1,794	1,727	1,624	1,606	1,586	1,508	1,506	1,519	1,507	1,503	1,452
Broken Hill	2,204	2,158	2,129	2,131	2,271	2,284	2,299	2,342	2,214	2,195	2,068	1,978	1,901	1,861	1,734	1,732	1,745	1,719	1,728	1,624
Goulburn	1,852	1,858	1,849	1,840	1,947	1,935	1,951	1,988	1,856	1,800	1,722	1,609	1,565	1,551	1,463	1,452	1,466	1,504	1,501	1,459
Bathurst	1,769	1,785	1,771	1,749	1,898	1,846	1,850	1,884	1,790	1,775	1,712	1,615	1,580	1,561	1,490	1,496	1,492	1,492	1,463	1,406
Weighted Average—New South Wales ..	1,842	1,850	1,819	1,824	1,958	1,937	1,945	1,970	1,833	1,817	1,754	1,661	1,615	1,594	1,535	1,540	1,555	1,541	1,523	1,480
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,715	1,709	1,658	1,653	1,773	1,800	1,800	1,809	1,683	1,677	1,640	1,528	1,493	1,419	1,370	1,373	1,405	1,378	1,345	1,291
Ballarat	1,741	1,735	1,723	1,704	1,802	1,812	1,856	1,888	1,767	1,763	1,708	1,573	1,527	1,459	1,427	1,415	1,432	1,386	1,354	1,313
Bendigo	1,738	1,737	1,724	1,706	1,841	1,832	1,883	1,891	1,766	1,783	1,733	1,574	1,542	1,470	1,442	1,443	1,428	1,413	1,390	1,340
Geelong	1,710	1,712	1,687	1,704	1,792	1,784	1,809	1,835	1,664	1,671	1,623	1,539	1,441	1,385	1,369	1,392	1,421	1,412	1,393	1,336
Warrnambool	1,692	1,675	1,631	1,642	1,708	1,719	1,810	1,844	1,719	1,713	1,653	1,583	1,506	1,426	1,420	1,440	1,462	1,452	1,429	1,385
Weighted Average—Victoria	1,717	1,711	1,663	1,658	1,776	1,800	1,805	1,816	1,689	1,685	1,645	1,532	1,494	1,421	1,376	1,379	1,408	1,381	1,349	1,297
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,669	1,669	1,650	1,695	1,729	1,690	1,684	1,700	1,605	1,537	1,490	1,402	1,429	1,410	1,355	1,374	1,361	1,335	1,304	1,279
Toowoomba	1,575	1,584	1,597	1,616	1,670	1,632	1,651	1,691	1,590	1,547	1,496	1,419	1,436	1,370	1,318	1,338	1,330	1,326	1,297	1,254
Rockhampton	1,727	1,735	1,715	1,763	1,833	1,786	1,797	1,813	1,743	1,656	1,611	1,514	1,556	1,516	1,457	1,502	1,508	1,458	1,421	1,393
Charters Towers	1,962	1,919	1,908	1,986	2,016	1,947	1,979	1,940	1,852	1,796	1,656	1,608	1,637	1,637	1,581	1,595	1,605	1,583	1,548	1,531
Warwick	1,651	1,655	1,655	1,694	1,755	1,710	1,725	1,756	1,651	1,608	1,556	1,460	1,454	1,437	1,404	1,413	1,390	1,396	1,372	1,347
Weighted Average—Queensland	1,677	1,677	1,661	1,705	1,745	1,704	1,703	1,719	1,626	1,559	1,508	1,421	1,448	1,424	1,370	1,391	1,381	1,355	1,324	1,298

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY—*continued.*

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,810	1,828	1,751	1,713	1,844	1,891	1,921	1,890	1,779	1,758	1.633	1 528	1 493	1,449	1,349	1,354	1,406	1,397	1,351	1,289
Kadina, &c.	1,920	1,905	1,869	1,883	1,993	2,911	2,055	2,073	1,942	1,931	1,837	1,700	1,664	1,584	1,473	1,492	1,561	1,538	1,519	1,447
Port Pirie	1,903	1,905	1,849	1,842	1,974	1,958	1,998	2,014	1,917	1,910	1,784	1,679	1,626	1,552	1,459	1,466	1,528	1,459	1,452	1,373
Mount Gambier	1,806	1,799	1,785	1,744	1,825	1,833	1,864	1,869	1,755	1,675	1 641	1,540	1,420	1,384	1,360	1,373	1,409	1,400	1,370	1,341
Peterborough	2,006	1,998	1,955	1.982	2,086	2,058	2.103	2,091	1,954	1,947	1,865	1,699	1,631	1,581	1,468	1,497	1,522	1,482	1,443	1,388
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,820	1,835	1,761	1,728	1,856	1,899	1,930	1,904	1,792	1,771	1,649	1,542	1,505	1,459	1,359	1,365	1,418	1,407	1,362	1,300
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,768	1,903	1,930	1,929	1,952	1,994	1 937	1,868	1,820	1,808	1,700	1,546	1,568	1,548	1,442	1,419	1,477	1,492	1,423	1,358
Kalgoorlie, &c.	2,003	2,060	2,158	2,166	2,245	2,324	2,312	2,177	2,087	2,130	2,078	1,843	1,810	1,800	1,747	1.753	1,770	1,767	1,734	1,696
Northam	1,891	1,969	2,016	2,020	2,057	2,124	2,078	2,013	1,938	1,954	1,873	1,684	1,632	1,595	1,549	1,540	1,553	1,571	1,523	1,458
Bunbury	1,959	2,017	2,063	2,043	2,062	2,123	2,127	2,076	2,018	2,015	1,915	1,701	1,649	1,638	1,560	1,492	1,481	1,524	1,489	1,449
Geraldton	1,946	1,955	1,956	1,981	2,021	2,068	2,089	2,037	1,977	1,972	1,903	1,691	1 677	1,672	1,611	1,608	1,609	1,609	1,531	1,414
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,803	1,924	1,959	1,959	1,988	2,035	1,986	1,911	1,858	1,853	1,752	1,586	1,599	1,580	1,482	1,462	1,512	1,526	1,461	1,398
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,730	1,736	1,717	1,725	1,838	1,824	1,823	1,849	1,762	1,757	1,705	1,584	1,545	1,476	1,401	1,412	1,456	1,450	1,410	1,385
Launceston	1,711	1,715	1,686	1,673	1,760	1,747	1,772	1,840	1,734	1,713	1,679	1,574	1,525	1,469	1,415	1,399	1,430	1,413	1,375	1,348
Burnie	1,792	1,825	1,783	1,799	1,889	1,892	1,957	1,969	1,832	1,857	1,799	1,676	1,556	1,514	1,474	1,492	1,535	1,501	1,466	1,431
Devonport	1,718	1,770	1,739	1,731	1,844	1,836	1,870	1,872	1,719	1,719	1,691	1,577	1,550	1,479	1,427	1,455	1,527	1,500	1,430	1,424
Queenstown	1,924	1,939	1,927	1,934	2,039	2,025	2,034	2,054	1,940	1,949	1,919	1,829	1,774	1,662	1,611	1,636	1,634	1,624	1,606	1,600
Weighted Average—Tasmania	1,733	1,743	1,719	1,721	1,826	1,813	1,824	1,860	1,761	1,753	1,708	1,593	1,548	1,483	1,417	1,422	1,462	1,451	1,411	1,386
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns.. ..	1,777	1,789	1,754	1,755	1,866	1,869	1,874	1,882	1,762	1,745	1,682	1,577	1,545	1,503	1,442	1,446	1,471	1,454	1,423	1,376
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities ..	1,771	1,784	1,745	1,746	1,859	1,865	1,867	1,873	1,751	1,734	1,673	1,568	1,538	1,496	1,435	1,439	1,465	1,448	1,416	1,369

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Housing—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Captitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,865	1,865	1,846	1,850	1,863	1,865	1,874	1,878	1,890	1,877	1,817	1,773	1,736	1,668	1,625	1,518	1,504	1,496	1,477	1,468
Newcastle	1,580	1,579	1,576	1,571	1,583	1,583	1,583	1,565	1,563	1,546	1,516	1,498	1,470	1,409	1,370	1,213	1,222	1,209	1,208	1,198
Broken Hill	1,004	1,006	1,003	1,003	1,010	1,013	1,006	1,006	1,010	1,015	1,012	1,012	1,016	1,009	1,006	873	887	887	894	893
Goulburn	1,814	1,814	1,794	1,811	1,824	1,827	1,830	1,837	1,846	1,832	1,791	1,630	1,579	1,524	1,507	1,407	1,398	1,391	1,380	1,372
Bathurst	1,249	1,260	1,263	1,262	1,287	1,290	1,290	1,295	1,310	1,310	1,300	1,316	1,299	1,291	1,277	1,124	1,121	1,110	1,100	1,103
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1,813	1,813	1,797	1,799	1,812	1,814	1,822	1,824	1,835	1,822	1,767	1,724	1,690	1,625	1,583	1,471	1,460	1,452	1,435	1,426
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,843	1,835	1,832	1,830	1,842	1,839	1,839	1,824	1,805	1,788	1,706	1,620	1,555	1,513	1,470	1,450	1,434	1,412	1,406	1,397
Ballarat	1,282	1,283	1,298	1,305	1,320	1,320	1,320	1,322	1,311	1,308	1,304	1,286	1,266	1,243	1,214	1,200	1,233	1,231	1,237	1,236
Bendigo	1,364	1,363	1,361	1,342	1,324	1,319	1,327	1,327	1,306	1,279	1,228	1,219	1,169	1,130	1,089	1,080	1,082	1,074	1,074	1,068
Geelong	1,714	1,666	1,650	1,650	1,644	1,622	1,613	1,589	1,593	1,556	1,511	1,457	1,484	1,471	1,441	1,428	1,395	1,383	1,368	1,355
Warrnambool	1,431	1,432	1,432	1,432	1,430	1,430	1,430	1,463	1,473	1,494	1,494	1,494	1,454	1,448	1,430	1,436	1,426	1,416	1,417	1,409
Weighted Average—Victoria	1,795	1,786	1,783	1,781	1,791	1,787	1,788	1,774	1,756	1,739	1,663	1,585	1,526	1,486	1,445	1,425	1,411	1,392	1,386	1,377
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,490	1,485	1,490	1,484	1,495	1,495	1,515	1,515	1,481	1,351	1,286	1,257	1,221	1,224	1,203	1,167	1,187	1,175	1,164	1,159
Toowoomba	1,268	1,268	1,260	1,261	1,255	1,255	1,255	1,245	1,258	1,256	1,253	1,219	1,163	1,166	1,142	1,126	1,138	1,165	1,156	1,175
Rockhampton	1,214	1,211	1,205	1,217	1,214	1,200	1,200	1,195	1,240	1,238	1,231	1,228	1,156	1,112	1,099	1,077	1,046	1,049	1,040	1,034
Charters Towers	851	891	891	903	957	974	971	966	960	991	941	910	859	859	842	793	804	791	775	754
Warwick	1,102	1,107	1,110	1,110	1,126	1,120	1,120	1,120	1,116	1,116	1,116	1,106	1,106	1,073	1,056	1,056	1,047	1,034	1,015	1,015
Weighted Average—Queensland	1,417	1,415	1,417	1,415	1,424	1,424	1,439	1,438	1,416	1,316	1,263	1,236	1,196	1,194	1,173	1,140	1,154	1,147	1,136	1,132

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—*continued.*

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,683	1,664	1,658	1,654	1,654	1,632	1,581	1,561	1,559	1,509	1,464	1,376	1,332	1,256	1,196	1,175	1,145	1,134	1,131	1,125
Kadina, &c.	810	787	788	791	767	698	699	694	679	655	651	633	625	629	602	603	601	612	612	614
Port Pirie	1,078	1,078	1,078	1,079	1,078	1,075	1,075	1,059	1,046	1,056	1,078	1,070	1,067	1,039	1,014	995	973	972	962	958
Mount Gambier	867	867	877	881	885	888	888	888	893	893	893	893	890	890	890	889	921	916	915	916
Peterborough	1,216	1,205	1,226	1,231	1,247	1,244	1,265	1,260	1,258	1,249	1,241	1,218	1,161	1,124	1,112	1,100	1,087	1,084	1,088	1,089
Weighted Average—South Australia ..	1,609	1,591	1,586	1,583	1,582	1,559	1,513	1,495	1,491	1,445	1,405	1,325	1,285	1,215	1,160	1,140	1,112	1,102	1,099	1,094
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,377	1,382	1,384	1,385	1,396	1,381	1,400	1,405	1,431	1,425	1,411	1,361	1,364	1,337	1,288	1,225	1,195	1,178	1,166	1,170
Kalgoorlie, &c.	731	735	745	746	740	725	722	722	720	729	745	744	754	803	868	902	955	1,043	1,046	1,055
Northam	1,113	1,097	1,093	1,094	1,101	1,087	1,089	1,089	1,115	1,115	1,105	1,103	1,072	1,047	1,013	1,002	978	1,015	1,031	1,017
Bunbury	903	903	918	896	883	881	884	884	940	941	930	930	945	942	930	929	907	905	920	945
Geraldton	1,019	1,019	1,019	1,045	1,063	1,051	1,048	1,045	1,110	1,139	1,203	1,198	1,208	1,206	1,239	1,161	1,152	1,166	1,147	1,149
Weighted Average—Western Australia ..	1,285	1,290	1,293	1,294	1,303	1,288	1,304	1,308	1,332	1,329	1,321	1,278	1,282	1,264	1,230	1,179	1,159	1,155	1,145	1,149
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,554	1,564	1,562	1,581	1,576	1,574	1,585	1,584	1,581	1,582	1,573	1,535	1,518	1,512	1,473	1,463	1,449	1,464	1,456	1,451
Launceston	1,426	1,428	1,426	1,419	1,413	1,416	1,422	1,422	1,411	1,414	1,385	1,382	1,378	1,369	1,358	1,348	1,327	1,324	1,322	1,320
Burnie	1,244	1,250	1,246	1,257	1,282	1,237	1,241	1,240	1,240	1,247	1,225	1,164	1,150	1,150	1,139	1,122	1,133	1,128	1,113	1,109
Devonport	1,332	1,315	1,256	1,248	1,271	1,276	1,296	1,296	1,281	1,271	1,272	1,247	1,242	1,225	1,219	1,216	1,206	1,213	1,204	1,196
Queenstown	624	643	684	678	713	715	716	755	781	782	798	798	801	847	854	854	898	907	914	913
Weighted Average—Tasmania	1,463	1,469	1,465	1,475	1,473	1,472	1,481	1,482	1,477	1,478	1,465	1,438	1,426	1,420	1,393	1,384	1,371	1,380	1,374	1,370
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns.. ..	1,700	1,695	1,688	1,688	1,698	1,694	1,695	1,690	1,687	1,662	1,606	1,550	1,510	1,464	1,424	1,367	1,355	1,344	1,333	1,326
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities ..	1,765	1,760	1,752	1,752	1,763	1,759	1,761	1,755	1,752	1,724	1,662	1,600	1,557	1,507	1,464	1,406	1,391	1,378	1,367	1,359

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Food, Groceries and Rent—All Houses.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
NEW SOUTH WALES.																				
Sydney	1,846	1,853	1,825	1,830	1,916	1,905	1,914	1,929	1,851	1,836	1,776	1,704	1,661	1,621	1,571	1,530	1,534	1,522	1,502	1,474
Newcastle	1,726	1,722	1,716	1,712	1,777	1,758	1,761	1,769	1,713	1,692	1,641	1,572	1,550	1,513	1,451	1,385	1,397	1,385	1,382	1,346
Broken Hill	1,711	1,685	1,666	1,667	1,753	1,761	1,768	1,793	1,719	1,710	1,634	1,581	1,537	1,511	1,435	1,379	1,393	1,377	1,385	1,322
Goulburn	1,836	1,840	1,827	1,828	1,897	1,891	1,901	1,926	1,852	1,813	1,750	1,617	1,571	1,540	1,481	1,433	1,438	1,458	1,451	1,422
Bathurst	1,555	1,569	1,562	1,549	1,647	1,618	1,620	1,642	1,593	1,584	1,543	1,492	1,465	1,450	1,402	1,343	1,339	1,335	1,313	1,279
Weighted Average—New South Wales ..	1,830	1,835	1,810	1,814	1,898	1,887	1,895	1,910	1,834	1,819	1,759	1,687	1,646	1,607	1,555	1,512	1,516	1,504	1,487	1,457
VICTORIA.																				
Melbourne	1,768	1,761	1,729	1,726	1,801	1,816	1,816	1,815	1,733	1,723	1,667	1,565	1,519	1,457	1,411	1,405	1,417	1,392	1,369	1,332
Ballarat	1,553	1,549	1,548	1,540	1,604	1,610	1,636	1,655	1,579	1,576	1,542	1,455	1,420	1,371	1,339	1,327	1,350	1,322	1,304	1,279
Bendigo	1,584	1,583	1,575	1,556	1,629	1,621	1,655	1,659	1,577	1,576	1,525	1,428	1,389	1,330	1,297	1,294	1,286	1,274	1,259	1,226
Geelong	1,712	1,693	1,672	1,681	1,731	1,717	1,729	1,734	1,635	1,624	1,577	1,505	1,459	1,420	1,399	1,407	1,410	1,400	1,383	1,342
Warrnambool	1,585	1,575	1,549	1,556	1,594	1,600	1,654	1,688	1,618	1,623	1,588	1,547	1,484	1,435	1,424	1,438	1,447	1,437	1,424	1,393
Weighted Average—Victoria	1,749	1,742	1,713	1,709	1,782	1,795	1,798	1,799	1,717	1,707	1,653	1,554	1,507	1,448	1,404	1,398	1,409	1,385	1,363	1,327
QUEENSLAND.																				
Brisbane	1,596	1,593	1,584	1,608	1,633	1,610	1,615	1,624	1,554	1,461	1,406	1,342	1,343	1,333	1,293	1,289	1,289	1,269	1,246	1,229
Toowoomba	1,449	1,454	1,458	1,470	1,499	1,477	1,488	1,508	1,453	1,427	1,396	1,337	1,324	1,286	1,246	1,251	1,251	1,260	1,239	1,219
Rockhampton	1,516	1,520	1,505	1,539	1,579	1,545	1,551	1,559	1,536	1,484	1,455	1,397	1,392	1,350	1,318	1,327	1,318	1,290	1,263	1,244
Charters Towers	1,505	1,497	1,490	1,541	1,580	1,547	1,565	1,539	1,485	1,465	1,362	1,321	1,318	1,318	1,277	1,265	1,276	1,257	1,230	1,213
Warwick	1,425	1,430	1,431	1,454	1,496	1,468	1,476	1,495	1,431	1,406	1,375	1,314	1,311	1,288	1,261	1,267	1,249	1,247	1,226	1,210
Weighted Average—Queensland ..	1,570	1,569	1,561	1,586	1,613	1,589	1,595	1,603	1,539	1,459	1,407	1,345	1,345	1,330	1,289	1,288	1,288	1,269	1,246	1,228

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

RETAIL PRICE INDEX-NUMBERS—FOOD, GROCERIES AND RENT—ALL HOUSES—*continued.*

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1928.				1929.				1930.				1931.				1932.			
	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.
SOUTH AUSTRALIA.																				
Adelaide	1,758	1,760	1,713	1,689	1,766	1,784	1,781	1,755	1,689	1,655	1,563	1,466	1,427	1,370	1,286	1,280	1,299	1,289	1,258	1,218
Kadina, &c.	1,464	1,445	1,424	1,434	1,489	1,471	1,497	1,506	1,423	1,406	1,350	1,261	1,237	1,192	1,115	1,126	1,166	1,157	1,146	1,103
Port Pirie	1,564	1,565	1,532	1,528	1,606	1,595	1,618	1,621	1,559	1,559	1,494	1,429	1,396	1,341	1,276	1,272	1,299	1,280	1,250	1,199
Mount Gambier	1,420	1,416	1,411	1,389	1,439	1,445	1,463	1,466	1,401	1,353	1,333	1,274	1,202	1,181	1,167	1,174	1,208	1,201	1,182	1,164
Peterborough	1,682	1,672	1,655	1,673	1,741	1,724	1,758	1,749	1,668	1,660	1,608	1,501	1,438	1,393	1,322	1,334	1,343	1,319	1,296	1,262
Weighted Average—South Australia	1,733	1,734	1,689	1,668	1,743	1,759	1,759	1,736	1,669	1,637	1,549	1,453	1,414	1,359	1,277	1,272	1,292	1,282	1,252	1,212
WESTERN AUSTRALIA.																				
Perth, &c.	1,607	1,689	1,706	1,705	1,724	1,742	1,716	1,678	1,660	1,651	1,581	1,470	1,484	1,461	1,379	1,339	1,361	1,363	1,316	1,277
Kalgoorlie, &c.	1,480	1,515	1,577	1,583	1,626	1,667	1,659	1,579	1,525	1,554	1,530	1,391	1,376	1,390	1,386	1,403	1,435	1,469	1,450	1,431
Northam	1,571	1,610	1,637	1,639	1,664	1,697	1,672	1,633	1,599	1,609	1,557	1,446	1,401	1,369	1,328	1,319	1,317	1,343	1,319	1,274
Bunbury	1,525	1,559	1,593	1,572	1,578	1,613	1,616	1,586	1,575	1,574	1,510	1,384	1,360	1,352	1,301	1,261	1,245	1,270	1,254	1,239
Geraldton	1,565	1,570	1,571	1,596	1,627	1,650	1,661	1,629	1,621	1,630	1,615	1,488	1,484	1,481	1,458	1,424	1,421	1,427	1,372	1,300
Weighted Average—Western Australia	1,590	1,664	1,685	1,686	1,707	1,728	1,706	1,663	1,642	1,638	1,575	1,460	1,469	1,450	1,379	1,345	1,367	1,373	1,330	1,292
TASMANIA.																				
Hobart	1,658	1,665	1,653	1,666	1,730	1,721	1,725	1,740	1,687	1,685	1,651	1,564	1,534	1,491	1,431	1,433	1,453	1,456	1,427	1,410
Launceston	1,594	1,597	1,580	1,569	1,618	1,611	1,628	1,668	1,602	1,590	1,558	1,495	1,465	1,428	1,391	1,378	1,387	1,377	1,352	1,334
Burnie	1,566	1,588	1,562	1,576	1,640	1,623	1,663	1,669	1,589	1,606	1,563	1,466	1,389	1,365	1,337	1,340	1,370	1,347	1,320	1,297
Devonport	1,559	1,583	1,540	1,532	1,609	1,605	1,634	1,635	1,539	1,535	1,519	1,441	1,423	1,374	1,342	1,357	1,395	1,382	1,335	1,328
Queenstown	1,389	1,406	1,416	1,418	1,494	1,487	1,492	1,520	1,464	1,469	1,458	1,405	1,374	1,327	1,300	1,315	1,331	1,329	1,321	1,317
Weighted Average—Tasmania	1,622	1,630	1,615	1,620	1,681	1,673	1,683	1,704	1,644	1,640	1,608	1,529	1,498	1,457	1,407	1,406	1,424	1,422	1,394	1,377
Weighted Average—Thirty Towns	1,745	1,750	1,727	1,728	1,797	1,797	1,800	1,803	1,731	1,711	1,651	1,566	1,531	1,487	1,435	1,414	1,423	1,409	1,386	1,354
Weighted Average—Six Capital Cities	1,768	1,774	1,748	1,749	1,820	1,821	1,823	1,825	1,752	1,730	1,668	1,582	1,546	1,501	1,447	1,425	1,435	1,419	1,395	1,363

Retail Price Index-Numbers—Capital Cities—Annual Figures—1901 *to* 1932. The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the weighted average cost for the six capital cities taken together in 1911 in each group or combination is made equal to 1,000.

Weighted Average—Six Capitals in 1911 = 1,000.

FOOD AND GROCERIES ONLY.

City.	1901.	1907.	1911.	1914.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.
Sydney	917	936	989	1,156	1,540	1,549	1,783	2,148	1,898	1,703	1,820	1,732	1,785	1,867	1,846	1,826	1,948	1,759	1,567	1,524
Melbourne	965	925	935	1,091	1,412	1,466	1,620	2,056	1,901	1,644	1,802	1,684	1,748	1,774	1,732	1,684	1,795	1,632	1,414	1,355
Brisbane	965	947	1,018	1,078	1,406	1,495	1,762	2,052	1,812	1,608	1,693	1,690	1,734	1,788	1,680	1,671	1,701	1,508	1,392	1,320
Adelaide	1,028	951	1,020	1,215	1,445	1,554	1,719	2,132	1,906	1,723	1,823	1,791	1,840	1,869	1,841	1,775	1,887	1,674	1,411	1,361
Perth	1,184	1,197	1,346	1,302	1,505	1,486	1,772	2,050	1,995	1,776	1,828	1,891	1,938	1,866	1,796	1,882	1,938	1,719	1,494	1,438
Hobart	1,011	1,010	1,058	1,212	1,544	1,635	1,748	2,162	2,025	1,794	1,863	1,849	1,810	1,868	1,788	1,727	1,833	1,702	1,459	1,425
Weighted Average—Six Capitals	972	955	1,000	1,144	1,472	1,514	1,716	2,101	1,902	1,684	1,805	1,732	1,785	1,829	1,789	1,761	1,866	1,682	1,477	1,425

HOUSING—ALL HOUSES.

Sydney	858	911	1,090	1,279	1,215	1,252	1,289	1,415	1,474	1,535	1,617	1,687	1,729	1,813	1,808	1,857	1,870	1,839	1,637	1,486
Melbourne	733	804	970	1,126	1,124	1,180	1,283	1,405	1,502	1,597	1,672	1,729	1,742	1,839	1,850	1,835	1,836	1,729	1,497	1,412
Brisbane	488	575	767	882	859	905	983	1,061	1,079	1,206	1,247	1,242	1,251	1,459	1,480	1,487	1,505	1,344	1,204	1,171
Adelaide	629	812	1,112	1,040	959	1,022	1,108	1,216	1,289	1,360	1,450	1,551	1,565	1,553	1,601	1,665	1,607	1,477	1,240	1,134
Perth	801	684	810	914	874	885	916	996	1,055	1,092	1,124	1,134	1,154	1,316	1,331	1,382	1,395	1,407	1,304	1,177
Hobart	667	708	805	914	951	956	1,134	1,373	1,440	1,445	1,602	1,665	1,634	1,650	1,603	1,565	1,580	1,568	1,492	1,455
Weighted Average—Six Capitals	751	816	1,000	1,135	1,098	1,143	1,215	1,333	1,404	1,480	1,551	1,609	1,632	1,725	1,734	1,758	1,760	1,685	1,483	1,374

FOOD, GROCERIES AND HOUSING—ALL HOUSES—COMBINED.

Sydney	893	926	1,031	1,206	1,406	1,427	1,580	1,847	1,724	1,634	1,737	1,714	1,762	1,844	1,830	1,839	1,916	1,792	1,596	1,508
Melbourne	870	875	950	1,105	1,294	1,349	1,481	1,788	1,737	1,625	1,749	1,703	1,745	1,801	1,781	1,746	1,812	1,672	1,448	1,378
Brisbane	769	794	915	997	1,181	1,252	1,442	1,645	1,511	1,442	1,510	1,506	1,535	1,653	1,598	1,595	1,620	1,441	1,315	1,258
Adelaide	864	894	1,058	1,143	1,243	1,335	1,468	1,756	1,653	1,574	1,670	1,693	1,727	1,739	1,742	1,730	1,772	1,593	1,341	1,266
Perth	1,027	986	1,126	1,143	1,246	1,239	1,420	1,617	1,609	1,495	1,538	1,580	1,616	1,640	1,605	1,677	1,715	1,591	1,416	1,329
Hobart	869	886	954	1,090	1,301	1,356	1,496	1,837	1,785	1,651	1,756	1,773	1,738	1,778	1,712	1,661	1,729	1,647	1,472	1,437
Weighted Average—Six Capitals	880	897	1,000	1,140	1,318	1,362	1,510	1,785	1,697	1,600	1,700	1,682	1,722	1,786	1,766	1,760	1,822	1,683	1,479	1,403

SECTION VII.—*continued.*

Index-Numbers, 30 Towns, showing Relative Expenditure on Food and Groceries and on Housing (All Houses) separately, and on these Items combined. Basis of Table—Weighted Average Expenditure on Food, Groceries, and Housing (All Houses) in the Six Capital Cities in 1911 = 1,000.

Town.	1930.			1931.			1932.		
	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.	Food and Groceries.	Housing. (All Houses).	Food, Groceries, and Housing.
NEW SOUTH WALES—									
Sydney	1,036	756	1,792	923	673	1,596	897	611	1,508
Newcastle	1,025	629	1,654	914	561	1,475	881	497	1,378
Broken Hill	1,245	416	1,661	1,064	401	1,465	1,003	366	1,369
Goulburn	1,029	729	1,758	888	618	1,506	872	570	1,442
Bathurst	1,015	538	1,553	902	513	1,415	861	456	1,317
Weighted Average ..	1,040	735	1,775	925	655	1,580	898	593	1,491
VICTORIA—									
Melbourne	961	711	1,672	833	615	1,448	798	580	1,378
Ballarat	1,003	535	1,538	858	506	1,364	807	507	1,314
Bendigo	1,009	517	1,526	868	459	1,327	819	442	1,261
Geelong	957	628	1,585	823	598	1,421	819	565	1,384
Warrnambool ..	982	612	1,594	853	593	1,446	842	583	1,425
Weighted Average ..	965	693	1,658	835	604	1,439	799	572	1,371
QUEENSLAND—									
Brisbane	888	553	1,441	820	495	1,315	776	482	1,258
Toowoomba ..	891	512	1,403	804	473	1,277	766	476	1,242
Rockhampton ..	961	507	1,468	888	457	1,345	851	428	1,279
Charters Towers ..	1,018	391	1,409	950	344	1,294	923	321	1,244
Warwick	924	458	1,382	841	441	1,282	811	422	1,233
Weighted Average ..	900	538	1,438	830	483	1,313	789	469	1,258
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—									
Adelaide	986	607	1,593	831	510	1,341	800	466	1,266
Kadina, &c. ..	1,091	269	1,360	915	253	1,168	892	251	1,143
Port Pirie	1,073	437	1,510	899	422	1,321	860	397	1,257
Mount Gambier ..	973	367	1,340	815	366	1,181	812	377	1,189
Peterborough ..	1,099	510	1,609	910	462	1,372	858	447	1,305
Weighted Average ..	994	583	1,577	837	494	1,331	807	453	1,260
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—									
Perth, &c.	1,012	579	1,591	880	536	1,416	845	484	1,329
Kalgoorlie, &c. ..	1,198	302	1,500	1,047	342	1,389	1,025	421	1,446
Northam	1,097	456	1,553	930	425	1,355	898	415	1,313
Bunbury	1,126	385	1,511	933	385	1,318	874	378	1,252
Geraldton	1,110	477	1,588	967	495	1,462	906	474	1,380
Weighted Average ..	1,038	541	1,579	901	510	1,411	868	473	1,341
TASMANIA—									
Hobart	1,002	645	1,647	859	613	1,472	839	598	1,437
Launceston	987	574	1,561	855	561	1,416	819	544	1,363
Burnie	1,055	501	1,556	889	469	1,358	873	461	1,334
Devonport	988	521	1,509	870	504	1,374	865	495	1,360
Queenstown ..	1,124	325	1,449	984	345	1,329	952	373	1,325
Weighted Average ..	1,004	602	1,606	864	578	1,442	839	565	1,404
Weighted Average for 30 Towns	996	669	1,665	874	593	1,467	842	551	1,393
**Weighted Average 6 Capital Cities .. .. ..

Section VIII.

Retail Price Index Numbers.—The "Harvester-All Items" Index.— ("D" Series).—The following table gives the equivalent "Harvester" index-numbers for the towns and States shown, derived by applying the variations of the "All Items" Index-Numbers ("C" Series) to the "All Houses" base Index-Numbers ("A" Series), in accordance with the Award of the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration delivered on the 5th May, 1933.

Base.—Relevant "Harvester" Index-Number ("A" Series) for each Town or Combination of Towns affected for 4th Quarter, 1929.

Town.	4th Quarter, 1929 (Base).	4th Quarter, 1932.	1st Quarter, 1933.	2nd Quarter, 1933.	Year ended— 2nd Quarter, 1933.	Year ended— 1st Quarter, 1933.	Year ended— 4th Quarter, 1932.
NEW SOUTH WALES—							
Sydney	1929	1521	1498	1498	1517	1535	1558
Newcastle	1769	1415	1404	1404	1416	1430	1446
Broken Hill	1793	1434	1411	1423	1435	1447	1469
Goulburn	1926	1505	1476	1465	1493	1511	1524
Bathurst	1642	1342	1330	1340	1345	1359	1375
Weighted Average—New South Wales	1910	1509	1488	1486	1506	1523	1545
VICTORIA—							
Melbourne	1815	1417	1392	1403	1414	1428	1450
Ballarat	1655	1316	1304	1309	1315	1325	1342
Bendigo	1659	1361	1339	1344	1356	1368	1383
Geelong	1734	1375	1355	1362	1373	1387	1405
Warrnambool	1688	1449	1415	1422	1438	1453	1473
Weighted Average—Victoria	1799	1409	1386	1395	1407	1421	1442
QUEENSLAND—							
Brisbane	1624	1323	1314	1323	1324	1330	1344
Toowoomba	1508	1281	1278	1274	1282	1293	1297
Rockhampton	1559	1321	1293	1299	1312	1325	1344
Charters Towers	1539	1285	1260	1252	1272	1286	1301
Warwick	1495	1227	1214	1220	1224	1234	1248
Weighted Average—Queensland	1603	1316	1304	1311	1315	1322	1336
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—							
Adelaide	1755	1325	1322	1335	1333	1342	1357
Kadina, &c.	1506	1203	1190	1193	1204	1216	1233
Port Pirie	1621	1272	1260	1262	1274	1289	1309
Mount Gambier	1466	1225	1219	1218	1224	1232	1242
Peterborough	1749	1395	1392	1392	1398	1408	1422
Weighted Average—South Australia	1736	1318	1313	1325	1325	1334	1350
WESTERN AUSTRALIA—							
Perth, &c.	1678	1335	1317	1339	1340	1354	1374
Kalgoorlie	1579	1431	1420	1434	1432	1438	1439
Northam	1633	1320	1302	1312	1320	1334	1349
Bunbury	1586	1354	1325	1341	1348	1356	1365
Geraldton	1629	1350	1317	1319	1345	1372	1402
Weighted Average—Western Australia	1663	1345	1327	1349	1349	1363	1381
TASMANIA—							
Hobart	1740	1448	1422	1430	1441	1454	1469
Launceston	1668	1414	1401	1411	1413	1422	1435
Burnie	1669	1375	1348	1349	1366	1381	1401
Devonport	1635	1357	1331	1333	1346	1361	1380
Queenstown	1520	1364	1348	1362	1360	1362	1369
Weighted Average—Tasmania	1704	1427	1405	1414	1422	1434	1449
Weighted Average—30 Towns	1803	1425	1404	1411	1423	1437	1456
Weighted Average—6 Capitals	1825	1433	1413	1420	1431	1446	1467

* For explanation of this Index, *see* p. 46 of this Report.

NOTE.—The "Powers' 3s." for any town may be varied by the ratio which its "base" index-number (4th Quarter, 1929) bears to that of the period required.

Section IX.

COMPARATIVE INDEX-NUMBERS FOR THE SIX CAPITAL CITIES COMBINED.

† Base—Weighted Average for Six Capitals 1911 = 100.

Period.	Food and Groceries.	Rent.		Food and Rent.		All Items of Household Expenditure.	Wholesale Prices Melbourne.	Nominal Wages Adult Males.	Real Wages.	Percentage of Unemployment among Trade Unionists.
		All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.	All Houses.	4 and 5 Rooms.					
Year—										%
1911 ..	100	100	100	100	100	*	100	100	100	4.7
1913 ..	110	112	*	110	*	*	109	108	98	6.5
1914 ..	114	114	108	114	112	(a)100	115	108	95	8.3
1921 ..	190	140	141	170	172	147	190	183	108	11.2
1928 ..	176	176	174	176	176	147	179	196	112	10.8
1929 ..	187	176	175	182	182	150	180	197	108	11.1
1930 ..	168	169	171	168	169	142	160	194	115	19.3
1931 ..	148	148	147	148	148	127	143	175	119	27.4
1932 ..	143	137	134	140	139	121	141	164	117	29.0
Quarter—										
1923.										
1st Qtr.	168	152	154	162	163	*	185	178	110	7.2
2nd ,,	182	155	155	171	172	*	196	179	105	7.1
3rd ,,	190	156	156	176	177	*	200	181	103	7.4
4th ,,	182	157	157	171	172	*	197	184	108	6.6
1924.										
1st Qtr.	178	158	159	170	171	*	195	184	108	7.6
2nd ,,	174	161	162	169	169	*	188	184	109	8.3
3rd ,,	171	162	162	167	167	*	185	184	110	9.5
4th ,,	171	163	164	167	168	*	187	184	110	10.3
1925.										
1st Qtr.	174	163	164	169	170	144	185	184	109	9.3
2nd ,,	178	163	165	172	173	145	183	185	108	10.2
3rd ,,	181	162	164	173	175	146	185	187	108	7.9
4th ,,	181	164	165	174	175-	146	186	189	109	8.1
1926.										
1st Qtr.	181	172	167	177	176	146	184	189	107	8.2
2nd ,,	189	173	168	182	181	149	189	190	104	6.7
3rd ,,	182	173	168	178	177	147	183	192	108	7.6
4th ,,	180	173	168	177	176	146	176	194	110	5.7
1927.										
1st Qtr.	178	172	167	176	174	145	174	194	111	5.9
2nd ,,	176	172	168	174	173	145	174	194	111	6.4
3rd ,,	179	175	169	177	176	146	188	194	110	6.7
4th ,,	182	175	169	179	177	147	190	196	109	8.9
1928.										
1st Qtr.	177	177	174	177	176	147	184	197	111	10.7
2nd ,,	178	176	175	177	177	148	182	196	111	11.2
3rd ,,	175	175	174	175	174	147	176	196	112	11.4
4th ,,	175	175	174	175	174	147	174	196	112	9.9
1929.										
1st. Qtr.	186	176	176	182	182	150	179	196	108	9.3
2nd ,,	187	176	175	182	182	150	179	198	109	10.0
3rd ,,	187	176	175	182	182	150	183	198	109	12.1
4th ,,	187	176	175	183	183	150	180	197	108	13.1
1930.										
1st Qtr.	175	175	178	175	176	147	168	197	113	14.6
2nd ,,	173	172	174	173	174	145	167	196	113	18.5
3rd ,,	167	166	169	167	168	141	160	194	116	20.5
4th ,,	157	160	163	158	159	135	144	189	119	23.4
1931.										
1st Qtr.	154	156	156	155	155	132	145	181	117	25.8
2nd ,,	150	151	150	150	150	128	144	176	118	27.6
3rd ,,	144	146	145	145	144	125	141	174	120	28.3
4th ,,	144	141	138	143	142	123	142	169	119	28.0
1932.										
1st Qtr.	147	139	136	144	143	123	143	168	117	28.3
2nd ,,	145	138	134	142	141	122	141	167	118	30.0
3rd ,,	142	137	133	140	138	120	142	161	115	29.6
4th ,,	137	136	131	136	135	118	138	160	117	28.1
1933.										
1st Qtr.	132	136	132	133	131	116	134	159	119	26.5
2nd ,,	134	135	131	134	133	117	140	160	119	25.7
3rd ,,	136	136	131	136	134	118	147	159	117	25.1

(a) Base November, 1914.
* Not available.
† The index-numbers given in the separate parts of the table cannot be compared with each other in order to show the relative cost of (say) housing, and food and groceries, since the cost in 1911 *in each group or combination* is made equal to 100.

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